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//

PART II

CONTAINING

PRO PHORMIONE, CONTRA STEPHANUM I. II.;
CONTRA NICOSTRATUM, CONONEM, CALLICLEM;

WITH

INTRODUCTION AND ENGLISH COMMENTARY

BY

J. E. SANDYS, LITT.D.

FELLOW AND TUTOR OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, AND PUBLIC ORATOR
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
HON. LITT.D. DUBLIN,

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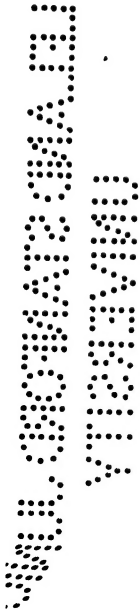
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1898

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. FROM THE

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

MY earliest interest in the Private Orations may be said to date from the time when it was my privilege as an undergraduate to attend, in the year 1865, a course of lectures by my friend Mr Moss, then Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College, and now Head-Master of Shrewsbury School. His selections included two of the six speeches edited in the present volume, the *Nicostratus* and the *Conon*; but, as the notes taken down from his lectures were too scanty to form even the basis of any attempt at constructing a complete edition, my commentary on those speeches has been mainly the result of independent reading and research, though I gladly acknowledge the help that is due to his soundness of judgment on several points on which I have consulted him while revising my notes on the *Conon*. In the case of the *Nicostratus*, when my own commentary was nearly ready for the press, I had the further advantage of attending in the spring of 1874 some of Dr Kennedy's professorial lectures on the Private Orations. From the excellent translation of his brother Mr Charles Rann Kennedy I have here and there quoted a few extracts; and if I have now and then drawn attention to an apparently erroneous interpretation, I have done so with the

consciousness that in each case it is only a trifling blemish in what is nearly perfect of its kind. Similarly, several questionable explanations, retained even in the sixth edition of Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*, have been duly pointed out in the course of my commentary, as it is only thus that a labourer in a limited field can offer any acknowledgement of his large indebtedness to their labours¹. The lexicography of Demosthenes cannot indeed be said to be at present in a completely satisfactory condition, as general lexicons have still to rely in a great measure on Reiske's *Index Graecitatis*, which, with the portion of his *opus magnum* including his notes on the speeches in this volume, was posthumously published exactly a century ago².

The volume opens with a speech on behalf of Phormion, in bar of a claim on the part of Apollodorus for the recovery of capital alleged to have been transferred to Phormion by Pasion, the father of Apollodorus. This is followed by two on behalf of Phormion's opponent Apollodorus, charging with false witness one of the deponents called on Phormion's side in the previous trial. These three speeches, though not actually delivered in the same lawsuit, virtually represent the arguments of the two opposite sides, and a comparison of their conflicting statements has an interest similar in kind, though different in degree, to that derived from reading the longer and more important orations of Demosthenes, *On the Embassy* and *On the Crown*, in contrast with those of his great rival

¹ Some of these have since been corrected in the seventh edition.

² Since the above was written the *Index Demosthenicus* of S. Preuss has been published by Teubner, 1895.

Aeschines. The orations of Antiphon, the earliest of the Attic Orators, include indeed four sets of ingenious speeches written for the prosecution and the defence in cases of homicide, but his cases are merely imaginary, and the orations are intended as rhetorical exercises alone. The first three selections in this volume supply us with the only instance in all the remains of Attic oratory, where the legal issues raised on both sides in a suit of purely private interest, lie before us as they were actually presented to an Athenian tribunal. Whether Demosthenes actually wrote for both sides is a vexed question, briefly discussed in the course of the Introduction; it is a question that has provoked a large number of dissertations, the titles of which I have recorded on a page devoted to a conspectus of the literature of the subject up to the present date. But the volume now published, while it happens to be the first English commentary on any of the selections included in it, is also the first attempt either in England or elsewhere to put together an edition of all these three speeches in their connexion with one another¹. As compared with the work demanded by the second half of this volume, where I have been conscious of moving more freely over ground familiarised by more frequent reading of that portion with private pupils between 1867 and 1870,

¹ Mr Penrose's handy volume (now out of print) contained the Speeches against *Aphobus*, *Onetor*, *Zenothemis*, *Apaturius*, *Phormio* (Or. 34, *πρὸς Φορμίωνα*), and *Lacritus*. The *Eubulides*, *Theocrines* and *in Neaeram* are the only private orations included in the learned edition of Demosthenes by Dr John Taylor (fellow of St John's Coll. from 1726 to 1752), printed at the Cambridge University Press in 1748, 1757 and 1769.

and for public lectures at a later date, the task of writing the first half has proved a somewhat tedious one, owing partly to the necessity of constantly keeping in view all the nine speeches in which Phormion's opponent, Apollodorus, is more or less directly concerned, and of forming an opinion on the numerous points of literary criticism and chronological detail involved in the controversy on the authorship of those orations.

Those who, after finishing the *pro Phormione*, do not care to study minutely the whole of the two speeches against Stephanus, ought, at the very least, to examine the vigorous attack on Phormion which extends from § 71 to § 82 of the first of those two speeches. They should also endeavour to obtain a connected view of the argument by reading consecutively the italicised abstracts inserted at suitable intervals in the course of the commentary. With the help of these abstracts the general reader, the barrister, for instance, who has not remembered all the Greek of his younger days, may perhaps, if tempted to dip into these pages, form some opinion of his own on the forensic oratory of Athens; but my more immediate object in this part of my work has been to obviate any occasion for unduly burdening the notes with those literal renderings which are always welcome to students of the less industrious sort, by supplying instead either a free paraphrase or a condensed summary, as the occasion requires.

The latter half of the volume includes the *Nicostratus*, which was delivered by the same speaker as the two orations against Stephanus, namely by Apollodorus, and also the *Conon*, which is certainly one of the most celebrated of the minor speeches of Demosthenes. To these selections, both of which throw much light on the

social life of Athens, I have added the *Callicles*, which, though less well known than the others, will be found one of the pleasantest, while it happens to be the shortest, of all the Private Orations.

The first volume of the Select Private Orations includes the speeches *contra Phormionem* (Or. 34), *Lacritum* (35), *Pantaenetum* (37), *Boeotum de nomine* (39), *Boeotum de dote* (40), and *Dionysodorum* (56). In the preface to that volume it has been already explained that the two volumes are a joint edition on the part of Mr Paley and myself, and I may here repeat that while Mr Paley is mainly responsible for the first volume, I am similarly responsible for the whole of the Introduction and for nearly all the notes of the second, though I have had the advantage of receiving from him a careful revision of all the proof-sheets of my commentary, and a large number of supplementary annotations, many of which have been incorporated with my own, and duly acknowledged by being placed in square brackets and followed by his initial.

J. E. S.

October, 1875.

For the second edition of this volume, the work has been thoroughly revised, and the suggestions with which I have been favoured by scholars who have had occasion to use it, have been carefully considered and in many cases adopted. Some redundant passages have been removed, and room has been found for many additional notes and references. Account has also been taken of the recent literature of the subject, and particularly of the volume on Demosthenes in the im-

portant work of Professor F. Blass, entitled *die Attische Beredsamkeit*. Lastly, the manuscripts of Demosthenes in the Paris Library have been specially examined by me during the early part of the present year, and the readings ascribed to them in the former edition have been verified and corrected accordingly.

J. E. S.

October, 1886.

For the third edition, the text as well as the notes has been carefully revised. The text has been accommodated to that of Dindorf as edited by Blass in 1889; and the points in which the revised text differs from that of Dindorf's own edition, together with the reasons for such difference, have been indicated in the critical notes. In the explanatory notes I have added references to Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, and to the recent literature of the speeches included in the present volume. The work to which I have been most indebted is G. Huettner's valuable monograph on the first speech against Stephanus, published in 1895. The comparison of the language of that speech with that of the undoubtedly genuine speeches is there carried still further than I had occasion to carry it in my former edition. The result of this comparison is to give strong support to the view that the speech in question was really the work of Demosthenes.

J. E. S.

March, 1896.

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SELECT LIST OF EDITIONS, DISSERTATIONS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE

ON THE SELECTIONS INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME.

TEXT.

(1) **J. G. Baiter and H. Sauppe.** *Oratores Attici*, in one volume 4to. Zürich, 1850. (2) **Imm. Bekker.** *Demosthenis Orationes*; stereotyped edition, 8vo. Leipzig, 1854—5 [earlier editions, Oxford 1822, and Berlin 1824]. (3) **W. Dindorf.** *Demosthenis Orationes* [Leipzig, 1825, Oxford, 1846], *editio tertia correctior*, (Teubner) Leipzig, 1855, reprinted in subsequent years; *editio quarta correctior*, revised by **F. Blass.** 1885—9. (Vol. II Part 2 includes Or. 36; and Vol. III Part 1, all the remaining selections of the present volume.)

COMMENTARIES.

I. GENERAL.

(1) **G. H. Schaefer.** *Apparatus Criticus ad Demosthenem Vinc. Obsopoei, Hier. Wolfii* [1572], *Jo. Taylori* [1748, 1757] *et Jo. Jac. Reiskii* [1770—1775] *annotationes tenens. Commodum in ordinem digestum aliorumque et suis annotationibus auctum edidit Godofredus Henricus Schaefer.* London, 1824—7, Vol. IV pp. 590—618 (on Or. 36); Vol. V pp. 167—214 (on Or. 45 and 46); pp. 346—407 (on Or. 53, 54 and 55). (2) **G. S. Dobson.** *Oratores Attici, Graece cum notis variorum*, XVI vols. London, 1828. Vol. VII, Dem. Or. 21—38; Vol. VII, Or. 39—59; Vol. IX *Reiskii Annotationes*, etc. Vol. XI *Reiskii indices Graecitatis*. (3) **W. Dindorf.** *Demosthenes ex recensione Gulielmi Dindorfii*, Oxford. Vol. VII [1849] *Annotationes interpretum ad Or. XXVII—LXII.*

II. SPECIAL.

(1) **A. Westermann.** *Ausgewählte Reden des Dem.*, part 3, pp. 111—134, *Rede gegen Konon* (Or. 54). Also contains *adv. Aristocratem* and *in Eubulidem*. Berlin (3rd ed. 1890). (2) **G. Huettner.** *Dem. pro Phormione oratio adnotatione critica instructa et commentario explanata*, pp. 104 [without text], (Jung) Erlangen, 1885. (3) **G. Huettner.** *Dem. oratio in Stephanum prior num vera sit inquiritur*, pp. 65, (Brügel) Ansbach, 1895.

LEXICOGRAPHY AND TEXTUAL CRITICISM.

(1) **Harpocration.** *λέξεις τῶν δέκα ῥητόρων*, ed. W. Dindorf; Oxford, 1853: (also Pollux, and *Anecdota Graeca*, ed. Bekker; and Hesychius, ed. Schmidt). (2) **T. Mitchell** (after Reiske 1775). *Indices Graecitatis in Oratores Atticos*, 2 vols. and *Index Graecitatis*

Isocraticae, Oxford, 1838 [uniform with the Oxford edition of Bekker's *Oratores Attici*]. (3) S. Preuss. *Index Demosthenicus*, (Teubner) Leipzig, 1895. (4) F. P. Dobree. *Adversaria*; cura Scholefield; Cambridge, 1833 (ed. Wagner, Leipzig, 1875).

DEMOSTHENIC LITERATURE

I. GENERAL.

(1) Arnold Schaefer. *Demosthenes und seine Zeit*. 3 vols., esp. vol. iii part 2, *Beilagen: die Reden in Sachen Apollodors* (Or. 36, 45, 46, 53 etc.) pp. 130—199. Rede wider Konon (Or. 54) pp. 247—252; gegen Kallikles (Or. 55) pp. 252—7. Leipzig, 1856—8; new ed. of vol. i, ii and part 1 only of vol. iii, 1886—7; part 2 will not be reprinted.

(2) F. Blom. *Die Attische Beredsamkeit*, esp. vol. iii *Demosthenes*; (Teubner) Leipzig, 1877; ed. 2, 1893.

(3) S. H. Butcher. *Demosthenes*, (Macmillan) London, 1881.

II. SPECIAL.

On Or. 36, 45, 46 and 53.

(1) G. D. Beels. *Diatribe in Dem. orationes I et II in Stephanum* (Or. 45 and 46), pp. 122, Leyden, 1823. (2) Im. Hermann. *De tempore, quo orationes quae feruntur Demosthenis pro Apollodoro et Phormione scriptae sint, disputatio* (on Or. 36, 45, 46, 53 etc.) pp. 22. Erfurt, 1842. (3) A. Westermann. *Untersuchungen über die in die Attischen Redner eingelegten Urkunden*, pp. 136 (esp. pp. 104—113 on the depositions in Or. 45 and 46). Leipzig, 1850. (4) W. Harabostel. *Ueber die vom Dem. in Sachen des Apollodor verfaßten Gerichtsreden*, pp. 42. Ratzeburg, 1851. In the *Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie* 1854, 2, pp. 504—5 there is a suggestive review of this dissertation by C. Rehdantz, who also gives a short account of Apollodorus in his *vitae Iphicratis Chabriae Timothei*, 1845, pp. 191—3, (where he promised a special dissertation of his own, which unhappily never appeared). (5) Im. Hermann. *Einkleidende Bemerkungen zu Dem. paragraphischen Reden* (Or. 36 etc.) pp. 25. Erfurt, 1853. (6) F. Lortzing. *De orationibus quas Dem. pro Apollodoro scripsisse fertur*, pp. 94. Berlin, 1863. (7) J. Stupp. *Der Verfasser neun angeblich von Dem. für Apollodor geschriebener Reden. Besonderer Abdruck aus dem sechsten Supplementhefte der Jahrbücher für classische Philologie*, pp. 396—404. Leipzig (Teubner), 1873. (8) I. E. Kirchner. *De litis instrumentis quae exstant in Demosthenis quae fertur in Lacritum et priores edd. Stephanum orationibus*, pp. 40. Halle (Hendel), 1873. (9) E. Schmidt. *De litis instrumentis prioris adversus Stephanum orationis Demosthenicae*, pp. 88. Königsberg (Gräfe u. Unzer), 1872. (10) E. Lallier. *Le procès du Phormion; études sur la nature judiciaire d'Athènes*. *Annuaire de l'Association pour l'encouragement des études grecques en France*; année xii p. 145—152. (11) G. Perrot. *Démosthène et ses contemporains*, in *les Annales des deux mondes*, 1873, 6, pp. 407—39 (on Or. 36, pp. 247—252, especially in *Mémoires d'archéologie, d'épigraphie et*

d'histoire, pp. 337—444, Paris (Didier), 1875. (12) C. Rieger. *Zu Dem. Rede für Phormion*, Neue Jahrbücher, 1896, p. 35—40. Or. 36 Arg. 5, proposes παλλακὴν αὐτοῦ (Phormion) γενομένην, quoting Or. 45 § 84. In § 3, ἐπειδὴ φέρεται τοῦτον οὐχ οὐδ' ἔστι, takes Apollodorus as the subject, and Phormion as the object. § 12 defends τοῦ Ἰσού ἀργυρίου as an oratorical exaggeration. § 32 places τῷ τὸ τέταρτον μέρος—ἀπάντων after γεγαμῆσθαι. § 45 places καὶ ζῆς ἀσελγῶς after ἀσθάνεσθαι, and omits ἐκείνος in next line. § 46, for οὐχ ὄρᾳ, proposes ὑφορᾷ, or ὑφορᾶται. § 47 takes ἐλέγχει either as a synonym of ἀγείναι ἐς μέσον and δεικνύειν (quoting 26 § 18 ἐλέγξει τὰ πόρρητα τῆς πολιτείας), or as an equivalent to ἀπειδείξει.

(13) R. Duncker. *Inter privatarum causarum orationes Demosthenicas quae pro genuinis habendae sint quaeque pro falsis breviter exponitur*. Greiffenberg, pars i, 1877. (14) F. Uhle. *Quaestiones de orationum Demostheni falso addictarum scriptoribus*, i (Or. 35, 43, 46; 50, 52, 53, 59), Leipzig (Fock), 1883: ii pp. 32 (Or. 33, 34, 56), ib. 1886. (15) W. H. Kirk. *Demosthenic Style in the Private Orations*, pp. 43, Baltimore (Friedenwald Company), 1895.

On Or. 54.

(1) G. Perrot. *Revue des deux mondes*, 1873, 3, pp. 927—53 (esp. 946—53). (2) C. Zink. *Adnotationes ad Dem. orationem in Cononem*, pp. 30. Erlangen (Jung), 1883.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

(1) A. Boeckh. *Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener*, ed. 2, 1851; ed. 3, 1886. *Public Economy of Athens*.—1st German ed. translated by Sir George Cornewall Lewis, 1828, 1842; 2nd German ed. translated by Lamb, Boston, U. S., 1857. (2) K. F. Hermann. *Lehrbuch der Griechischen Antiquitäten*, (a) *Staatsalterthümer* ed. 6, Thumser, 1898. (b) *Privatalterthümer*, ed. 3 (excluding Law, see below), Blümner, 1882. (3) W. A. Becker. *Charikles*, ed. K. F. Hermann, 1854, ed. Göll 1877; abridged English transl. by F. Metcalf, 1845, ed. 3, 1866. (4) B. Büchschütz. *Besitz und Erwerb im griechischen Alterthume*. Halle, 1869. (5) G. Busolt. *Staats- u. Rechtsalt.* ed. 2, Munich, 1893. (6) Gilbert. *Const. Antiquities*, Eng. ed. 1895. (7) Gardner and Jevons. *Manual*, 1895.

GREEK LAW.

(1) J. B. Telfy. *Corpus Iuris Attici*; Pesth, 1868. (2) Meier und Schömann. *Der Attische Process*; Halle, 1824: new edition revised by J. H. Lipsius; Berlin, 1881—6. (3) K. F. Hermann. *Griechische Antiquitäten*, new ed. vol. ii part 1, *Rechtsalterthümer*, ed. Thalheim, ed. 4, 1895. (4) C. R. Kennedy. (a) *Articles in Smith's Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, 3rd ed. by Wayte and Marindin, London, 1890. (b) *The Orations of Dem.* translated with notes and dissertations, 5 vols. London, reissued 1880. (5) E. Caillemet. (a) *Articles in Daremberg and Saglio, Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines*, parts 1—22, A—HERCULES, Paris (Hachette) 1873—. (b) *études sur les antiquités juridiques d'Athènes* 1865—80. (6) R. Dareste. *Les plaidoyers civils de Démosthène*, traduits en Français, avec arguments et notes, vol. i pp. 385; ii pp. 364 Paris (Plon), 1875.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS USED IN THIS EDITION IN RECORDING VARIOUS READINGS.

As a general rule, wherever the text (that of W. Dindorf's fourth Edition, as revised by Blass in 1889) agrees with that of the Zürich editors, I have not thought it necessary to notice any variations in the mss. Where Dindorf differs from the Zürich editors, the difference is in most cases due to the greater weight given by the latter to the readings of the Paris ms S.

Z stands for the Zürich text of Demosthenes as printed by J. G. Baiter and H. Sauppe in their excellent edition of the *Oratores Attici*, in one volume (1850).

'Bekker st.' is Bekker's stereotyped edition published at Leipzig in 1854. The readings adopted in his Berlin ed. 1824 have been occasionally recorded. When Dindorf differs from the Zürich editors, he generally agrees with Bekker. When a note begins with Bekk., it is meant that Dindorf's text is supported by Bekker's Berlin and Leipzig editions; then, after a slight space, follows the reading of the Zürich editors (Z) with the mss supporting it, introduced by the word *cum*.

The mss thus quoted by the Zürich editors are as follows:

S (or Σ) in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris (No. 2934), on parchment; of century X. "Primaë quidem classis unus superest Parisinus S" Dindorf, *praef. ed. Oxon.* p. vi. This is admitted on all hands to be the best ms, and its readings are very often accepted by Bekker and still more frequently by the Zürich editors. A careful description of it was published by Voemel (*Σ codicis Demosthenici conditio describitur*) in 1853. A facsimile of the whole was published in 1893, Paris (Leroux). For a protest against *excessive* deference to its authority, see the Preface of Shilleto's fourth edition of the *De falsa legatione*, pp. vii, viii, xiv. By examining the ms I have ascertained that the readings assigned to it in the former edition, on the authority of the *apparatus criticus* of the Zürich editors, are wrong in the following instances, in Or. 45 § 87, the ms has *καὶ παρὰδεῖγμα*, not *παρὰδεῖγμα*; in 46 § 6 *ἐν* (not *ἐν τῷ*) *γραμματολεῖ*; in 46 § 12 *ἐξείναι ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν* (not *ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐξείναι*) *θεῖναι*; and in 55 § 5 it has *ὁμῶν*, not *ἡμῶν*. In the last instance, the same

mistake has found its way into the critical notes of Dindorf's Oxford ed.

F. *Codex Marcianus* (No. 416), in the Library of St Mark's at Venice, on parchment; of century XI. The best ms of the second group or family (Dindorf), but closely followed by the *Codex Bavaricus* (B).

Q (or Φ). In the same Library (No. 418), on parchment; of century XI.

k. In the *Bibliothèque Nationale* Paris (No. 2998), on cotton paper (bombycinus), *forma quadrata*; of century XIV. Includes Or. 54 (κατὰ Κόνωνος).

r. In the same Library (No. 2936), on parchment *forma maxima*; of century XIII.

A (or A¹). *Augustanus primus*, formerly at Augsburg (*Augusta Vindelicorum*), now at Munich (No. 485), on parchment, *paene quadratus*; of century XI (according to Dindorf), or XII (according to the Zürich edition).

B. *Bavaricus*, now at Munich (No. 85), on cotton-paper (bombycinus) *forma maxima*; of century XIII.

γρ. A contraction for γράφεται, used in the mss themselves to introduce the marginal citation of a various reading.

TABLE OF ATTIC MONEY.

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100 δραχμαί = 1 μνᾶ	£4 1s	£3 6s 8d
60 μναί = 1 τάλαντον	£243	£200

Like the τάλαντον of 6000 δραχμαί, the μνᾶ was not an actual coin but only a term used in keeping accounts to denote a sum of 100 δραχμαί.

* This is the equivalent given in Hussey's *Ancient Weights and Money*, pp. 47, 48, followed in the second edition of Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, s. v. DRACHMA. It assumes that an Attic drachma contains only 65·4 grains Troy of pure silver. As a shilling contains 80·7 grains of pure silver; a drachma is reckoned as $\frac{65\cdot4}{80\cdot7}$ of a shilling, or 9·72 pence.

† This is the equivalent proposed in Professor W. W. Goodwin's article on *the Value of the Attic Talent in Modern Money* in the *Transactions of the American Philological Association* 1885, xvi, p. 117—9. It has been ascertained that the Athenians coined their silver pure, and the best specimens of Attic coinage prove the weight of the drachma to be 67·38+ grains troy of pure silver. The average price of pure silver for the last quarter of a century having been 57 pence per ounce of 480 grains, it follows that the amount of silver in a drachma is worth $\frac{67\cdot38}{480}$ of 57 pence = 8·001375 pence.

In the third edition of Smith's *Dictionary*, ii p. 1004, ed. 1890, the amount of silver in a drachma is similarly reckoned as worth 8½d., silver being taken at 5s. an ounce troy. But its value, 'if compared with English coined silver, would be much higher: e.g. the shilling weighs 87·27 gr., and contains only about 80 gr. of pure silver. The drachma, of 67·5 gr. pure, is obviously more than ¾ds of this. For practical purposes it is perhaps better to reckon the drachma as worth about a French franc (9½d.), the mina £4.'

N.B. Neither of the above estimates takes account of the different *purchasing powers* of silver in ancient and modern times.

INTRODUCTION TO

OR. XXXVI.

ΥΠΕΡ ΦΟΡΜΙΩΝΟΣ.

IN the early part of the fourth century B.C. there was a noted man of business at Athens, named Pasion. He was originally a slave in the employment of a firm of bankers, but by his industry and integrity he won the confidence of his employers, Antisthenes and Archestratus, and was rewarded by receiving his liberty from the latter and by succeeding both of them in their business¹. In the *Trapeziticus* of Isocrates, he appears as defendant in a suit brought by the son of a trusted minister of Satyrus, prince of Pontus, and is charged, whether rightly or wrongly, with appropriating a sum of money deposited with him by the plaintiff, with destroying documents detrimental to his own interests, and with other sharp practice of a somewhat unscrupulous character. To examine the justice of these charges is no part of our present duty, nor indeed have we the data for arriving at any decisive result; suffice it to say that, in the language of his very opponent in that action, he

¹ Or. 36 § 43 sq.—On the *Trapezitas*, see Becker's *Charicles* scene iv; K. F. Hermann, *Privatalterthümer* § 48; Büchsen-schütz, *Besitz und Erwerb* pp. 500—510; Perrot in *Revue des deux mondes*, 1873, 6 p. 408,

reprinted in *Mémoires d'archéologie, d'épigraphie et d'histoire*, 1875, p. 337—444; also Göll's *Kulturbilder*, I 189—197, and Huettner's *Dissertation* on this speech, 1885, p. 98—104.

is described as one of those bankers who enjoyed a wide connexion and had the management of large sums of money, and whose position as men of business had won them a general confidence¹. The speech composed by Isocrates probably belongs to the year B.C. 394, when Pasion, though no longer a slave, was only a resident alien (*μέτοικος*)²; at a subsequent date, on rising to the privileged position of enjoying as a denizen (*ιστοτελής*) such civic rights as were not of an expressly political nature, he acquired some property in land, and distinguished himself by his public spirit, on one occasion in particular presenting the State with a thousand shields from his own manufactory, and five triremes equipped at his own expense³. In recognition of these services, Athens rewarded him with the rights of her citizenship⁴.

Among those who had business relations with him we find Athenians of high position like Timotheus, the celebrated general⁵, and Demosthenes, the father of the orator⁶; his bank in the Peiraeus enjoyed, in the Euxine and elsewhere, a credit co-extensive with the commerce of Attica: even eight years after his death, Apollodorus, of whom we shall hear more anon, had only to declare himself as Pasion's son to be at once enabled to raise a loan in a foreign land⁷; and in later ages, in the imaginary letters of Alciphron, the Atticist who in the latter part of the second century of our era attempted to revive the memories of the times of Menander, we find the vulgar money-lender contrasted with a banker of

¹ Isocr. *Trapez.* § 2.

² *ib.* § 41.

³ Or. 45 § 85.

⁴ Or. 36 § 47, Or. 46 § 15, Or. 53 § 18, Or. 59 § 2 *ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων Ἀθηναῖον εἶναι Πασίωνα καὶ ἐγγόνους τοὺς ἐκείνου διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τὰς εἰς τὴν πόλιν.*

⁵ Or. 49 πρὸς Τιμόθεον ὑπὲρ χρέως. Cf. note on Or. 36 § 53, p. 50.

⁶ Or. 27 § 11.

⁷ Or. 50 § 56 διὰ τὸ Πασίωνος εἶναι καὶ ἐκεῖνον ἐπεξενῶσθαι πολλοῖς καὶ πιστευθῆναι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι οὐκ ἠπόρουν, ὅπου δεηθείην δανείσασθαι.

blameless reputation, who bears the appropriate name of Pasion¹.

Pasion, in his old age, finding his eyesight failing him, and being only able to walk with difficulty up to Athens from his bank in the Peiraeus², four or five miles distant, transferred his business, including not only his bank but also his shield-manufactory, on lease to his managing clerk Phormion³, who, like his employer, was himself originally a slave⁴, and obtained his freedom as the reward of honest service⁵. We read of him as a generous and energetic man of business, and his skilful management is said to have been the very saving of the property of his former master⁶. From the nature of the case, as well as from certain chronological considerations, it may be concluded that the lease to Phormion belongs to a date before, but not long before, Pasion's death in B. C. 370⁷. In B. C. 372, we find the latter still managing his business on his own account⁸, and we may therefore fix on B. C. 371 as the probable date of the lease. Pasion left behind him a widow, Archippe by name⁹, and two sons by her, the elder, Apollodorus, who was four-and-twenty years old at his father's death¹⁰, and the younger, Pasicles, who came of age eight years after (namely, in B. C. 362)¹¹. In his will he provided that his widow should be married to Phormion, with a dowry of two

¹ Alciphron III 3. See note on Or. 45 § 70.—Mr Mahaffy in his *Social Greece* gives a slight sketch of Pasion, to illustrate the business habits of the Greeks, pp. 382—6; cf. Perrot, quoted on p. xix.

² Or. 52 § 13 quoted in note on Or. 36 § 7.

³ Or. 36 § 4, Or. 45 § 33.

⁴ Or. 45 §§ 71—76.

⁵ Or. 36 § 30.

⁶ Or. 36 §§ 49—53.

⁷ Or. 46 § 13 ἐπὶ Δυσνικίτρου ἀρχοντος, Ol. 102, 3 = July 370—July 369 B. C.

⁸ Or. 49 §§ 29, 59. In the archonship of Alcisthenes, Ol. 102, 1 (Arnold Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit.*, III 2 p. 132).

⁹ Or. 45 § 74.

¹⁰ Or. 36 § 22.

¹¹ Or. 36 §§ 10 and 37 compared together (A. Schaefer, *u. s.*).

talents, a dwelling-house valued at one hundred minae, maid-servants, gold ornaments and all that formerly belonged to his wife¹. By this will, Phormion also became one of the guardians to Pasion's younger son, Pasicles. He was to continue lessee of the bank and shield-manufactory until Pasicles came of age, and it was the father's wish that until that time the property should remain undivided. Owing, however, to the extravagance of the elder son, the guardians, acting in the interest of their ward, determined on a partition of all the property, with the exception of the bank and shield-manufactory leased to Phormion, half the rent of which was for the present paid to Apollodorus, and half reserved for Pasicles, the minor².

Apollodorus was at Athens in B.C. 370 and appears to have been present at his father's death-bed³, and some time after this, he was abroad in the public service as trierarch, probably in the year B.C. 368⁴. It was during his absence that, in accordance with his father's will, his mother was married to Phormion; the son, on his return home, resented this arrangement, and as the courts were not open at that time for private lawsuits, he took steps to bring a public indictment against Phormion, for criminal outrage on his mother (*γραφὴ ὕβρεως*). However, a reconciliation was brought about and the charge was not pressed⁵.

In B.C. 362, when Pasicles came of age, his guardians gave an account of their trust, which was acknowledged as correct, and Phormion's lease of the bank and manufactory terminated with a discharge given him on the part of Apollodorus from all liabilities under the lease. The elder brother then, having the prior choice, took the

¹ Or. 45 § 28 *ad fin.*

² Or. 36 §§ 8—10, § 34.

³ Or. 49 § 42.

⁴ Or. 45 § 3; 46 § 21. See note on p. lvii *infra*.

⁵ Or. 45 §§ 3, 4.

manufactory, leaving the banking business to his younger brother¹. For a short time the brothers appear to have superintended their property in person; but not long after, possibly a year subsequent² to the partition, a new lease of the bank and the manufactory was granted to certain persons, at a rent which was the same as that which had been paid by Phormion³, namely, 2 talents and 40 minae⁴, out of which one talent⁵ was due to Apollodorus for the manufactory, and the remainder to Pasicles for the bank. This second lease was granted not by Pasicles alone, but by Apollodorus acting in conjunction with his younger brother.

Phormion, meanwhile, being quit of his trust as guardian, and of his lease of the bank and manufactory, established a banking business on his own account, and, like his former master, Pasion, obtained a recognition of the general esteem in which he was held, by being presented with the citizenship. The date of this event was B.C. 361⁶. In the year B.C. 360, after a protracted service as trierarch in the Northern Aegean and the neigh-

¹ Or. 36 §§ 10, 11.

² The Rev. A. Wright, Fellow and Lecturer of Queens' College, has favoured me with some criticisms questioning the probability of any interval having elapsed between the two leases. 'Apollodorus,' he observes, 'was not a man of business habits: Pasicles was a mere lad, not likely to undertake the management of a bank, even with the most confidential clerk. I can find nothing to indicate that they did thus hold the property except *δοτερον* in § 12 which is hardly decisive, and can scarcely be maintained in face of the direct evidence the other way in § 37. It is more probable (and this will solve the further diffi-

culty started in the note on § 12 *μισθῶν ἑτέροις*), that Apollodorus, knowing Phormion's lease to be expiring, looked out for some other lessees, and entered into an engagement for a lease with Xenon &c. some months before the lease expired. Xenon would enter on the property as soon as Phormion quitted it, whereas some days might pass before the *νομή* was completed. And so Phormion may actually have acted as lessor.'

³ Or. 36 § 12 τοῦ τσού ἀργυρίου.

⁴ Or. 36 § 51, cf. § 11.

⁵ Or. 36 § 37 *ad fin.*

⁶ Or. 46 § 13 ἐπὶ Νικοφάνου ἀρχοντος, Ol. 104, 4 = B.C. 361—360.

bouring waters, Apollodorus returned to Athens to find his mother at death's door. She died six days after; but not before she had seen and recognised her son, though according to his own account she was unable to make such provision for him as she had intended¹.

The mother's death was the signal for a fresh outbreak of the differences between Apollodorus and his step-father Phormion. The step-son put in a claim for 3000 drachmae, which was submitted to arbitrators, who established the claim and induced Phormion for quietness' sake to pay it to Apollodorus. The latter then gave Phormion a second release from all claims².

Phormion, however, had not yet seen the last of his litigious step-son; the latter, after numerous lawsuits with his father's debtors, in which he succeeded in recovering no less than 20 talents³, was at last prompted, by pecuniary exigencies due to his extravagance, and by feelings of envy at Phormion's prosperity, to put in a claim about twenty years after the father's death for another sum of 20 talents, alleged to have been transferred to Phormion by the father as part of the working capital (*ἀφορμῇ*) of the business⁴.

The defendant, as we learn from the speech *pro Phormione*, expected that Apollodorus' contention, that Phormion must have received such capital, would be supported by presumptive proofs alone. He would argue that, without such a fund, it was incredible that Phor-

¹ Or. 50 § 60 quoted in note on Or. 36 § 14.

² Or. 36 §§ 15—17.

³ Or. 36 § 36.

⁴ Why twenty talents were claimed does not appear, but we may conjecture that that amount came out of the eleven talents mentioned in Or. 36

§ 11, with the addition of interest. Phormion's lease lasted for 8 years; 11 talents, at say 10 per cent. simple interest (not an uncommon rate at Athens), would with the interest amount to exactly 20 talents in 8 years (and a fraction of a year over, $\frac{1}{11}$).

mion, who was merely a liberated slave, should have managed the business and risen to opulence, while he himself, a rich man's son, had been reduced to penury (§ 43). To give stronger proof than these *a priori* probabilities had been made impossible, he would assert, by Phormion's having induced his wife to destroy Pasion's papers (§ 18); he would also denounce the lease and the will as forgeries, and would make out that it was only while Phormion promised him a high rent, that he kept silence on his claim, but as he had not fulfilled these promises, he was compelled to bring the case before the court (§ 33).

The arguments here anticipated by the defendant appear again in the first speech against Stephanus (Or. 45), a speech arising out of the present lawsuit. The case came in the first instance before an arbitrator, Teisias¹ by name, but was left undecided by him, and was accordingly brought before a public tribunal. The writer of the Greek argument, generally supposed to be Libanius, calls the suit a *δίκη ἀφορμῆς*, though it has been doubted whether there is any ancient authority for the existence of such a suit under that designation². However, the phrase *ἀφορμὴν ἐγκαλεῖν* occurs in the speech itself (§ 12), in reference to the plaintiff's claim to the capital of the bank.

To meet this claim, Phormion, instead of waiting for the plaintiff to bring his case before the court and then confronting his opponent with a direct denial and joining issue on the merits, preferred putting in a special

¹ Or. 45 § 10.

² Dareste, *les plaidoyers civils de Dém.* II 145: '*Est-il vrai que les Athéniens eussent créé une action spéciale pour les affaires de ce genre?*' But cf. Caillemet, *le contrat de prêt à Athènes*,

p. 28—31, where *δίκη ἀφορμῆς* is distinguished from *δίκη ἀργυρίου*, *δίκη χρέους* and other terms, and accepted without suspicion as a term of Attic law. Similarly in Meier und Schömann, *Att. Process*, p. 697 Lips.

plea in bar of action, a plea technically known in Greek law as a *παραγραφή*, showing cause on the part of the defendant why the case should not be allowed to come on for trial at all. The two pleas urged on the defendant's behalf are (1) that the plaintiff had given him a discharge from the original lease of the bank and manufactory, and also a second discharge from a subsequent claim settled by arbitration (§§ 23—25); (2) that the plaintiff's suit contravened the statute of limitations, in which the term of five years was fixed as a sufficient time for injured parties to recover their dues, whereas the plaintiff was putting in a claim after the lapse of more than twenty years from the date of the lease (§ 26). To maintain these pleas is the object of the speech *pro Phormione*, though it is only a small portion of it that is directly concerned with them, such technical pleadings being naturally unpopular with juries, who regarded them as mere makeshifts, to gain time and evade the ends of justice¹. Hence a large part of the speech is devoted to arguing on the case itself, thus proving that the defendant's resort to special pleading was not due to any fear of meeting the plaintiff on the main issue. All this was of course irrelevant to the real question before the court, and counsel would hardly be permitted by any judge now-a-days to travel so widely out of the 'record.' In such a case, the defendant spoke first²; thus, while he

¹ Cf. Isaeus Or. 7 § 3 *εἰ μὲν ἑώρων ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον ἀποδεχομένους τὰς διαμαρτυρίας ἢ τὰς εὐθυδικίας* κ. τ. λ.

² See note on Or. 36 Arg. line 25 *ad fin.* The writer of the life of Demosthenes in the *Orations on the Crown* published by the Clarendon Press appears to have overlooked this in stating: 'it is clear that in the speech to which Demos-

thenes, in behalf of Phormion, composed a reply, Apollodorus had dwelt much on the fact of Phormion having been his father's slave' (p. xxxiii). Apollodorus did not address the court at all; he could not speak *before* the case, for the special plea had been opened on the side of the defendant, and the jury would not listen to him after.

was under the slight disadvantage of the *onus probandi*, he had on the other hand the benefit of the first hearing, and might at once produce a favourable impression of the strength of his case, which would put a stop to further litigation.

Phormion, being of foreign extraction and unpractised in public speaking, does not address the court in person (§ 1); his friends speak in his stead, and the case is opened on his behalf in an oration composed but almost certainly not spoken by Demosthenes¹, which forms the first of the selections included in the present volume².

The speech contains several notes of time which approximately determine the date of its delivery. In § 26 we are told that 'more than twenty years' have elapsed since the lease granted by Pasion; in § 19 we find that 'eighteen years' have passed since the partition of the property effected by the guardians in consequence of the extravagance of Apollodorus; and in § 38 the same period is described in general terms as 'about twenty years.' Pasion died in B.C. 370 and the above indications point to the year B.C. 350 as the probable date of the speech. As we have already observed, the lease would be granted to Phormion before B.C. 370, and

¹ The contrary might be inferred from the language of Deinarchus *contra Dem.* § 111 (Δημοσθένους) λογογράφου καὶ μισθοῦ τὰς δίκας λέγοντος ὑπὲρ Κτησίππου καὶ Φορμίωνος (compare p. xli). But the authority of Aeschines, in a speech delivered only seven years after the *pro Phormione*, supports the opinion expressed in the text, *de fals. leg.* § 185 ἔγραψας λόγον Φορμίωνι (cf. Or. 46 § 1 οἱ γράφοντες καὶ οἱ συμβουλευόντες ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος). Lortzing, *Apoll.*

p. 14, who agrees with A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit.* p. 169.

² It is unnecessary in this place to give a detailed account of the speech itself, as its contents are analysed in the italicised abstracts printed at convenient intervals in the course of the commentary. The reader who desires a general view of the drift of the argument may do well to read all the abstracts consecutively before settling down to the perusal of the Greek.

probably after B.C. 372, i.e. in B.C. 371. Thus 21 years would have passed since the grant of the lease. At first sight the term of eighteen years above mentioned might seem to point to B.C. 352¹, but it appears certain that the partition of property was not effected *immediately* after the death of Pasion. Some allowance must be made for the time during which the extravagance of Apollodorus was running its course (§ 8), before the guardians came to the conclusion that a partition of the property was inevitable; and the term of eighteen years is reckoned, it will be observed, not from the death of Pasion but from the division of his estate.

Again, the speech of Apollodorus against Nicostratus, § 13, shows that after his return from his Sicilian trierarchy which on independent grounds may be placed in B.C. 368, he was not yet in possession of his share of the estate. We find that he was compelled to raise money on the security of his house and to pledge some of his plate; we may therefore conclude that the partition was not earlier than B.C. 368, and the 'eighteen years' bring us once more to B.C. 350 as the date of the speech.

Further, the lease of Phormion lasted eight, that of the subsequent lessees, ten years; but it would be far from correct to assume that this points to the lapse of only eighteen years from the death of Pasion to the delivery of the speech, and consequently to B.C. 352 for the date of the latter; for (1) the previous lease began before the death of Pasion, (2) the subsequent lease does not appear to have followed immediately on the expiration of the first lease², and (3) the second lease had ter-

¹ This date is supported by the fact that Pasion died in the 10th year of the 100th Olympiad (404 B.C.), and that the speech was delivered in the 10th year of the 101st Olympiad (352 B.C.).

—9).

² § 11 εὐθὺς ὡς ἀφείσαν του-
τοι τῆς μισθώσεως νέμονται τὴν
τράπεζαν κ.τ.λ., § 13 ἐμισθώσεν
ἑστέρον Ξένωνι κ.τ.λ.

minated before the date of the speech¹. The date B.C. 352, besides being open to the objection that the phrase 'more than twenty years' has to be explained away as a round number, in other words as equivalent to *less* than twenty years, only just allows time for the two leases, with no margin over, either for the interval between the first and second, or for the further interval after the second; while B.C. 350 is consistent with both these data².

The only difficulty in our accepting this date arises from the reference to Callippus in § 53, as then alive in Sicily. Now Callippus left that island for Rhegium in the spring of B.C. 350 at the latest, and was killed in the same year. This would reduce us to the alternative of either supposing that the news of these events had not yet reached Athens, or resorting to the heroic remedy of striking out the words as spurious³. Otherwise, it may be worth while to suggest as the date the latter part of B.C. 351; this would involve our reckoning the term of 'more than twenty years' from the beginning of B.C. 371 to the end of B.C. 351 *inclusive*, and similarly the eighteen years from the partition would be counted inclusively from B.C. 368 to B.C. 351.

The speech is undoubtedly the genuine work of Demosthenes; this is proved not only by the testimony of

¹ § 14 ἐλευθέρου ἀφείσαν... καὶ οὐκ ἐδικάζοντο οὐτ' ἐκείνοις τὸτ' οὐτε τοῦτο.

² Ol. 107, 3=B.C. 350—349. This date is supported by Fynes Clinton; Böhnecke (*Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Attischen Redner*, i 43, 67); Imm. Hermann (*de tempore, &c.* p. 11 and *einleitende Bemerkungen zu Dem. paragraph. Reden* p. 16); Rehdantz (*Jahns neue Jahrb.* LXX p. 505); Lortzing

(*Apoll.* p. 15—18); Sigg (*Apoll.* ap. *Jahrb. f. class. Philol.* Suppl. Bd. vi Hft. 2 p. 406—8); Blass, *Att. Ber.* III 405¹, 462²; and Huettner, *Disputatio*, p. 18.

³ This has been proposed by Sigg, u. s., p. 408, who objects to them as breaking the symmetry of the sentence οὐχὶ Τιμομάχου κατηγορεῖς; οὐχὶ Καλλιπ-
που; οὐ πάλιν Μένωνος; οὐκ Αὐτοκλέους; οὐ Τιμοθέου; οὐκ ἄλλων πολλῶν;

Aeschines¹ but by the frequent quotations of ancient lexicographers and grammarians, and the internal evidence is equally conclusive. It holds a high place in his *Private Orations*; among the merits of its earlier portions may be noticed the closeness of its reasoning and the lucid arrangement of its argument, while its later portions are rendered interesting by the strong invective of the personal attack on the plaintiff and the dignified tone of the appeal to the court in favour of the defendant. All the points are supported by evidence, and except where the public services of the defendant are apparently unduly depreciated², there is every evidence of fairness on the part of the speaker. It is a forcible oration, in which we clearly recognise the characteristic feature that gives Demosthenes the superiority over Lysias, the great master of clear narration, and over his own instructor Isaeus, the best lawyer of all the Attic orators, namely, the ethical warmth of colouring, by which the dullest details are lit up with a fresh life and interest³. In the words of an able French critic, 'de tous les plaidoyers civils de Démosthène, le plus beau peut-être, celui où l'orateur a mis le plus d'art et de véhémence, c'est le discours qu'il a composé pour le banquier Phormion.' He calls it elsewhere, *un chef-d'œuvre dans son genre*⁴. Professor Jebb has with equal truth touched upon 'the moral dignity of the defence for Phormio⁵.' The *proemium* in particular is eulogised as follows in Mr W. H. Kirk's *Demosthenic Style in the Private Orations*⁶:—

This compact little masterpiece fulfils indeed all con-

¹ *de fals. leg.* § 165, quoted in full on p. xl.

² See §§ 39—42 with notes, and esp. A. Schaefer, *u. s.*, p. 168.

³ *die ethische Wärme welche selbst einem nüchternen Stoffe*

Leben verleiht. A. Schaefer, *u. s.*, p. 168.

⁴ Perrot, *Revue des deux mondes*, 1878, 6, pp. 407, 436.

⁵ *Attic Orators*, i 309.

⁶ Baltimore, 1895, p. 23.

ventional purposes by exciting goodwill for one party, prejudice against the other, and defining the points to be proved; but there is no conventionality in the exquisitely felicitous phrasing;...the simple gravity of the opening words foreshadows the fine impersonal dignity which the advocate maintains throughout; the warmth and rapidity of the sentence *ὅσα γὰρ—συκοφαντεῖ*, with its unusual and startling anacoluthon, breathes the spirit of all that ardent vituperation and laudation to which so much of the speech is devoted; and the final sentence, *ἐξ ἀρχῆς—ἀκούσαντες*, while constituting the formal transition to the narrative, sums up with noteworthy sharpness and emphatic brevity the whole purpose of the speech in the mention of the two main topics—the point of law (*ὡς οὐκ εἰσαγώγιμος ἡ δίκη*), and the rascality of Apollodorus (*τῇ τοῦτου συκοφαντίᾳ*).

The result was decisive; the court, according to the statement of Apollodorus himself, upheld the plea of the defendant, and refused to listen to any reply on the part of the plaintiff. More than four-fifths of the jury must have voted for the defendant, as we learn that the plaintiff was condemned to pay the *ἑπταβελία*, i.e. a sixth part of the twenty talents claimed, a fine amounting in this case to as much as three talents and twenty minae. We are not surprised to learn that the plaintiff left the court in high dudgeon (Or. 45 § 6).

INTRODUCTION TO

OR. XLV.

ΚΑΤΑ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ ΨΕΥΔΟΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΩΝ Α.

THE effect of the verdict given in support of Phormion's special plea in bar of the action brought by Apollodorus, was to prevent the latter from raising the same issue again, except in an indirect manner. It was still open to him to bring an action for false evidence against the witnesses on whose testimony Phormion had relied; such an action was known as a *δίκη ψευδομαρτυριῶν*, and if the plaintiff made good his case against the accessories, he could next proceed against the principal who produced them, by an action for subornation of false witness (*δίκη κακοτεχνιῶν*¹); and in the event of his succeeding in the latter, he might then bring forward afresh his original suit (in the present instance a *δίκη ἀφορμῆς*).

Apollodorus accordingly brought an action for false testimony against one Stephanus, who was called on Phormion's side in the previous trial. This witness deposed to neither of the points on which the special plea was raised; he was neither produced to prove the date of the original lease, shewing the lapse of the term fixed by the Athenian statute of limitations, nor did he give evidence to the release and quittance effected between

¹ Or. 49 § 56, Or. 47 § 1.

Apollodorus and Phormion; he simply attested a point which was, strictly speaking, irrelevant to the special plea and really belonged to the main issue. He was called, with others, to prove a legal challenge¹ given by Phormion to Apollodorus, demanding that, if the latter declined to admit that a document put in evidence by Phormion was a copy of Pasion's will, Apollodorus should himself open the original; he deposed that Apollodorus declined to open it, and further that the said copy was a counterpart of the original².

The plaintiff denies that any such challenge had been made and declares that his father left no will. He contends that (1) had the challenge been given, there could have been no reason for his refusing to open the document (§§ 9—14); (2) it was unnecessary to demand his acknowledgment of the correctness of a copy, when according to his opponents the original might have been readily produced (§§ 15—19); (3) the terms of the deposition were false because it assumed that Pasion made the will alleged, whereas he made no will at all; its terms ought to have run, *not* 'the will of Pasion,' but 'the will Phormion asserts to have been left by Pasion' (§§ 24—26). His argument on these points is a singular combination of shallowness and subtlety³, as may be seen in further detail by referring to the italicised abstract of the somewhat difficult sections here referred to.

He next argues that the terms of the 'will' prove it was forged by Phormion in his own interests (§§ 27—28), that the 'will' was inconsistent with the 'lease,' that the latter was also a fabrication (§§ 29—36), and that the discharge pleaded by Phormion was false (§§ 40—42). In anticipation of the defendant's probable reply, that his

¹ Or. 36 § 7.

² Or. 45 § 10.

³ *nur einige schwache, ja ganz*

nichtige τεκμήρια...; gegenzeugen...hat er nicht. Sigg, Apoll. p. 412.

responsibility is limited to two points only, (1) Phormion's giving the challenge, and (2) the plaintiff's refusal of it, the plaintiff insists on binding the defendant to the exact terms of his testimony (§§ 43—46). He further submits that, if in the reply any attempt is made to denounce his original action as fraudulent, all such reference to the past must be suppressed by the court as irrelevant to the issue before it (§§ 47—50). If the defendant urged that it was not his own evidence, bearing as it did on the main issue, but the evidence of those who gave witness to the special plea, that was fatal to the plaintiff in the former trial; the answer was, that the evidence on the main issue crippled his case on the special plea (§§ 51—52).

At this point the speaker passes off into petty personalities of a curious description, denouncing the defendant for giving false evidence against him, regardless of the family tie of Apollodorus' marriage with a first cousin of Stephanus, and thus transgressing what he calls by a rhetorical flourish the unwritten laws of natural affection (§§ 53—56); he declares and very inadequately proves, that a legal document on which he had relied in the former trial had been stolen by Stephanus (§§ 57—62); denounces him for truckling to prosperity, for selfishly disregarding the rights of the poor and the claims of the public on his ample resources (§§ 63—67), for his sour and sullen unsociability, and for his merciless extortion as a miserable money-lender (§§ 68—70).

Turning then from the nominal defendant Stephanus to his principal, Phormion, who is the real opponent in the present as in the previous lawsuit, he launches out into a vigorous invective against him, for his gross ingratitude towards the speaker's family who were the very founders of his fortunes (§§ 71—76), contrasts his own orderly life and public services with his opponent's immorality (§§ 77—80), charges him with appropriating

money that belonged to Pasion, from whom all his wealth had originally come. Born a barbarian and sold as a slave, he had yet had the audacity to criticize the antecedents of the plaintiff's family (§§ 80—82).

After an ungenerous and gratuitous insinuation, to account for his younger brother Pasicles taking Phormion's part (§§ 83—84), he turns to the jury, reminds them of his father's benefactions to the state, implores them to protect him from one who was once a slave to his family, and from that slave's creature Stephanus; and, while reminding them incidentally of some of the points on which he relied, concludes by claiming a verdict against the man who, by his false evidence for Phormion, had robbed him of his revenge in the previous trial (§§ 85—88).

The defendant Stephanus replied at considerable length¹. The purport of his defence appears to have been very much what the plaintiff had anticipated in §§ 43—46. In particular, he contended that he was responsible for attesting to the challenge alone and not for any further details incidentally included in his evidence. The existence of the will had been attested by other witnesses than himself, and the court's acceptance of Phormion's special plea was due to *their* evidence on the main issue, and also to the evidence given by *others* on the plea itself, proving the original lease and the subsequent discharge.

¹ Or. 46 § 1.

INTRODUCTION TO
OR. XLVI.
ΚΑΤΑ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ
ΨΕΥΔΟΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΩΝ Β.

THE reply of Stephanus is followed by a second speech on the part of the plaintiff, Apollodorus. In contrast to the presumptive proofs and the passionate declamation of his former effort, we here find, in a far less lengthy and less ambitious form, little more than a series of technical arguments supported by quotations from such parts of the Athenian code as appeared to bear, however remotely, on the case in question.

He charges the defendant with having given 'hearsay evidence' and cites the law against it (§§ 6—8); declares that Phormion, under the mask of the defendant's deposition, has given evidence in his own cause, which is illegal (9—10); he even deduces the falsehood of the deposition from the material on which it was inscribed; instead of being written hurriedly on an ordinary wax-tablet to attest on the spot a *bona fide* challenge, it was drawn up in a more permanent form implying a deliberately fraudulent design (11). He attempts to prove that his father made no will at all, and quotes a law forbidding a man's making a will if he had male issue lawfully begotten (14). He further urges that his father was disabled from disposing of his property by his 'adoption' as an Athenian citizen—a legal quibble arising from the ambiguity of the term relating to adoption, which really refers to the family and not to the state, as the

plaintiff disingenuously implies. He also insinuates that his father was debarred from making a will by being under undue influence and of unsound mind (15—17). He further contends that his mother was technically an 'heiress,' and by law held in ward by her nearest relative, namely himself; that her marriage was therefore invalid, being made in his absence, without his consent and without any legal adjudication, and that Pasion's disposal of his wife by will was thus illegal (18—23); that the father's 'will,' if ever made, was vitiated by the fact that there were sons of full age now surviving (24); and that the defendant and Phormion had conspired to defeat the ends of justice (25—26). After a parting sally on Phormion for his disregard of the laws, and a final thrust at the defendant, defying him to shew how he could possibly have known that the document attached to his challenge was a copy of Pasion's will, which he had never seen, and after also asserting that no one ever had a copy made of his own will¹, but kept it by him till his death, he concludes by asking the court to grant him the redress demanded by the claims of justice and the laws of Athens (27—29).

Thus the plaintiff assigns four legal reasons in support of the plea that Pasion's will was a forgery: (1) Pasion was a citizen by 'adoption'; (2) his widow was an 'heiress' legally at the disposal of her son and not her deceased husband; (3) he had legitimate sons, both of whom were now grown up and their coming of age would invalidate any will on the part of the father; (4) he was of unsound mind. On these four points we have only to remark that the first rests on a verbal quibble². (2) There is no indication elsewhere in other

¹ See Becker's *Charicles*, Scene Daresté, *les plaidoyers civils de Dém.* II p. 307—8, where the

² See note on § 14, and M. law is briefly discussed.

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Sigg, *Apoll.* p. 412

Schaefer, u. s., p. 177.

On the authorship of the Two Speeches against Stephanus.

We have seen that the authorship of the speech *pro Phormione* is undisputed; it is doubtless the genuine work of the great orator himself. Whether he is also the writer of both, or at any rate the first, of the two speeches against Stephanus, and of the others delivered by Apollodorus, which have come down to us among the works of Demosthenes¹, is a vexed question, an exhaustive treatment of which would demand an elaborate treatise beyond the compass of the present introduction. All that can here be offered is a brief discussion keeping in view, and where necessary correcting and supplementing, the arguments suggested by previous writers on the subject, and tested by the results of an independent investigation.

In the speech *pro Phormione* the case is supported by two important documents; (1) the lease granted to Phormion, (2) the will left by Pasion. In both the speeches against Stephanus (a witness, it will be remembered, in the former trial), the lease and the will are denounced as a fabrication and a fraud; more than this, while in the previous oration a warm eulogy is passed on the career of Phormion as a blameless man of business and as a generous citizen of irreproachable character, in the two latter the speaker avails himself of all the artifices of subtle insinuation, all the vehemence of unscrupulous invective, to paint his opponent's character in the darkest colours. The question arises whether the two latter speeches, or either of them, could have been written by the same person as the former.

Narrowing the enquiry for our present purpose to those speeches alone which Apollodorus delivered against Stephanus, we may in the first instance examine the *external evidence* (whether contemporary with Demosthenes or not) which may be adduced in support of the genuineness of the two speeches in question. In

¹ The speeches by Apollodorus (with the dates assigned to them by A. Schaefer) are Or. 52 *πρὸς Κάλλιππον*, B.C. 369—8; Or. 53 *πρὸς Νικόστρατον*, after B.C. 368; Or. 49 *πρὸς Τιμόθεον ὑπὲρ χρέους*, B.C. 362; Or. 50 *πρὸς Πολυκλέα περὶ τοῦ ἐπιτηραρχήματος*, about B.C. 357; Or. 45 and 46 *κατὰ Στεφάνου ψευδομαρτυρῶν α' and β'*,

about B.C. 351; Or. 59 *κατὰ Νεαίρας*, after B.C. 343;—Or. 47 *κατ' Εὐέργου καὶ Μνησιβοῦλου* was delivered after B.C. 356, but not by Apollodorus, though it was probably written by the same orator as most, if not all of the above-mentioned speeches, and possibly by Apollodorus himself.

the first place we must set a passage in Aeschines in which he denounces the orator as a traitor, charges him with writing for a pecuniary consideration a speech for Phormion the banker and with showing this speech to Apollodorus, who was then prosecuting Phormion on a charge imperilling his status as a free man¹. Here it will be remarked that the description of the trial is vague, and the penalty, to which Phormion would have been liable, much exaggerated; but it is more important to notice that Aeschines says nothing of Demosthenes *writing* a speech for Apollodorus either in the lawsuit with Phormion, or in his subsequent suit against Stephanus. If Aeschines is speaking the truth, then at the worst all that he says is, that, in his opinion, Demosthenes acted in bad faith by betraying his client's interests and allowing his opponent to become informed of the arguments which would be brought against him. But it may be noticed that this course is not necessarily inconsistent with good faith on the part of Phormion's friend, as the orator may have seen no reason for concealing his client's case from his opponent,—especially as the speech on that client's behalf would be the opening speech, and the case would be in no danger of being damaged by any previous attack on the part of the plaintiff. Demosthenes may have been anxious to reconcile the parties and (if possible) put an end to a quarrel which was threatening the disruption of Pasion's family; and so strong was his client's position, that to inform Apollodorus of the case against him and even to show him the very manuscript itself with the friendly advice to drop the lawsuit, would have been no detriment to Phormion's interests².

Considering all the calumnies raked up by Aeschines against his great rival in the two orations *de falsa legatione* and *contra*

¹ Aeschines, *de falsa legatione* § 165 τὸν δ' ἀγαθὸν σύμβουλον τί χρὴ ποιεῖν; οὐ τῇ πᾶλει πρὸς τὸ παρὸν τὰ βέλτιστα συμβουλεύειν; τὸν δὲ πονηρὸν κατήγορον τί χρὴ λέγειν; οὐ τοὺς καιροὺς ἀποκρυπτόμενον τῆς πράξεως κατηγορεῖν; τὸν δὲ ἐκ φύσεως προδότην πῶς χρὴ θεωρεῖν; ἀρὰ γε ὡς σὺ τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι καὶ πιστεῦσαι κέχρησαι, λόγους εἰς δικαστήρια γράφοντα μισθοῦ τούτους ἐκφέρειν τοῖς ἀντιδικοῖς; ἔγραψας λόγον Φορμιῶνι τῷ τραπεζίτῃ χρήματα

λαβών· τοῦτον ἐξηγεῖται Ἀπολλοδώρῳ τῷ περὶ τοῦ σώματος κρῖναντι Φορμιῶνα. Id. *contra Ctesiphontem* § 173 περὶ δὲ τὴν καθ' ἡμέραν διαίταν τίς ἐστιν; ἐκ τριηράρχου λογογράφος ἀνεφάνη, τὰ πατρῷα καταγελάστως προέμενος· ἀπιστος δὲ καὶ περὶ ταῦτα δόξας εἶναι καὶ τοὺς λόγους ἐκφέρειν τοῖς ἀντιδικοῖς ἀνεπὶδῆσεν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα.

² A. Schaefer, u. s., III 2, p. 178, and Behdantz there referred to.

Ctesiphontem, we venture to think that, if he had had any ground whatever for asserting that Demosthenes actually wrote a speech for Apollodorus, a speech virtually directed against Phormion, though nominally against one of his witnesses only, he would certainly have seized his opportunity and made the very most of so damaging a fact. But he says no such thing; and even Deinarchus, another strong opponent of Demosthenes, makes no such charge against him, though he has an opening for so doing in a passage in which he refers to the orator's 'delivering' a speech for Phormion¹.

Later writers, however, though less likely to be familiar with the facts, are bolder in their denunciations; in Plutarch's life of Demosthenes, we read that the orator 'is said to have written for Apollodorus his speeches against Phormion and Stephanus, for which he justly fell into disrepute, as he also wrote a speech for Phormion in his lawsuit against Apollodorus.' He adds, with a reminiscence perhaps of the trade of the orator's father, 'it was as bad as selling swords to both sides from the same manufactory'².

The insertion of the speeches against Stephanus among the works of Demosthenes may perhaps be accounted for by the

¹ Deinarchus *contra Demosth.* § 111 p. 108 *εὐρήσετε... τοῦτον ἀντὶ λογογράφου καὶ μισθοῦ τὰς δίκας λέγοντος ὑπὲρ Κτησίππου καὶ Φορμίωνος καὶ ἐτέρων πολλῶν πλουσιώτατον ὄντα τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει*. A recent editor of Deinarchus, Dr F. Blass, writes to me suggesting that the passage is interpolated,—a suggestion which he has recorded on p. vii of his edition. Deinarchus, he conjectures, wrote only *καὶ μισθοῦ τὰς δίκας λέγοντος*; had he wanted to enter into detail, he must have added 'Phormion the banker' and 'Ctesippus the son of Chabrias,' because these cases were by that time probably forgotten. The bare addition *ὑπὲρ Κτησίππου καὶ Φορμίωνος καὶ ἐτέρων πολλῶν* is, he says, exactly what a grammarian would insert to remind

his pupils of the speeches they had read in the course of their studies.

² Plutarch, *Dem.* chap. 15 λέγεται δὲ καὶ τὸν κατὰ Τιμοθέου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ λόγον, ᾧ χρησάμενος Ἀπολλόδωρος εἶλε τὸν ἀνδρα τοῦ ὀφλήματος, Δημοσθένους γράψαι τῷ Ἀπολλοδώρῃ, καθάπερ καὶ τοὺς πρὸς Φορμίωνα καὶ Στέφανον, ἐφ' οἷς εἰκότως ἠδόξετο. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Φορμίων ἠγωνίζετο λόγῳ Δημοσθένους πρὸς τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρον, ἀτεχνῶς καθάπερ ἐξ ἐνὸς μαχαίροπωλίου τὰ κατ' ἀλλήλων ἐγγυερῖδια πωλοῦντος αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἀντιδικοῖς. (Cf. chap. 4 Δημοσθένους ὁ πατήρ... ἐπεκαλεῖτο μαχαίροποιός.) *Comp. Dem. et Cic.* c. 3 χρηματίσασθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου Δημοσθένους ἐπιψόγως λέγεται, λογογραφῶν κρύφα τοῖς περὶ Φορμίωνα καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρον ἀντιδικοῖς.

conjecture that Callimachus, who, as head of the Alexandrine library, undertook the prodigious task of settling the canon of the Attic Orators¹, may have been misled either by the passage of Aeschines above quoted, or by the partial resemblance of the first speech to the style of the orator, into supposing that Demosthenes himself was the writer; or again may have included them among his orations as incidentally illustrative of his genuine works. That there was once a time when Apollodorus himself was regarded as the writer of the orations spoken by him which have been handed down to us among the works of Demosthenes, may perhaps be fairly concluded from a *scholium* on the passage of Aeschines above referred to, noting 'from this it is clear that the speeches referring to the estate of Apollodorus are *not* written by him, but by Demosthenes'². Thus, Plutarch's story of the duplicity of Demosthenes, which with slight variations is repeated by still later writers³, may have originated in a misunderstanding of the language of his enemy's accusation⁴. The phraseology used by one of them in particular (Zosimus by name, a grammarian who, if we credit the conjecture attributing to him part of the *scholia* on Aeschines, may have actually written the *scholium* in question) shows how easily, even

¹ Rehdantz ap. A. Schaefer, u. s., p. 317—322. The earliest reference to the Ten as a distinct group is to be found in the title of a lost work by Caecilius of Calacte, —*χαρακτῆρες τῶν ἐ' ῥητόρων*. But the form of the title implies that it was a group already recognised (Introd. to Cicero's *Orator*, p. xii).

² Aesch. ed. Schultz, p. 311 *ἐκ τούτου δῆλον ὅτι καὶ οἱ περὶ τὴν οἰκίαν (οὐσίαν) συνέειπεν Ἀ. Schaefer*) *Ἀπολλοδώρου λόγοι οὐκ Ἀπολλοδώρου ἀλλὰ Δημοσθένους*. The rhetorician Tiberius, *περὶ σχημάτων* c. 14 (referred to by A. Schaefer), quotes from Or. 45 § 83, and introduces his citation with the name not of Demosthenes but of Apollodorus, *καὶ πάλιν Ἀπολλοδώρος ἐγὼ γάρ—οὐκ οἶδα*, though he

professes in c. 1 to confine himself to *ὅσα παρὰ Δημοσθένει κατενόησαμεν*. In c. 31 he begins an extract from Or. 36 § 52 with the words, *ἐν τῷ ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος πρὸς τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρον*. Weil, *les Harangues de Dém.* p. xi, demurs to any weight being assigned to the quotation from Tiberius.

³ Anonym. p. 155, Suidas *Dem.* c. 3, referred to by Lortz, *Apoll.* p. 23.

⁴ The taunt about 'selling swords to both sides' is not borrowed from the passage in Aeschines. L. Schmidt, *Paed. Archiv* xxv (1) 58, in a review of this volume, points out, however, that it may have been due in the first instance to some other personal opponent of Demosthenes (Weil, u. s.).

INTRODUCTION TO OR. XLV, XLVI. xliii

before his time, Callimachus and Plutarch may have been misled by a careless expansion of the language of the orator's rival—language which we have little hesitation in regarding as the original source of the subsequent tradition¹.

The argument from *internal evidence* is more intricate, and the style of all the orations delivered by Apollodorus has been discussed with much minuteness by several modern critics. Without entering, however, into undue detail on those speeches which are not included in the present volume, we may briefly state certain peculiarities of diction to which Arnold Schaefer, who, in his admirable work on the *Life and Times of Demosthenes*, was the first to treat the subject systematically, has specially drawn attention, as running through all the speeches delivered by Apollodorus, and distinguishing them from the genuine writings of Demosthenes².

We find, then, a feebleness of expression showing itself in repetitions of the same word within short intervals from one another³; this clumsiness is most noticeable in the case of the pronouns *οὗτος* and *αὐτός*⁴. Again, clause after clause begins with the same relative pronoun, or the same hypothetical particle⁵. Such carelessness of expression is naturally attended by looseness of rhythm; thus, tested by the frequency of *hiatus*, the speeches delivered by Apollodorus are inferior in composition

¹ Zosimus *vit. Dem.* p. 149 R., *λογογραφεῖν ἀρξάμενος καὶ εἰς τὰ ἰδιωτικά καὶ εἰς τὰ δημόσια καὶ πολλοὺς ἐκδοὺς λόγους πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς ἢ ἢ ἀμφοτέροις λόγους ἐκδοὺς κατ' ἀλλήλων*. He lived in the time of the Emperor Anastasius, A.D. 491—518.

² A. Schaefer *Dem. u. s. Zeit*, III 2, 184—199, *Der Verfasser der von Apollodor gehaltenen Reden*, 1858. Since then, the subject has been elaborately discussed by F. Lortzing (1863), J. Sigg (1873) and G. Huettner (1895). For the full titles of their treatises, see p. xiv. See also Blass, *die Att. Beredsamkeit*, III i 412—414, 470—472².

³ Or. 45 § 4 *γυγνομένου... γίγνεται... ἐγίγνοντο*, *ib.* § 63 *συνέβαιεν... βαίνων*. — Or. 46 § 28 *διαθηκῶν... διαθηκῶν... δια-*

τιθέμενοι... διατίθενται. Similarly in § 2 *διατιθεμένῳ τῷ πατρὶ* is thrice repeated and *ὁ πατὴρ διέθετο* twice. For other repetitions see §§ 3, 5, 8, 25.

⁴ Or. 45 § 64 *τούτῳ... τοῦτον τοῦτον... τούτου*, § 86 *ἐαυτὸν... τούτου... ἐαυτὸν... ταῦθ'... τούτου*, and similarly § 34, § 83.—Or. 46 § 21 *οὗτος... αὐτὸν... αὐτοῦ τοῦτου... αὐτὰς... ταῦτ'*, and § 6. But cf. Or. 36 §§ 12, 18, 20 and 42.

⁵ Or. 45 § 49 *ὅς... ὅς*, § 81 *εἰ... εἰτα... εἰ*. Or. 46 § 23 *εἴπερ... εἴτε... εἴτε... εἰ μὲν... εἰδὲ... εἴπερ*. *τοίνυν* though common in the genuine orations occurs 14 times at least in the 29 sections of Or. 46. '*Non negari potest vividioribus transgrediendi figuris, quibus D. excellit, carere nostras orationes*' Lortzing p. 33.

to the certainly genuine speeches of Demosthenes, though an exception must be made in favour of the first speech against Stephanus¹. Even this speech supplies instances of unrhythmical construction², and examples of anacoluthon or bad writing; and in particular an awkward combination of participles may be noticed in the first as well as in the second oration³.

On passing to the question of the degree of mastery over the subject-matter and the general argument which is displayed in the various speeches, a distinction may be drawn between the earlier speeches on the one hand (e.g. those against Polycles and Timotheus) where the narrative is monotonous and tedious, and the conclusion somewhat lame and feeble; and the two speeches against Stephanus. The latter shew signs of an improvement which Schaefer ascribes to the prolonged experience in litigation which the speaker had enjoyed since his earlier labours. The general style of all these orations, differing as it does from that of Demosthenes, and bearing marks of a kind of consciousness of its own points (so Schaefer suggests) to one person or another of them all, and that person in all probability representing himself. He often appeared before the law-courts not only in private suits on his own account, but also in public causes, and, when he was a member of the Council, he made important proposals, and brought them before the general assembly of the people. Even assuming that he resorted to such or similar means in his private lawsuits, yet, as soon as he appeared in a more public character, he would find it necessary to rely on himself, and without some oratorical ability he could hardly have undertaken so many public causes. In the various passages against Stephanus we find him pluming himself on his argument, and in that against Neaera he is called on to witness the courts on behalf of a younger and less experienced speaker⁴. Apollodorus obviously laid himself out

bad writing, Or. 46 § 17.

¹ Or. 45 § 83, Or. 46 § 13 (Lortzing p. 88, 89).

² § 17 οὐδὲ ἐδόκουν ἐμὲ οὕτω δεῦρον εἶσθαι ὥστε ταῦτα ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσαι.

³ Or. 59 § 14 νέον ὄντα καὶ διελπὺς ἔχοντα τοῦ λέγειν, while Apollodorus πρεσβύτερος ἐστι... καὶ ἐμπειροτέρως ἔχει τῶν νόμων.

for attempting to play a prominent part at Athens; in the *pro Phormione* the jury are specially warned against his loud and impudent self-assertion¹, and elsewhere we even find him apologising for his loudness of voice (as well as his hurried gait and ill-favoured countenance), as his misfortune and not his fault².

Such then is the general drift of the arguments, to which a brief sketch can only do imperfect justice, which led Schaefer to the conclusion that the speeches against Callippus, Nicostratus, Timotheus, Polycles, Euergetus and Mnesibulus; both of those in prosecution of Stephanus; and lastly, that in accusation of Neaera,—speeches delivered in the above chronological order between the years B.C. 369 and 343,—were all composed by one person, who had a distinctive style of his own, and that person probably Apollodorus himself, with whose transactions no less than seven of these speeches are concerned.

The above conclusion is however open to criticism on the ground that it gives no adequate account of the incomparable superiority of the first speech against Stephanus, not only to the others delivered by Apollodorus, but in particular to the second speech in the very same trial. It is marked by a closeness of argument, and a forcibleness of invective, worthy of a far abler writer than the composer of the other speeches. It seems futile to explain this superiority by ascribing it to a gradual improvement in the speaker's rhetorical ability brought about by time and experience³, when the second speech is so meagre and lifeless, and when the last of the series, namely that in *Neaeram*, instead

¹ Or. 36 § 61 *κραυγή και ἀνάλεια*.

² Or. 45 § 77. A. Schaefer understands the passage differently; after referring to the loudness of voice attributed to Apoll. in Or. 36, he continues: 'Wenn dagegen Apollodor erklärt: *Ich rechne mich selber, was Gesichtsbildung, raschen Gang und laute Rede betrifft, nicht unter die von der Natur glücklich begabten*...., so will er damit nur ein selbstgefälliges Prunken und Stolzieren von sich ablehnen, ohne andeuten zu wollen, er sei missgestalt

träges Schrittes und schwachstimmig.' This misses the sense; the words when taken correctly as in the text, confirm the quotation from Or. 36, and do not appear even remotely to contradict it. Cf. Lysias, Or. 16 §§ 18, 19.

³ A. Schaefer, u. s., p. 191. Prof. Schaefer, in a kind communication received since I wrote the above, endeavours to account for the greater polish of style shown in Or. 45 by the fact that Apollodorus had the strongest motives for doing his very best in his opening speech.

of showing any advance as compared with the first speech against Stephanus is certainly inferior to it, and is characterized by a diffuseness and laxity of style, and by other faults besides. And again, the explanation that the second speech is only a *δευτερολογία*, and therefore inferior to the first, is hardly adequate. Hence, while we would ascribe the second to Apollodorus himself, and find in its constant quotations from the Athenian code of law a characteristic touch, reminding us of his legal learning as attested, in the oration in *Neaeram*¹, we are driven to the conclusion that in the first he had recourse to the assistance of an abler rhetorician than himself. There is scarcely sufficient proof that that rhetorician was Demosthenes. It must however be candidly admitted that of all the speeches delivered by Apollodorus, the one that on personal grounds is least likely to have been written by the composer of the oration for Apollodorus' opponent Phormion, is less far removed from the style of Demosthenes than any of the remainder, though again and again we have words never used by the orator himself in his undisputed writings². In one passage indeed (§ 77) we have a close parallel with the *Pantaenetus* (§ 55)³, which seems to point to a common authorship, and if the latter speech is rightly assigned to the year 346 or thereabout, in other words, is placed *after* the speeches now under consideration, we can hardly explain the parallel except by the hypothesis of a common source, or else by the less probable assumption that Demosthenes, who was almost certainly the writer of the *Pantaenetus*, having heard or read the first speech against Stephanus, a speech directed virtually against his own client Phormion, borrowed from the phraseology of the latter oration, with which he was thus familiar. The Attic orator, Hyperides, is known to have written one speech at least against Pasicles⁴, who, though a brother of Apollodorus, took the side of his opponent Phormion, and a conjecture has

¹ § 14 ἐμπειροτέρως ἔχει τῶν νόμων, and § 15 ὑπὲρ τῶν θεῶν καὶ τῶν νόμων καὶ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, compared with Or. 46 § 29 ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τῶν νόμων.

² § 14 παροξυσμός, § 19 παραπέτασμα, § 70 δόικτος (in sense 'houseless'), § 85 ἐπιχαρτος; § 63 and § 65 ὑποπίπτει τινί

(also in Or. 59 Neaer. § 43).

³ Or. 37 §§ 52, 55 quoted in note on Or. 45 § 77. The *Pantaenetus* was probably the later speech of the two. Cf. also § 56 with Timocr. 106, Mid. 200, Aristocr. 89.

⁴ κατὰ Πασικλέους and πρὸς Πασικλέα περὶ ἀντιδόσεως, Fragm. 134—137, p. 117—8 ed. Blass, 1894.

been half hazarded that it was for Apollodorus that those speeches were composed¹; but there is no adequate reason for assigning the first speech against Stephanus to that orator, and a comparison with his four extant orations has led me to notice only one important coincidence of expression².

On the whole, then, we may conclude (1) that the second speech was not only delivered by Apollodorus, but probably composed by him; (2) that the first was written for him, possibly not by Demosthenes, but by some rhetorician unknown to us, whose assistance he was led to secure either by the pressure of his other engagements, or by a consciousness of the difficulty of the task that was before him, and a mistrust of his own unaided ability to compose more than the legal rejoinder to the defendant's reply.

Those who attribute the speeches against Stephanus, or at least the first of them, to the authorship of Demosthenes, are bound to supply some reasonable motive for his changing sides after taking the part of Phormion against Apollodorus. If such a desertion to the enemy's camp was due to his discovery that the documents relied on in the first trial were forgeries, and that the deponents called to prove them were guilty of false witness, we cannot but think that Demosthenes, if he had been the writer of a speech immediately arising out of the former trial, would have been prompted to stronger expressions of indignation against the fraud practised on the jury on the previous occasion.

While we dismiss as irrelevant any attempt to try the alleged duplicity of Demosthenes by the standard of the professional etiquette of the English bar, and refrain from entangling our discussion with parallels suggested by questions of modern forensic casuistry, we may at any rate remark that, though we have no sufficient warrant for assuming that the orator was above pecuniary considerations, a certain sense of honour would probably have kept him from accepting a fee to write down the very side which he had but lately written up; and we may fairly conclude that such conduct was held dishonourable from the fact that even for divulging Phormion's case to his opponent, Demosthenes is, whether truly or falsely, charged by Aeschines with playing a traitor's part.

¹ Hornbostel, *Apoll.* p. 35.

² Or. 45 § 74 ἀνεκδότους ἔνδον γράσκειν, compared with Hy-

perides III 28, 4 ἀνεκδοτον ἔνδον καταγγράσκειν and III 27, 22 ἀγαμον ἔνδον καταγγράσκειν.

Again, it is urged that the first speech against Stephanus was written for a different trial to that on behalf of Phormion. This can hardly be regarded as an extenuating fact in favour of Demosthenes as the writer of the leading speech in both trials, since the second cause arose immediately out of the first, and there can be no question about the irreconcilable difference between the facts of the case as stated in the two orations, and the terms used in the one and the other in describing the character of Phormion. Even apart from motives of honour, the lower ground of expediency would presumably have sufficed to prevent Demosthenes from writing to defame the character of one who, by his opponent himself, was admitted to be a wealthy and prosperous man of business, and from supporting by preference the failing fortunes of an impoverished pettifogger.

Such, then, at the very strongest, are the principal arguments that may be adduced against the genuineness of the two speeches against Stephanus. In conclusion, it is only fair to submit the only hypothesis on which it is not impossible that Demosthenes may after all be the real author of, at any rate, the first oration.

We have already seen that it is highly probable that the speech against Phormion belongs to the latter part of the year B.C. 351 (p. xxix) and that the speeches against Stephanus may fairly be placed in the year B.C. 350¹. It was a year in which the efforts of Athens to recover Euboea and to protect Olynthus placed her in a position of grave financial embarrassment. To meet this, Apollodorus, as a member of the senate, moved a decree that it should be submitted to the vote of the public assembly whether the surplus of the revenue should be paid to the Theoric fund for religious festivals, or applied to the expenses of the war. The proposal was approved by the senate and accepted by the public assembly; and the latter passed a decree appropriating the surplus to military purposes. Hereupon one Stephanus, who is not to be identified with the defendant in the speeches before us, impeached Apollodorus on the ground of his having brought forward an illegal decree; and he obtained a verdict, which led to the fine of one talent being inflicted on Apollodorus². In this impeachment,

¹ The *archon eponymus* of that year [Ol. 107, 3] was one Apollodorus, probably not the son of Pasion.

² Or. 59 §§ 3—8, esp. § 4 διαχειροτονῆσαι τὸν δῆμον εἶπε

δοκεῖ τὰ περίοντα χρήματα τῆς διοικήσεως στρατιωτικὰ εἶναι εἶπε θεωρικὰ; Grote, *H. G.*, chap. 88; Curtius, *H. G.*, vol. v, p. 269 (Eng. Transl.); Hornbostel, *Apoll.* p. 39, 40; A. Schaefer,

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Stephanus was probably the tool of Eubulus and the peace-party, and although there is no proof that Apollodorus acted at the suggestion of Demosthenes and the opposite party, the proposal of Apollodorus would doubtless meet with the orator's approval, as is clear from the financial policy cautiously propounded by the latter in the Olynthiac orations¹, and, when it was too late, carried to a successful issue twelve years afterwards in the autumn of 339, only one year before the catastrophe of Chaeroneia.

It may therefore be questioned whether political motives may not have induced Demosthenes to throw Phormion overboard and to support Apollodorus by writing the first speech against Stephanus. On this hypothesis it may be presumed that Apollodorus, having lost his lawsuit against Phormion owing to the powerful advocacy of Demosthenes, and being almost crushed by the consequences of his defeat, resorted to Demosthenes in the hope of recovering part at least of his resources, and proposed to run the risk of bringing forward his motion on the Theoric fund, on condition that the orator wrote him a speech against the obnoxious witness Stephanus.

My friend Dr F. Blass (the author of several important works on Greek Oratory) has favoured me with a suggestive letter², supporting this hypothesis and also showing that the style of the first speech against Stephanus, apart from its general resemblance to that of Demosthenes³, coincides with it in a hitherto unnoticed peculiarity, that under certain limitations the orator generally avoids the juxtaposition of more than two short syllables, the exceptions being for the most part cases where the three syllables fall within the compass of a single word⁴. To examine the minute criterion here proposed is beyond my present purpose. It is sufficient to state (as my learned correspondent would obviously acknowledge), that while its absence may suggest the spuriousness

u. s., III 2, p. 180 and (for the chronology here followed) *ib.* p. 330. Some (e.g. Weil, *Harangues de Dém.* p. 163) would place the Euboean expedition in B.C. 348, and Blass would therefore place in that year the motion of Apollodorus and the delivery of Or. 45.

¹ Olynth. III §§ 10—13.

² 12 Sept. 1875; see also his *Att. Ber.* III 32, 412—4 (published in 1877), = 470—2, ed. 1893.

³ Sigg, *Apoll.* p. 415—432.

⁴ See p. 7 of his dissertation on the Letters ascribed to Demosthenes (Oct. 1875); also *Att. Ber.* III 99—104, = 105—112, ed. 1893.

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of any given oration, its presence does not prove its genuineness. It may also be admitted that the testimony of Harpocration is in favour of the Demosthenic authorship of the first speech¹ (though the value of that testimony is impaired by his attributing the second speech² to the same author); and that the parallelism of § 77 to a passage in the *Pantaenetus* already noticed is on the whole more easily explained by ascribing the first speech to Demosthenes than by any other hypothesis³.

¹ See quotations in notes on Or. 45 §§ 1, 15, 63, 66, 74, 80, 84.

² Cf. Or. 46 §§ 7, 11, 20.

³ Since the above discussion was first published, it has been justly observed that the genuineness of the first speech against Stephanus 'could hardly have been doubted but for the desire to vindicate the orator's morality....The morality of Demosthenes' conduct may in this case perhaps be dubious, but it is not so palpably bad as has been supposed....But...he attacks his late client's character with a coarse violence and a wantonness which goes beyond the conventional invective of the law-courts. He writes for Apollodorus as Apollodorus would have written himself, not sparing even the speaker's own mother. And it is pre-

cisely here rather than in the change of sides that we feel the real discredit lies' (S. H. Butcher, *Demosthenes*, 1881, p. 136). See also G. Huettner, *Demosthenis oratio in Stephanum priorem vera sit inquitur*, 1895, pp. 59—65, where a careful examination of the language of the first speech results in its being accepted as the work of Demosthenes.

Mr Kirk, *Demosthenic Style*, p. 41—2, has the following remarks on the two speeches:—'The first is rich in all the figures and devices which can enliven argument and convey feeling, while the second is merely an array of arguments; and this inversion shows a weakness alike in logic and in art wholly incompatible with any theory of Demosthenean authorship for Or. 46.'

INTRODUCTION TO

OR. LIII.

ΠΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΔΩΝ ΑΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΑΡΕΘΟΥΣΙΟΥ.

IN this speech Apollodorus, the litigious son of Pasion, appears in support of a lawsuit arising out of an information laid against one Arethusius, for refusing to pay a fine due to the public chest. According to Athenian law, if a state-debtor concealed his effects, any citizen who discovered the fact was at liberty to draw up, and lay before the proper magistrate, a written statement containing an inventory or specification of the goods in question. The schedule thus drawn up was called an ἀπογραφή, and this name was also given to the legal process in support of it¹. The informant, in the event of his making good his case, was entitled to the reward of three-fourths of the valuation (§ 2); if he failed, he was fined a thousand drachmae, and suffered a partial disfranchisement which prevented his appearing again as a prosecutor in a public cause (§ 1).

In the present instance, Apollodorus has handed in a specification in which two slaves are stated to be the property of Arethusius, and therefore liable to confiscation as a partial payment of his debt to the public treasury.

¹ Meier and Schömann, p. 302 Lipsius; Hermann, *Public Antiquities*, § 136, 13 (p. 553 n. 2, ed. Thumser).

Hereupon, a brother of Arethusius, named Nicostratus, puts in a claim to the slaves, and in the speech before us Apollodorus has to show that the claim is false and that the slaves are really the property of Arethusius. To prove this he calls evidence in §§ 19—21, and this is the only portion of the speech which is really relevant to the issue before the court, while the greater part of it, up to this point, is devoted to a narrative of the relations between Apollodorus and the two brothers. The object of this is to show that the former had been most ungratefully treated by the latter, especially by Nicostratus, and that he was therefore, according to the Athenian notion, fully justified in revenging himself for his private wrongs by supporting a public information against his opponent. To prove the purity of his motives and to ingratiate himself with the court, he waives at the very outset his claim to the reward to which the informant in such cases is legally entitled.

Among the speeches of Lysias we have three concerned with causes relating to claims of money withheld from the state (*ἀπογραφαί*): the speech 'for the soldier' (Or. 9), that 'on the property of Aristophanes' (19), and that 'against Philocrates' (29). The first two are for the defence; the third, for the prosecution. But in all three, the promoter of the *ἀπογραφή* is represented as the prosecutor; in the present case, although the promoter of the *ἀπογραφή* is Apollodorus, we should probably consider him as the defendant and Nicostratus as the plaintiff. Apollodorus was apparently in possession of the effects disputed; his opponent Nicostratus puts in a claim against him, and the speech before us is therefore a speech for the defence¹. Owing to the general character of its contents, it is usually classed among the

¹ Caillemer, s.v. *Apographè*, in Daremberg and Saglio's *Dict.*

Private Orations, and it may be conveniently studied in conjunction with them. But it cannot be too clearly stated, that, in so far as it arises directly out of a refusal to pay a fine to the public chest, it is essentially a speech delivered in a public cause.

Apollodorus states that Nicostratus was his neighbour in the country and formerly his trusted friend, that they had done kindly services for one another, and that in particular he had lent to Nicostratus, free of interest, a sum which he was himself compelled to raise on the security of part of his property. So far from being grateful, the borrower at once laid a plot to escape payment of his debt, made common cause with the opponents of Apollodorus, and induced a third party (one Lycidas) to bring against him a suit demanding that certain property should be produced in court. Among those who were entered as witnesses to the delivery of the summons requiring him to produce the property, was Arethusius, a brother of Nicostratus, as above mentioned. The summons, it is alleged, was never served, consequently Apollodorus did not appear, and judgment went against him by default. Subsequently, Apollodorus prosecuted Arethusius for fraudulent citation (*ψευδοκλητείας γραφή*), which was regarded by Athenian law as a *criminal* offence, while on the contrary a witness in the cause itself as distinguished from one who attested a summons, was, if he gave false evidence, only liable to a *civil* action¹. Before the case came on, Arethusius committed several acts of outrage against Apollodorus, laid waste his orchard and violently assaulted him, and when the case for fraudulent citation, and apparently for the other criminal acts, was

¹ Harpocration, quoted on § 17 *ad fin.*, inaccurately uses the (possibly generic) term *δίκη*, instead of *γραφή*, with reference to *ψευδοκλητεία*.

brought before the jury, Apollodorus, under these aggravating circumstances, obtained a verdict against Arethusius with the greatest ease. Indeed, it was only owing to the entreaties of his brothers, with the acquiescence of the prosecutor, who was unwilling to face the odium which would ensue, that Arethusius escaped the penalty of death¹, and had inflicted on him a fine of one talent, for the payment of which his brothers became jointly responsible. Arethusius pleaded poverty and refused to pay; thereupon Apollodorus took the legal steps required (as above described) for the confiscation of his property, and in his specification claimed for the state, among other effects, two slaves as a partial security for the payment of the fine. Nicostratus resists this claim as regards the slaves in question and claims them as his own property, though even in that case, as the speaker points out, they should be confiscated, since Nicostratus had guaranteed the payment of the fine and had failed to make good his guarantee. In §§ 22—25 Apollodorus describes the unsuccessful attempt of his opponents to entrap him into accepting a legal challenge, which would have committed him to a virtual admission that the slaves were private property; and in §§ 19—21 calls evidence to prove, that the person recognised as the responsible owner of the slaves was Arethusius, and not the present claimant Nicostratus.

Passing from the general contents of the speech as above sketched, we may turn to a brief consideration of its literary style and special peculiarities. We are at once struck by the disproportionate space of twenty sections

¹ Boeckh, *Public Economy*, trans. Lamb, p. 496 note 2, while noticing that other criminal acts are involved, considers that the present passage proves

that the punishment of death might be inflicted in a case of *ψευδοκλήτεια*, but this seems scarcely probable.

devoted to purely preliminary details, as contrasted with the short compass within which lies the real gist of the case. The long account of the reasons prompting the speaker to seek for revenge, is unlike the manner of Demosthenes, and a certain feebleness and diffuseness may be noted in the narrative immediately following the exordium. Among minor details may be observed a tendency to add unnecessary and superfluous clauses, defining more clearly what has just gone before¹. Again, we find needless repetitions within the limits of a single sentence²; further, we have a certain clumsiness in the repetition of pronouns such as *οὗτος* and *αὐτός*³; we observe a disproportionate number of harsh constructions⁴, and it is curious to notice that a phrase occurring in this speech, which is unexampled in the undisputed writings of Demosthenes, finds its nearest parallels in speeches delivered like the present by Apollodorus⁵. We may also trace a general resemblance to the style of that against Neaera, the greater part of which was delivered by the same person, a speech which it is impossible to attribute to the authorship of Demosthenes⁶; and, lastly, there is a

¹ e.g. not content with 'Ἀρεθούσιος, οὐκ ἐγγράπτο εἶναι in § 2, the writer in § 10 has the words, 'Ἀρεθούσιος οὐ τάνδρα ποδ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα ἀ νὺν ἀπογράφεται, again in § 14 'Ἀρεθούσιος οὐκ ἐστὶ τάνδρα ποδα ταῦτα, and similarly in § 19. The words in § 7 ἐδείτό μου βοηθῆσαι αὐτῷ ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐμπροσθεν χρόνῳ ἦν περὶ αὐτὸν ἀληθινὸς φίλος, are partially repeated in § 8 and § 12. Again in § 24 τὰς βασάνους is unnecessarily followed by the closer definition, ὅτι εἰποιεν οἱ ἄνθρωποι. (Cf. A. Schaefer, u. s., p. 187—190; Lortzing, *Apoll.* p. 30 etc.; and see especially Blass, *Att.*

Ber. iii 462¹, 520²).

² e.g. § 4 οἰκείως διεκείμεθα... οἰκείως διεκείμεν.

³ § 6 *ad init.* αὐτὸν...τούτου... αὐτῷ...αὐτός. Also, *ad fin.* τούτου...τούτου...αὐτός...τούτου τούτου...αὐτῷ...αὐτόν. Cf. §§ 4 and 8.

⁴ See §§ 11, 12, 24, 29.

⁵ § 15 ἐβάδιζον ἐπὶ τὸν κλητῆρα τὸν ὁμολογούντα κεκλητευκέναι...τῆς ψευδοκλητείας compared with Or. 49 § 56 μὴ... ἐπὶ τόνδε κακοτεχνιών ἐλθοιμι; and esp. Or. 52 § 32 ἐπὶ τὸν Κηφισιάδην βαδίζειν τὸν ὁμολογούντα κεκομισθαι καὶ εἶχειν τὸ ἀργύριον.

⁶ Or. 59 (κατὰ Νεαίρας) is condemned by ancient critics

certain want of warmth in the peroration, unlike the vigorous style of the great orator himself.

On the whole, without entering into minuter detail, we may consider that the internal evidence is such as to throw grave doubts on this speech being the genuine work of Demosthenes, and we are not surprised to find its genuineness called in question by the lexicographer of the Attic Orators, Harpocration¹, though Plutarch refers it without suspicion to the authorship of Demosthenes, and fancifully contrasts the literary fame of the orator with the military reputation of the general of that name in the Peloponnesian War².

We have now to consider the data for arriving at the time when the speech was delivered. In § 9, Apollodorus describes himself as short of money, owing to differences between himself and Phormion, who was keeping him out of the property left him by his father Pasion, who, it will be remembered, died in B. C. 370. Again, in § 14 we are told, that at the time of the events there related, Apollodorus had not yet brought to a preliminary hearing the suits he had instituted against his relatives (Phormion and others). The suit against Phormion respecting the banking capital (Or. 36) was delayed until about B. C. 350. But a much more direct indication is given by a reference

(ὅπτιον ὄντα καὶ πολλαχῇ τῆς τοῦ ῥήτορος δυνάμει ἐνδεέστερον *Arg.*). Among modern critics, Reiske is its sole supporter. Among the minor points of resemblance, apart from the general style, may be quoted Or. 59 § 16 ἃ μὲν ἡδικοῦμενος, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ Στεφάνου... ὡς δ' ἐστὶ... τοῦτο ὑμῖν βούλομαι σαφῶς ἐπιδείξαι compared with Or. 53 (Nicostr.) § 19 ἃ μὲν τολῶν ἀδικοῦμενος, ὧς ἄνδρες δικασταί, ὑπ' αὐτῶν... ὡς δ' ἐστὶν... ἐπιδείξω ὑμῖν (noticed by Reh-

dantz, *vit. Iphicr.* p. 194). Add Or. 59 § 14. Also the tedious references to the plea of revenge, Or. 59 § 1 ὥστ' οὐχ ὑπάρχων ἀλλὰ τιμωρούμενος κ.τ.λ. and cf. § 18 ἐκ μικρῶν παιδίων with Or. 53 § 19 ἐκ μικροῦ παιδαρίου, while παιδάριον μικρόν, though common enough in itself, also happens to occur in Or. 59 § 50.

¹ *el γνήσιος* s.v. ἀπογραφῆ, quoted in note on § 1, p. 134.

² *Plut. de gloria Atheniensium*, chap. 8.

in § 5, to a trierarchy involving the speaker's absence from Athens; and it was shortly after his return that the events described in the context occurred. He had to sail round the south of the Peloponnesus, and after touching there to take certain ambassadors to Sicily. It seems probable that we should identify this trierarchy with that mentioned in Or. 45 § 3, which belongs either to B.C. 369 or B.C. 368¹. The latter date is more probable, not only for the reason given in the note on that

¹ On a *ψήφισμα* respecting the alliance with Dionysius I see Kirchhoff in *Philologus* xii 571, where the writer holds that there were embassies sent to Sicily in 369 and also in 368. Cf. Lortzing, *Apoll.* pp. 3 f., 10; Sigg, *Apoll.* p. 403 f. (Blass, *Att. Ber.* iii 460¹, 519²).

Droysen (*Zeitschrift für d. Alterthumswissenschaft*, 1839 p. 929) places the speech in Ol. 107, 1=B.C. 352—1, and Böhnecke (*Forschungen*, p. 675) in Ol. 107, 2=B.C. 351—350. They connect the Sicilian trierarchy of Apollodorus (1) with the despatch sent to Athens in Ol. 106, 3=B.C. 354—3 by a leading man in Syracuse, Callippus by name; and (2) with a request for assistance on the part of the Messenians, recorded by Pausanias (iv 28 § 2). Arnold Schaefer, however, points out that we have no authority for stating that the Athenians sent any reply to the overtures of Callippus by sending a special embassy to Sicily, and Apollodorus would have been the last man in the world to have anything to do with Callippus, who was his personal enemy (see note on Or. 36 § 53). Besides, Apollodorus would then be in the 40th year of his age, and would

have had considerable experience of business, whereas when he undertook this trierarchy, and when he shortly after assisted Nicostratus, he was quite a young man and inexperienced in the ways of the world (§§ 12—13). As was seen by Rehdantz, who places the speech in B.C. 368 (*Jahn's neue Jahrbücher*, lxx 505), we must not refer the allusions in §§ 9 and 14 to the lawsuit of Apollodorus against Phormion which was met by the latter's special plea (Or. 36), but to the threatened litigation of the first few years after his father's death. Now, after the summer of 369 the Athenians, in consequence of help sent by Dionysius I to his allies the Spartans, were engaged in negotiations with that tyrant which led to the conclusion of a peace and alliance. With these negotiations we may connect the Sicilian trierarchy of Apollodorus. The ambassadors whom he had on board could not confer with the Spartans without landing at Gytheion, as the Peloponnesus was for the most part in arms on the side of the Thebans. (Abridged from A. Schaefer, u. s., p. 145—6.)

passage, but also because at this period no one was required to be trierarch oftener than once in three years, and we know that Apollodorus was so employed in B.C. 362; hence he may have been trierarch in B.C. 365 and B.C. 368, but probably not in B.C. 369¹. Thus if we allow a fair interval of time for the events mentioned in the speech subsequent to the trierarchy, we may fix on B.C. 366 as the probable date of its delivery. Now, if Demosthenes was born in B.C. 381, he was still a minor in B.C. 366 and too young to have been the writer of the speech; if, as is most probable, his birth was in B.C. 384, he was only just of age when the speech was delivered, and had enough to do in looking after his own affairs, and preparing, under the guidance of Isaeus, to join issue with his guardians, without writing speeches for other people. Consequently, the probable date of the speech, coinciding as it does with the internal evidence and with the doubts of Harpocration, makes it almost impossible to ascribe it to the authorship of Demosthenes.

But whether written by Demosthenes, or, as is much more probable, by another, most likely by Apollodorus himself, there can be no reasonable doubt that the speech was actually delivered before an Athenian tribunal. As a study of character, the narrative of the relations between the speaker and his opponents is not without an interest of its own; and the moralist may there find a fresh exemplification of the wise saw of Polonius,

¹ Cf. Sigg, *Apoll.* p. 404, who (with Lortzing) also draws attention to the indication of time in § 4 *ἐπειδὴ ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ πατήρ... χρόνου δὲ προβαίνοντος*. But it is fair to remark that the subsequent expression 'when-ever I was abroad, either on public service as trierarch, or

on my own account on some other business,' while it is not necessarily inconsistent with a single voyage as trierarch, which is all we can assume if we place the period in B.C. 366, is better suited to a date which would allow of more than one absence on public service.

Never a borrower or a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.

The speech includes several passages of peculiar intricacy, in which the language of Athenian lawcourts and the vocabulary of Attic horticulture will demand special illustration in the course of the commentary¹. The knotty points of legal terminology, which may embarrass the beginner, may prove attractive to experts,

qui iuris nodos et legum aenigmata solvunt;

though others perhaps will be better pleased to dwell on the details of the speaker's country-home, and will not be sorry to leave for a while the lawcourts of Athens, for the vineyards and orchards, the olives and roses of Attica.

¹ notes on §§ 14—16.

INTRODUCTION TO

OR. LIV.

ΚΑΤΑ ΚΟΝΩΝΟΣ ΑΙΚΕΙΑΣ.

Thus is a speech for the plaintiff in an action for assault and battery, which arose as follows. One evening the plaintiff, a young Athenian named Ariston, accompanied by a friend, was taking his usual stroll in the market-place of Athens, when he was attacked by the defendant Conon, and his son Ctesias and four others. One of these last fell upon Ariston's friend and held him fast, while Conon and the rest made an onslaught on Ariston, stripped him of his cloak which they carried off with them, threw him violently into the mud, and assaulted him with such brutality that he was for some time confined to his bed and his life despaired of (§§ 7-12).

Ariston on his recovery had more than one legal remedy open to him (§§ 1 and 24). Conon had, in the first instance, rendered himself liable to summary arrest on stripping off his cloak, and he was still amenable to a public indictment for criminal outrage (*ὑβρεως κρατή*) or to a private suit for assault and battery (*αἰκείας*). To take the former of these last two remedies would have proved a task too arduous for so wealthy a prosecutor as Ariston, and he accordingly followed the advice of his friends and adopted the more subtle and ambitious plan of bringing an action for

assault. The case was submitted in this form to a public arbitrator, and as his award, whatever it may have been, was not final, the plaintiff brought his suit before one of the legal tribunals, possibly that known as the Forty, state-officers chosen by lot who went on circuit through the demes of Attica, and under whose cognisance, besides some minor matters, all private lawsuits for assault were placed¹. Two points were essential to the proof of the case, (1) that the defendant struck the plaintiff who was a free-man, with intent to insult him; and (2) that the defendant struck the first blow and was not acting in self-defence under the provocation of a previous assault.

The plaintiff, after a brief statement of the reasons which led him to prefer bringing a private suit instead of a public indictment against his assailant, and after the usual request for a favourable hearing, gives a graphic account of the origin of the feud between Conon's sons and himself (§§ 3—6); he then passes on to a vivid description of the scene in the market-place and the brutal assault there committed by Conon and one of his sons (§§ 7—9), and calls medical and other evidence to prove the serious nature of that assault and its nearly fatal result (§§ 10—12).

He next anticipates the defence which is likely to be set up by Conon, who, he understands, will make light of his son's misconduct and try to pass it off as a mere freak of youthful pleasantry; he contrasts the flippancy of the proposed defence with the more serious spirit of the laws of Athens, which provide penalties for even minor offences to preclude the perpetration of

¹ Or. 37 (Pant.) § 33 ἡ μὲν ἀκela καὶ τὰ τῶν βιαιῶν πρὸς τοὺς τετραράκοντα, αἱ δὲ τῆς ὑβρεως (δικαι) πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας. See esp. Caillemer in *Dict. des An-*

tiquités (Darembert et Saglio) s.v. *Aikias dikē*; or Meier and Schömann, *Att. Process* p. 91 Lips.

graver crimes (§§ 13—20); and he submits that the plea of youth can only be urged in mitigation of punishment and is at any rate inapplicable to Conon himself, a man of more than fifty years of age, who, so far from restraining his sons and the other assailants, was actually the ringleader of them all (§§ 21—23). The defendant was amenable to the laws against highway robbery and brutal outrage and, had death ensued, would have been chargeable with murder (§§ 24, 25).

He further describes the evasive conduct of the defendant during the preliminary arbitration (§§ 25—29); denounces the falsehood of the evidence put in by persons who were boon-companions of the defendant, deposing that they found the plaintiff fighting with the defendant's son, and that the defendant did not strike the plaintiff; contrasts it with the evidence of impartial persons on his own side attesting to his having been assaulted by the defendant (§§ 30—33); and comments severely on the bad character of the witnesses for the defence (§§ 34—37).

He then warns the court not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by the hard swearing and the sensational imprecations which, he is informed, will be resorted to by the defendant, whose antecedents prove his reckless disregard of things sacred; while he himself, averse though he was to taking even a lawful oath, had for the truth's sake offered to take such a pledge; and, as that offer had been declined by the defendant, he would now for the satisfaction of the court swear solemnly that in very truth he had been brutally assaulted by his opponents (§§ 38—41).

After pointing out that even in this private suit public interests were at stake, he very briefly refers to the way in which his family and himself had done their duty towards their country, while his opponents had

done nothing of the kind. 'Even supposing,' he says in conclusion, 'we are of less service to the state than our opponents, *that* is no reason why we should be assaulted and brutally outraged.'

The only clue to the date of the speech is to be found in a passage in § 3, whence we conclude that it was delivered two years after orders were given at Athens for a military force to go out on garrison duty to Panactum, a fort on the Boeotian frontier. We read of such an expedition in B.C. 343¹; and this would bring us to B.C. 341 as the year of the trial. It has been suggested, however, though no reason is assigned, that this is too late a year, and that there is warrant for believing there was regular military service, as opposed to a special expedition, on the Boeotian frontier in B.C. 357, to protect Attica from a diversion on the part of the Boeotians shortly before the Phocian war, during which there was no occasion for such precautions, as the Phocians kept the Boeotians occupied in another direction². Thus, the military movements referred to in § 3 belong to the time either shortly before or shortly after the Phocian war, in other words, either to B.C. 357 or 343, the speech being thus placed in B.C. 355 or 341 respectively. In the course of an *Excursus* on p. 242, I have pointed out that the reference to the Triballi in the days of Conon's youth supplies us with a hitherto unnoticed coincidence in favour of the later date.

The speech has deservedly won the admiration of

¹ Dem. de Fals. Leg. (B.C. 343) § 326 περί...της πρὸς Πανάκτω χώρας μεθ' ὧν ἐξερχόμεθα, ὃ ἕως ἦσαν Φωκεῖς σφοῖ οὐδεπώποτ' ἐποίησαμεν.

² A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit*, III 2, p. 251, who notices that on Dem. Mid. § 193 ὅσοι τὰ

φρούρια ἦσαν ἔρημα λελοιπότες the Scholiast remarks φρούρια δὲ λέγει μετὰ τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ Βοιωτίας. πολέμου γὰρ τότε πρὸς Θηβαίους ὄντος διὰ τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὰς ἐκ τῆς Βοιωτίας εἰσβολὰς παρὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλάττεσθαι.

ancient and modern critics alike. It is one of the few private orations whose genuineness has never been doubted¹. The orator Deinarchus is reported to have plagiarized from it², the old grammarians often refer to it, and the Greek writers on Rhetoric quote it more frequently than any of the other private orations³. In particular Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in his treatise on the eloquence of Demosthenes, after quoting a vivid description from the orator Lysias, one of the highest merits of whose style was the power of clear and graphic narration, selects for comparison the equally vivid passage in the present speech where the plaintiff describes the disorderly doings of his opponents in the camp of Panactum and in the market-place of Athens (§§ 3—9). His criticism is to the effect that the extract from Demosthenes is fully equal to that from Lysias in clearness, correctness, and perspicuity of style, in conciseness and terseness, in unadorned simplicity and in truthfulness of detail. He also commends the skill with which the language of the speaker is kept true to character, and appropriate to the subject, and finds in the narrative much of the winning persuasiveness, the charming grace, and the other merits of style that mark his quotation from Lysias⁴. A modern writer on the literature of the speeches of

¹ Blass, *Att. Ber.* iii 399¹, 456².

² Eusebius, *Praepar. Evang.* quoting from Porphyry (περὶ τοῦ κλέπτας εἶναι τοὺς Ἕλληνας), x. 3 p. 775 Migne, Δειναρχος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ κατὰ Κλεομέδοντα αἰκίας πολλά μετενήνοχεν αὐτοῖς ὄνυμασιν ἐκ τοῦ Δημοσθένους Μετὰ (sic) Κόνωνος αἰκίας.

³ e.g. Hermogenes quoted on §§ 1, 4.

⁴ Dionysius, *de admir. vi di-cendi Dem.* 13 ταῦτα οὐ καθαρὰ καὶ ἀκριβῆ καὶ σαφῆ καὶ διὰ τῶν

κυρίων καὶ κοινῶν ὀνομάτων κατεσκευασμένα, ὥσπερ τὰ Λυσίου;... τί δ' οὐχὶ σύντομα καὶ στρογγύλα καὶ ἀληθείας μεστὰ καὶ τὴν ἀφελῆ καὶ ἀκατάσκευον ἐπιφαίνοντα φύσιν, καθάπερ ἐκεῖνα;... οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ πιθανὰ καὶ ἐν ἡθελὲ λεγόμενά τι καὶ τὸ πρέπον τοῖς ὑποκειμένοις προσώποις τε καὶ πράγμασι φυλάττοντα; ἡδονῆς δ' ἄρα καὶ πειθοῦς καὶ χαρίτων, καιροῦ τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, ἃ τοῖς Λυσιακοῖς ἐπανθοῦσιν, ἄρα οὐχὶ πολλὴ μοῖρα;

Demosthenes has well remarked that no selection from the Private Orations can be considered complete which does not include the *Conon*¹; and many years after that remark was made, it was excellently edited for school-reading with a brief German commentary by Westermann. It has also been the subject of an appreciative criticism by Perrot, who writes as follows:

‘ Dans le discours contre Conon...Démosthène réunit aux qualités qui firent le succès de Lysias celles qui distinguent Isée. De Lysias, il tient l’art d’entrer dans le caractère et dans le rôle du personnage qu’il fait parler, de se transformer en lui, si l’on peut ainsi parler, de produire l’illusion la plus complète. Par la vraisemblance et la vivacité du récit, par l’art d’y semer des détails sensibles et pittoresques, de faire voir la chose telle que l’on a intérêt à la présenter, il est bien près d’égaliser son modèle...Où Démosthène est tout à fait supérieur à Lysias, c’est dans ce qu’il a appris d’Isée: il tire des témoignages un bien autre parti, il les place, les encadre, les développe et les discute avec une bien autre habileté; il connaît bien mieux les lois, il remonte à leurs principes, il en expose les sens et la portée avec une autorité dont rien chez Lysias ne peut donner l’idée. Enfin, pour n’insister que sur les différences les plus notables, les figures de pensée dont Lysias ignore encore l’usage animent et colorent son style: c’est le dilemme, c’est l’apostrophe, ce sont des interrogations brusques et passionnées, ce sont des mouvements oratoires dont l’élan et la variété nous avertissent que l’éloquence attique n’a plus de progrès à faire, qu’elle touche à sa perfection².’

One of our own scholars, in the course of a short chapter devoted mainly to the Private Speeches contained in the present volume, has well observed:—

¹ *In einer Sammlung aus den Privatreden des Demosthenes dürfte...diese nicht fehlen.* A. G. Becker's *Literatur des Dem.*

p. 122, 1830.

² G. Perrot, *Revue des deux mondes*, 1873, 3 p. 952—3.

The whole story is told and commented on with exquisite grace. The tone is that of a middle-aged¹ man of precise habits, who knows little law, and would have known less had it not been for the defendant; anxious to seem calm, but not quite able to smother his indignation; a little wanting in a sense of the ludicrous, and so keenly alive to his own respectability—which is a recurring topic—that he must apologise for being aware that such rowdiness even exists².

To the modern reader the main interest of the speech is to be found perhaps in the lifelike pictures of Athenian manners incidentally sketched in its pages; and several scenes have accordingly been borrowed from it and interwoven with the narrative of Becker's *Charicles* in illustration of the private life of the ancient Greeks³. In particular, we here read of the disorderly clubs formed by young men about town, who, after holding a carouse, would sally forth into the streets to assault quiet people and play practical jokes at the expense of inoffensive citizens. To these indecorous societies the defendant's sons belonged, and the defendant himself in his youth was a member of a club called after a lawless tribe of Thrace, an association that finds its modern parallel in the fraternity, which in the days of Addison took its name from the wild Mohocks of North America, and was for some time the terror of the streets of London. The practical jokes of young Athens in the days of Demosthenes re-appear, some seven centuries later, in a less objectionable, not to say harmless form, in the pleasantries practised by students at the University of Athens at the expense of the 'freshmen' (οἱ νεόλυδοι), who, at the first moment of their arrival, were struggled for by the young allies of the rival lecturers, good-humouredly

¹ Youth, rather than middle age, is suggested by § 1 ὅτι περὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν (and the context).

² S. H. Butcher, *Demosthenes*, 1881, p. 134.

³ p. 136—139 (with notes) of the 2nd Germ. ed. by K. F. Hermann = p. 80—83 of abridged English ed. of 1866.

chaffed by them, and escorted with mock gravity through the market-place to the public bath, where, after a feint of frightening them, their tormentors considered the act of initiation completed, and were very good friends to the freshmen ever after¹.

The pages of the Greek orators abound in references to house-breaking and highway robbery, to street-brawls and other disorderly acts imperilling the public security²; and in the present speech we find that the plaintiff could not take a quiet walk along the market-place of Athens, beneath the rock of the Acropolis, past the temple erected as a memorial of the patriotic self-sacrifice of the daughters of an ancient king of Attica, and by the very scene where the tyrant Hipparchus was slain, without finding himself the victim of a brutal and outrageous assault. In times such as these at Athens, one who was tempted to take an evening stroll with a friend, if invited in language like that of Sebastian in *Twelfth Night*,

I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city,

might have replied, with Antonio,

Would you'd pardon me,
I do not without danger walk these streets.

¹ Gregor. Nazianzen, Or. 43 *in laudem Basilii magni* c. 16, who describes the initiation as *τοῖς ἀγνοοῦσι λαν φοβερόν καὶ ἀνήμερον τοῖς δὲ προειδόσι καὶ μάλα ἡδὺ καὶ φιλόνητον*. Gregory's young friend Basil was one of the few who were spared the ordeal on coming into residence (in A.D. 351).

² e.g. (Dem.) Or. 47 *κατ' Εὐέργου καὶ Μησιβούλου*, Lysias Or. 3 *πρὸς Σίμωνα* and fragm. 75 (ed. Scheibe), a long passage quoted by Dionysius as a parallel to the *Conon* (as already stated, p. lxiv). Cf. Becker's *Charicles*, Sc. v, note 9, and Mahaffy's *Social Life in Greece*, p. 319.

INTRODUCTION TO

OR. LV

ΠΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΑ

ΠΕΡΙ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ΒΛΑΒΗΣ¹.

THIS is a speech on the side of the defence in an action for damages alleged to have been incurred by the plaintiff, Callicles, by reason of a wall having been built on the defendant's property to the obstruction of a water-course carrying off the drainage of the surrounding hills. The farms of the plaintiff and defendant lay in a hilly district of Attica, separated from one another by a public road; and the defendant's father, Teisias, on coming into possession of his farm and finding that the water which flowed from the high ground had made an inroad into his property and was cutting itself a regular channel, built a stone-wall round it to prevent the water from making any further encroachment. No protest was raised on the part of the plaintiff's family either at the time or for many years subsequently; Teisias lived fifteen years after building the enclosure, and, after his death, a mountain-torrent caused by a heavy shower of rain overthrew an old wall on the plaintiff's land, flooded his property and damaged some of his stores. Thereupon the plaintiff brought an action for damages, alleging that

¹ *περί χωρίου βλάβης* is the title given by Priscian II 173 H, and by Harpocration, in one of

his articles (s.v. *χλῆδος*, Or. 55 § 22). The mss omit *βλάβης*.

the flood was due to the stream being diverted to his own side of the road by the proper water-course having been blocked up by the building of the wall on the defendant's property.

The speech for the defence opens by casting on the plaintiff the imputation of bringing the action with a view to getting possession of the defendant's property (§ 1). The speaker, a son of Teisias, whose name is not given, pleads that the wall was built by his father fifteen years before his death, without any objection on the part of the plaintiff's family, and challenges the other side to prove the existence of the water-course alleged to be obstructed by the wall (§§ 3—7); he had offered to refer the dispute to the arbitration of impartial persons familiar with the neighbourhood, but the plaintiff had refused the offer (§§ 8, 9); he then describes carefully the position of the two properties on the opposite sides of the public way, and accounts for the building of the wall (§§ 10, 11). He next calls evidence to prove that the alleged water-course was part of his private ground, as it contained an old burial-place, and an orchard besides (§§ 12—15); he further shews that, as the water would naturally flow down the public way, there was no occasion for such a water-course (§§ 16—18), and that there was no such channel immediately above or below his own property (§ 19). The plaintiff's loss was due to his own carelessness and he was most inconsistent in bringing this action (§ 20); the other neighbours who had suffered severely made no complaint, whereas the plaintiff had lost nothing worth mentioning (§§ 21, 23—25). Again, his opponents had themselves advanced their wall (and thus encroached on public property); they had also raised the level of the road and thus led to the water being liable to be diverted from the road itself to the lands adjacent). After once more referring to the plain-

tiff's interested motive in bringing the action, he states in conclusion that, though the plaintiff had refused his offer, he had been ready to take the legally recognised oath and to swear that he had not caused the damage alleged, feeling that that would be the strongest argument with a jury who were themselves on their solemn oath.

The general style of the *Callicles*, as indeed that of the *Conon*, is not unlike that of Lysias, and speeches on similar subjects, one on a water-conduit and another on a disputed boundary, are known to have been composed by the orator Hyperides¹, but the genuineness of the speech before us can hardly be seriously contested², though it has been suggested that it was written by Demosthenes in his younger days³. It is quoted without hesitation by Harpocration and the rhetoricians alike, as the work of Demosthenes himself. The narrow limits of the speech and the somewhat trivial nature of the subject will account for the exordium not being succeeded, as elsewhere, by any formal narrative or statement of the case; instead of this, the narrative of the facts is only incidentally included in the course of the speech, and is blended and interwoven with the thread of the argument. Here and there the argument is brightened by a touch of quiet humour, as in the passage where the speaker, arguing on the supposition of his allowing the rain-water to make an inroad into his property, after exhausting several alternatives of dealing with the stream when once it was there, exclaims in conclusion, 'What *am* I to do with it? for

¹ *περὶ ὀχετοῦ* and *περὶ τῶν ὀρίων* p. 117 Blass (ed. 1894); fragm. 113 *ὅπως τὸ ἀνώμαλον τοῦ χωρίου τῇ τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ ὀχετῶν ἀφαιροῖτο κατασκευή*. fragm. 132 *ὀχετοῦ κрана* (= αἱ τῶν ὀχετῶν ἀρχαί).

² Bekker however in the Leipzig ed. vol. III, 1855 considers it doubtful; and it is rejected by Sigg, *Apoll.* p. 401 note.

³ A. Schaefer, u. s., III 2, 256.

I presume the plaintiff won't compel me to drink it up!'

In the course of the speech we have also several indications of the provisions of Athenian law respecting those rights of water, with the Roman law of which we are far better acquainted. We gather that the inferior tenant held his land subject to the limiting obligation, or *servitus* as Roman lawyers would have called it, of giving free passage into his own land for the water, in particular the rain-water, flowing from the superior tenement; and in a passage of Plato's *Laws* we find provisions suggested for regulating the relations between neighbours in rights of this description and requiring the superior proprietor to do everything in his power to relieve the inferior proprietor from unnecessary inconvenience¹. Again, the law did not allow the diversion of the natural and regular channel of the water by the building of a wall or by any similar construction. Callicles appears to have had no case, as his property did not immediately adjoin that of the defendant but was separated from it by a public way which provided sufficiently for carrying off the water. In some instances, but (as the defendant contends) not in the present, a regularly recognised water-course, or ditch, traversed several successive properties, and it is clear that no individual proprietor could intercept this. It also appears that the proprietor of any land bordering on a public way generally turned his drainage on to the road (§ 26)².

The legal issue in the *Callicles* appears to turn in a great measure on the nature of the water-course, the existence of which is maintained by the plaintiff and

¹ p. 844, quoted in note on § 19. *Aqua* in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiquités*.

² Cf. M. Caillemer's article on

denied by the defendant. The encroachment made by the floods, before the defendant's father became the proprietor, led to a stream of intermittent rain-water gradually forming a channel for itself (μᾶλλον ὥδοποιεῖ § 11) through a burial-ground¹ planted with fruit-trees. The plaintiff appears to have contended that the channel thus formed was a water-course within the terms of the law; the defendant relies on the existence of the trees and the tombs to prove that it was *not* a recognised channel, but part of his private ground, accidentally inundated, and repeatedly traversed by water, more than fifteen years before. It was this damage, he contends, that led to his father building the wall for the protection of his property.

Lastly, we have several points that are curiously suggestive on the state of the country-roads in the hilly districts of Attica; the road itself is assumed to be the natural channel for the drainage of the neighbouring hills, and a proper water-course beside the road is declared to be a thing unheard of. In fact, like some of the present roads of Attica, as described in a modern writer's amusing sketches of Greek brigandage, the road and the stream were one and the same thing, and, except in dry weather, the former hardly existed².

¹ For purposes of irrigation, Plato would allow the tenant to divert water from streams that were common property by cutting himself a channel anywhere except through a private house or through temples or tombs. Legg. p. 844 Α τῶν ἰδμάτων πέρι γεωργοῖσι παλαιοί

καὶ καλοὶ νόμοι κείμενοι οὐκ ἄξιοι παροχετεύειν λόγοις, ἀλλ' ὁ βουληθεὶς ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτοῦ τόπον ἄγειν ὕδωρ ἀγέτω μὲν ἀρχόμενος ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν ναμάτων... ἢ δ' ἂν βούληται ἄγειν, πλὴν δι' οἰκίας ἢ ἱερῶν τινῶν ἢ καὶ μνημάτων, ἀγέτω.

² Edmond About, quoted on p. 259.

ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΗ ΥΠΕΡ ΦΟΡΜΙΩΝΟΣ.

ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Πασίων ὁ τραπέζίτης τελευτῶν ἐπὶ δύο παισὶν ἐξ Ἀρχίππης, Ἀπολλοδώρῳ καὶ Πασικλεί, Φορμίων οἰκέτην ἑαυτοῦ γενόμενον, τετυχηκότα δ' ἔτι πρότερον ἐλευθερίας, ἐπίτροπον τοῦ νεωτέρου τῶν παιδῶν Πασικλέους κατέλιπε, καὶ τὴν μητέρ' αὐτῶν, παλλακὴν ἑαυτοῦ γενομένην, ἔδωκεν 5 ἐπὶ προικὶ γυναῖκα. Ἀπολλόδωρος οὖν νέμεται πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὴν πατρῴαν οὐσίαν πλὴν τῆς τραπέζης καὶ τοῦ ἀσπιδοπηγείου· ταῦτα γὰρ Φορμίων ἐμεμίσθωτο παρὰ Πασίωνος εἰς ὥρισμένον χρόνον τινά. καὶ τέως μὲν ἐλάμβανε τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς μισθώσεως ἑκάτερος, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ αὐτὰ 10 νέμονται, καὶ γίγνεται τὸ μὲν ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον Ἀπολλοδώρου,

1. τελευτῶν ἐπὶ δύο παισὶν] 'Dying with (in possession of) two children,' i.e. 'leaving two children behind him at his death'; an idiom not unfrequent in late Greek, e.g. Herodian (fl. A.D. 238) iv 2 § 1 ἔθος ἐστὶ Ῥωμαίοις ἐκθεάζειν βασιλέων τοὺς ἐπὶ παισὶ διαδόχοις τελευτήσαντας. Or. 27 Arg. § 1.

5. παλλακὴν] 'Quo iure Libanius Archippam, quae et in testimonio Pasionis (Or. 45 § 28) et alibi (36 §§ 30, 31; 46 § 13) uxor (γυνή) eius dicitur, hoc loco παλλακὴν vocaverit, non apparet' (Huettner).

6. ἐπὶ προικί] For the con-

struction cf. Or. 28 § 16 τοῦτω τὴν ἐμὴν μητέρα ἐγγυῶν ἐπὶ ταῖς ὀγδοήκοντα μυαῖς, ib. § 19; 41 § 6. The marriage portion of Archippé amounted to five talents, as we learn from Or. 45 § 74, cf. ib. § 28 ἤκούσατε τὸ πλῆθος τῆς προικὸς, τάλαντον ἐκ Πεπαρήθου, τάλαντον αὐτόθεν, συνοικίαν ἑκατὸν μῶν, θεραπαίνας καὶ χρυσία κ.τ.λ.

10. μισθώσεως] 'rent,' as in §§ 33, 36.

αὐτὰ] They share between them the properties themselves, viz. when Phormion's lease of them had expired.

- § 2 Πασικλέους δ' ἡ τράπεζα. ἀποθανούσης δὲ καὶ τῆς μητρὸς ὕστερον, νεμιάμενος καὶ τὴν ἐκείνης οὐσίαν, ἐνεκάλει τῷ Φορμίῳ ὡς πόλλ' ἔχοντι ἑαυτοῦ χρήματα^α. καθίσαιτες
 15 οὖν ἑαυτοὺς διαιτητάς, ὥς φησι Φορμίων, Ἀπολλοδώρῳ προσ-
 ἤκοντες, Νικίας καὶ Δεινίας^β καὶ Ἀνδρομένης, ἔπεισαν
 Ἀπολλόδωρον διαλύσασθαι πρὸς Φορμίωνα τὰ ἐγκλήματα
 λαβόντα πεντακισχιλίας. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀπολλόδωρος μετὰ
 ταῦτα πάλιν εἰληχε δίκην Φορμίῳ ἀφορμῆς· ἀφορμὴν δὲ 944
 20 οἱ Ἀττικοὶ καλοῦσιν ὅπερ ἡμεῖς ἐνθήκην. ὁ δὲ Φορμίῳ
 § 3 παραγράφεται, νόμον παρεχόμενος τὸν κελεύοντα περὶ ὧν
 ἂν ἀπαξ ἀφῇ τις καὶ διαλύσῃται μηκέτ' ἐξῆναι δικάζεσθαι.
 ἄπτεται μέντοι καὶ τῆς εὐθείας ὁ ῥήτωρ, δεικνὺς ὡς οὐκ

^α χρήμαθ' ἑαυτοῦ *propter hiatum mavult* Blass.

^β + καὶ Λυσίῳ Voemel, coll. § 15.

19. εἰληχε] In Grammarian's Greek, this stands either for *λαγχάνει* or *ἐλαχε*. So *πέπομφε* is used in the Argument to Or. 84, line 31, and so *πεποίηκεν* below. P.]

δίκην ἀφορμῆς] 'A suit referring to capital,' 'a suit for the recovery of banking stock.' § 12 ἐγκαλοῦντ' ἀφορμὴν.

20. οἱ Ἀττικοὶ] Harpocration s. v. ἐπιψηφίζεν: παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς: s. v. πρυτανεῖα: παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀττικοῖς (after naming Isocrates).

ἐνθήκην] Harpocration s. v. ἀφορμὴ· ὅταν τις ἀργύριον δῶ ἐνθήκην, ἀφορμὴ καλεῖται ἰδίως παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς. And similarly Hesychius, and Phrynichus, ed. Rutherford p. 304. For this late Greek equivalent to ἀφορμὴ references are given in Sophocles' *Lex. of Rom. and Byzantine Greek* to Phrynichus 223 (fl. A.D. 180), and Basil (the Great) III 320 (A.D. 329—379).

21. παραγράφεται κ.τ.λ.] 'Phormion raises a special plea in bar of action, by appealing to a

statute enacting that, on matters on which a release and quit-tance has once been granted, no subsequent litigation shall be lawful.' See note on § 25 ἀφείς καὶ ἀπαλλάξας. Pollux 8 § 57 παραγραφή· ὅταν τις μὴ εἰσαγώγιμον λέγει εἶναι τὴν δίκην, ἥ ὡς κεκριμένος, ἥ διαίτης γεγενημένης, ἥ ὡς ἀφειμένος, ἥ ὡς τῶν χρόνων ἐξηκόντων (§ 26) ἐν οἷς ἐδει κρίνεσθαι· where are enumerated the four principal circumstances under which an ordinary action is not maintainable. (Cf. C. R. Kennedy, *Dem. Lept. &c.* Vol. III Appendix, IX p. 378; Meier and Schömann, *Att. Process*, p. 849—856 ed. Lipsius.)

παρεχόμενος] 'adducing,' = *προσέχόμενος*. A use of the participle analogous to *παρέχεσθαι μάρτυρας* (Or. 27 § 8), said of one who is pleading his own cause, and so, inf. § 54, and often elsewhere. P.]

23. ἄπτεται τῆς εὐθείας] Sc. δίκης. 'Touches on, handles, grapples with, the general issue,' *εὐθὺδικία* being the direct course

εἶχεν ἡ τράπεζα χρήματ' ἴδια τοῦ Πασίωνος. τοῦτο δὲ πεποίηκεν, ἢ ἡ παραγραφὴ μᾶλλον ἰσχύη, τῆς εὐθείας 25 δεικνυμένης^ο τῷ Ἀπολλοδώρῳ σαθρᾶς.

Τὴν μὲν ἀπειρίαν τοῦ λέγειν, καὶ ὥς ἀδυνάτως

^ο δεικνυμένης Ζ.

of an action argued on the merits of the case, as opposed to παραγραφή, and to διαμαρτυρία in Isaeus 7 § 3. Cf. Or. 34 ὑπόθ. § 4, τὴν εὐθείαν, and in the speech itself, § 4, εὐθυδικτὸν εἰσιόντα. Or. 45 § 6 (where Apollodorus is speaking of the defendant in the present case) προλαβὼν μου ὥστε πρότερον λέγειν διὰ τὸ παραγραφὴν εἶναι καὶ μὴ εὐθυδικτὰ (fortasse -αν) εἰσιέναι.

24. τοῦτο δὲ πεποίηκεν κ.τ.λ.] 'He has done (or 'does') this to give greater force to the special plea, by proving that, even on its own merits, the case of the plaintiff is quite untenable.' (σαθρᾶς, thoroughly rotten, unsound, Or. 18 § 227.) Cf. ὑπόθεσις of Or. 32 (Zenoth.) δεικνυσιν ὥς θαρρεῖ μὲν τῇ εὐθείᾳ, ἐκ περιουσίας δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ παραγραφὴν ὁ νόμος δίδωσιν.

§§ 1—3. The defendant Phormion's obvious inexperience and incapacity for public speaking make it necessary for his friends to state his case on his behalf. They confront the plaintiff Apollodorus with a special plea in bar of action, not to waste time and evade the main issue, but to secure a final settlement of the case. Their friend, the defendant, has conferred many kindnesses on the plaintiff; and has further been released from all the legal claims of the latter, only to find himself at last the victim of a vexatious lawsuit.

However, a brief recital of the transactions of the litigants will prove that the plaintiff's case is utterly untenable.

1. τὴν ἀπειρίαν τοῦ λέγειν] Like all slaves at Athens, Phormion (once the slave of the banker Pasion) was of barbarian birth; and though subsequently rewarded with the rights of freedom and citizenship, remained unable to speak good Greek. In a later speech arising out of the present action, Apollodorus, himself the son of one who was once a slave, taunts him with his foreign extraction and his indifferent pronunciation. Or. 45 § 81 βάρβαρος ἐωνήθης, and § 30 ἴσως αὐτὸν ὑπελήφατε, ὅτι σολοικίζει τῇ φωνῇ, βάρβαρον καὶ εὐκαταφρόνητον εἶναι, ἔστι δὲ βάρβαρος οὗτος τῷ μισεῖν οὐδ' αὐτῷ προσῆκε τιμᾶν, τῷ δὲ κακουργῆσαι καὶ διορύξαι πράγματα οὐδενὸς λείπεται. In § 77, Apollodorus himself apologizes for his broad brogue or loud voice (λαλεῖν μέγα); the speaker of πρὸς Πανταίετον makes similar excuses for his διάλεκτος (Or. 37 §§ 52, 55); and a like tribute to the sensitiveness of an Attic audience is paid by the Mytilenaeus in Antiphon's de Caede Herodis (Or. v § 5) δέομαι ὑμῶν ... ἐάν τι τῇ γλώσσῃ ἀμάρτω, συγγνώμην ἔχειν μοι καὶ ἡγήσθαι ἀπειρία αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικία ἡμαρτῆσθαι. Cf. Cicero Or. §§ 24—27. ἀδυνάτως ἔχει] 'Is quite in-

ἔχει Φορμίων, αὐτοὶ πάντες ὁρᾷτ' ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· ἀνάγκη δ' ἐστὶ τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύουσιν ἡμῖν, ἃ σύνισμεν πολλάκις τούτου διεξιόντος ἀκηκοότες, λέγειν καὶ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς, ἵν' εἰδότες καὶ μεμαθηκότες ὀρθῶς [τὰ δίκαια]^a παρ' ἡμῶν, ἃν ἢ δίκαια καὶ εὖορκα, ² ταῦτα ψηφίσῃσθε. τὴν μὲν οὖν παραγραφὴν ἐποιήσαμεθα^b τῆς δίκης^c, οὐχ ἵν' ἐκκρούοντες χρόνους ἐμποιῶ-

^a *seclusit Herwerden* (Bl.).

^b *πεποιήμεθα?* Bl.

^c *τῆς δίκης fortasse delendum putat* Bl.

capable,' referring mainly to his inexperience and want of facility in speaking. Thus in Antiphon *u. s. v* § 2 ἢ τοῦ λέγειν ἀδυναμία is contrasted with ἡ ἐμπειρία τῶν πραγμάτων. It is suggested by Blass, *Att. Ber.* III 405¹ (463²), that ἀδυνάτως refers to feebleness of health, but this appears improbable.

ὁρᾷτε] In a general sense, 'you all of yourselves observe.' Or. 3 Olynth. § 1 τοὺς λόγους... ὁρῶ γιγνομένους.

τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύουσιν] as his *συνήγοροι*. Hyperid. Euxen. 25 τὶ τούτου τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει βέλτιον ἢ δημοτικώτερον ἐστὶ... ἢ ὁπόταν τις ἰδιώτης εἰς ἀγῶνα καὶ κίνδυνον καταστάς μὴ δύνηται ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ ἀπολογεῖσθαι, τούτου τὸν βουλόμενον τῶν πολιτῶν ἀναβάντα βοηθήσαι; κ.τ.λ.

λέγειν καὶ διδάσκειν] Dem. is particularly fond of coupling together words that are nearly synonymous with one another, e. g. in the next line, εἰδότες καὶ μεμαθηκότες, and in the next, δίκαια καὶ εὖορκα, § 4 ἀκοῦσαι καὶ μαθεῖν, § 12 λέγειν καὶ ἐπιδεικνύειν, § 18 πεπραγμένα καὶ γεγενημένα, § 29 ὄντι καὶ ζῶντι, § 32 δόντος καὶ ἐπισκήψαντος, § 47 κοσμεῖν καὶ περιστέλλειν, § 61 φυλάττετε καὶ μέμνησθε. Also § 16 αἰτίας καὶ ἐγκλήματα (cf.

§ 61), § 2 ἰσχυρὰ καὶ βέβαια. Similarly in Or. 20 § 163 λέγειν καὶ διεξιέναι, 21 § 17 εἰπεῖν καὶ διηγήσασθαι (Huettner). This characteristic of his style is noticed by Dionysius Hal. *περὶ τῆς Δημ. δεινότητος* 58, and is illustrated by Blass, *Att. Ber.* III 94¹ (97²).

ἃν ἢ δίκαια—εὖορκα] The relative clause to ταῦτα ψηφίσῃσθε is placed before it partly for increased emphasis, partly to bring δίκαια closer to τὰ δίκαια in the previous context.

2. ἵν' ἐκκρούοντες χρόνους ἐμποιῶμεν] 'With the evasive object of wasting time,' or (with Kennedy) 'for the sake of evasion and delay.' The phrase χρόνους ἐμποιεῖν occurs in Or. 9 § 71, 23 § 93. Cf. Or. 47 § 63 διατριβὰς ἐμποιῶν..... τεχνάζων τοῦ χρόνον ἐγγενέσθαι. For ἐκκρούοντες, cf. Or. 54 § 30; 40 § 45 τὴν δίκην ὅτι πλείστον χρόνον ἐκκρούειν, *ib.* 43; and for the general sense, Thuc. III 38 χρόνον διατριβὴν ἐμποιεῖν and Or. 45 § 4, p. 1102, χρόνου γιγνομένου καὶ τῆς γραφῆς ἐκκρουομένης. Liddell and Scott (ed. 6) give a phrase ἐκκρούειν χρόνον, 'to waste time,' and, to prove it, inadvertently refer to the last passage and to the words of the text, where χρόνους clearly comes

μεν, ἀλλ' ἵνα τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐὰν ἐπιδείξῃ μὴδ' ὅτι οὐν
 ἀδικοῦνθ' ἑαυτὸν οὐτοσί, ἀπαλλαγή τις αὐτῷ γένηται
 παρ' ὑμῖν^d κυρία. ὅσα γὰρ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐστὶν
 ἀνθρώποις ἰσχυρὰ καὶ βέβαια, ἄνευ τοῦ παρ' ὑμῖν
 945 ἀγωνίσασθαι, ταῦτα πάντα πεποιηκῶς Φορμίον
 οὐτοσί, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν εὖ πεποιηκῶς Ἀπολλόδωρον
 τουτονί, πάντα δ' ὅσων κύριος τῶν τούτου κατελείφθη, 3
 διαλύσας καὶ παραδοὺς δικαίως, καὶ πάντων ἀφειθεὶς
 μετὰ ταῦτα τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, ὅμως, ὡς ὀράτ', ἐπειδὴ
 φέρειν τούτον οὐχ οἷός τ' ἐστὶ, δίκην ταλάντων

^d ὑμῶν Harp. s. v. ἀφείλς καὶ ἀπαλλάξας.

after ἐμποῶμεν (corrected in ed. 7, 1883).

ἀπαλλαγή...κυρία] A legal and valid (or final) acquittal from all future actions, πραγμάτων. Cf. Harpocr. quoted on § 25.

ἄνευ τοῦ παρ' ὑμῖν ἀγωνίσασθαι] 'Without standing a trial in your court.'

πεποιηκῶς...εὖ πεποιηκῶς..... διαλύσας ... παραδοὺς ... ἀφειθεὶς] Although all these participles refer to Phormion, who is the subject of the first part of the sentence, the principal verb συκοφαντεῖ refers to Apollodorus. To obviate the harshness of this anacoluthon it has been proposed (by G. H. Schaefer) to follow one of the mss, the *Augustanus primus*, in reading πεποίηκε for πεποιηκῶς, and also to strike out καὶ before πολλὰ, and place a full stop at ἐγκλημάτων. [But we should still expect ὅμως δ', or ἀλλ' ὅμως. Perhaps it is better to regard this as an instance of the 'nominativus pendens.' P.] The Zürich editors refer to Funkhanel, quaest. Dem. p. 75 sq.

3. τούτου] Apollodorus.

διαλύσας κ. παραδοὺς κ.τ.λ.] 'Having duly paid and delivered up everything—and having thereafter received a discharge from all further claims.' For διαλύειν τι, cf. 20 § 12 κοινῇ διαλύσαι τὰ χρήματα, 28 § 2; 29 § 7; 41 § 8. For another construction διαλύειν τινά, cf. § 50.

ἀφειθεὶς—ἐγκλημάτων] Or. 45 §§ 5, 40; Lys. 3 § 25 ἐφειμένους τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, Isaeus 5 § 1 ἀφήκαμεν ἀλλήλους τῶν ἐγκλημάτων.

ἐπειδὴ φέρειν τούτον οὐχ οἷός τ' ἐστὶ] i.e. since (or, at a time when) Phormion cannot submit any longer to the unconscionable claims of Apollodorus (and therefore declines to make any further concessions), the latter has vexatiously instituted the present action. The subject of the subordinate clause appears to be Phormion. For the sense, compare the language ascribed to Apollodorus in § 33 μίσθωσιν ἤθελεν αὐτῷ φέρειν Φορμίον πολλήν...ἐπεὶ δ' οὐ ποιεῖ ταῦτα, τηρικαῦτα, φησί, δικάζομαι, and especially Or. 45 § 5 ἐπειδὴ ποιεῖν τ' οὐδὲν ᾤετο δεῖν ὥν τόδ'

εἴκοσιν λαχὼν αὐτῷ ταύτην συκοφαντεῖ. ἐξ ἀρχῆς οὖν ἅπαντα τὰ πραχθέντα τούτῳ πρὸς Πασίωνα καὶ Ἀπολλόδορον ὡς ἂν δύνωμαι διὰ βραχυτάτων εἰπεῖν πειράσομαι, ἐξ ὧν εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι ἡ τε τούτου συκοφαντία φανερά γινήσεται, καὶ ὡς οὐκ εἰσαγωγίμος ἡ δίκη γινώσесθ' ἅμα ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες.

4 Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ὑμῖν ἀναγνώσεται τὰς συνθήκας,

ὡμολόγησε, καὶ τὰ χρήματ' ἀποστερεῖν ἐνεχείρησεν ἃ τῆς τραπέζης εἶχεν ἀφορμήν, δίκην ἡρακάσθην λαχέειν. For φέρειν cf. 21 § 197 ὃν...οὐ φίλοι δύνανται φέρειν.— For δίκην λαχῶν, cf. Or. 54 § 1, ἐλαχον δίκην n.

συκοφαντεῖ] Cf. Or. 55 § 1 n. —πραχθέντα τούτῳ, Or. 34 § 36 n.

Πασίωνα] Pasion, originally the slave of Archestratus (§ 48), and accountant to the banking-firm of Archestratus and Antisthenes, was set free by his masters and succeeded them in their business (§§ 43—48). The *Trapeziticus* of Isocrates, which belongs to B.C. 394, while Pasion was probably still a *μέτοικος*, and not yet rewarded with the citizenship of Athens, purports to be a speech written in prosecution of Pasion for defrauding a subject of Satyrus, king of Bosphorus. The father of Demosthenes had some money in Pasion's bank (Or. 27 § 11). Pasion, according to his son, Apollodorus, had conferred many benefits on the state, e.g. by presenting five triremes and a thousand shields (Or. 45 § 85), and his credit was good throughout all Greece (Or. 50 § 56). He died in B.C. 370 (Or. 46 § 13). *Introd.* pp. xix—xxi.

οὐκ εἰσαγωγίμος] Or. 45 § 5 (of this very trial), παραγράφω

τὴν δίκην ἣν ἔφυνγε Φορμίον οὐκ εἰσαγωγίμων εἶναι. See *ὑπόθεσις* § 3, παραγράφεται, n.

§§ 4—11. *Statement of the transactions of Phormion with Pasion and Apollodorus. After Phormion had become his own master, but before he had received the rights of Athenian citizenship, Pasion gave him a lease of the Bank and the Shield-Manufacture. Subsequently Pasion became ill and died, leaving a will whereby Phormion married his former master's widow (Archippe), and became guardian to his younger son (Pasicles). The elder son (Apollodorus) proceeded to appropriate large sums out of the commonestate, and the guardians accordingly deemed it prudent on behalf of their ward to determine on a partition of all the effects except the Bank and Shield-Manufacture, leased to the defendant, who was one of the guardians. The defendant paid a moiety of the rent of that property to the elder son, Apollodorus, who when Pasicles came of age discharged the defendant from his liability under the lease and from all further claims. The said property was thereupon divided between the two brothers, the elder exercising his option in favour of the Shield-Manufacture, as the safer though less remunerative busi-*

καθ' ἧς ἐμίσθωσε Πασίων τὴν τράπεζαν τουτφί^ο καὶ τὸ ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον. καὶ μοι λαβὲ τὰς συνθήκας καὶ τὴν πρόκλησιν καὶ τὰς μαρτυρίας ταυτασί.

ΣΤΝΘΗΚΑΙ. ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ. ΜΑΡΤΤΡΙΑΙ.

Αἱ μὲν οὖν συνθήκαι, καθ' ἧς ἐμίσθωσεν ὁ Πασίων τουτφί^ο τὴν τράπεζαν καὶ τὸ ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον ἤδη καθ' ἑαυτὸν ὄντι, αὐταὶ εἰσιν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· δεῖ δ' ὑμᾶς ἀκοῦσαι καὶ μαθεῖν ἐκ τίνος τρόπου προσώφειλε

* *pro τούτῳ scripsit Bl. hic et in §§ 11, 12; cf. §§ 35, 59, 61. Pronominum usus hic est, ut de Phorm. adhibeatur vel οὐτοσί vel ὅδε vel etiam οἷτος, maxime ubi compellatur Apollodorus, de Apoll. autem neque οὐτοσί (praeter Ἀπολλ. οὐτοσί) neque ὅδε (praeter unum locum § 34, ubi opponitur Pasicles), sed οἷτος constanter (Blass).*

ness, and leaving the Bank, with its higher but more hazardous revenue, to his younger brother.

4. ἀναγνώσεται] sc. ὁ γραμματεὺς, the clerk of the court, as in §§ 21, 24, 40.—συνθήκας: The terms are given in Or. 45 § 32 μίσθωσιν φέρειν τοῦτον ἀνευ τῆς καθ' ἡμέραν διοικήσεως δύο τάλαντα καὶ τετταράκοντα μῶς τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου...προσγέγραπται δὲ τελευταῖον ὁφείλει δὲ Πασίων ἐνδεκα τάλαντα εἰς τὰς παρακαταθήκας.

ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον] Or. 45 § 85 ὁ ἐμὸς ὑμῖν πατήρ (Pasion) χιλίας ἔδωκεν ἀσπίδας.

τὴν πρόκλησιν] Probably a challenge to Apollodorus for the production of the articles of agreement between Pasion and Phormion. On the term in general, see Or. 54 § 27, προκαλοῦνται, n. and infr. § 7 n.

ἤδη καθ' ἑαυτὸν ὄντι] 'Doing business on his own account, as his own master,' no longer subject, as a slave, to the control of another, though still a μέτοικος.

This rendering is supported by C. R. Kennedy and M. Daresté. Similarly in Reiske's *index*: 'when he had left his master's service, and gone into business for himself, in his own name, at his own risk.' καθ' ἑαυτὸν is often used of being 'by oneself,' separate from others; 21 § 140 καθ' ἑαυτὸν ζῶντι, 10 § 52 γεγύνασι καθ' αὐτοὺς ἕκαστοι.

προσώφειλε κ.τ.λ.] The defendant has to explain how it comes to pass that Pasion is entered in the articles of agreement as owing eleven talents to the bank. He shows that this sum had been lent by Pasion on the security of certain lands and houses on which Pasion as the creditor, being an Athenian citizen, would have a claim, in the event of the loan not being refunded or the interest regularly paid. As Phormion, the lessee of the banking business, had not yet acquired the rights of citizen-

5 τὰ ἔνδεκα τάλανθ' ὁ Πασίων ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν. οὐ γὰρ δι' ἀπορίαν ταύτ' ὤφειλεν, ἀλλὰ διὰ φιλεργίαν. ἢ μὲν γὰρ ἔγγειος ἦν οὐσία Πασίωνι μάλιστα ταλάντων εἴκοσιν, ἀργύριον δὲ πρὸς ταύτῃ δεδανεισμένον [ἴδιον][†] πλέον[§] ἢ πεντήκοντα τάλαντα. ἐν [οὖν τοῖς πεντήκοντα ταλάντοις]^h τούτοις ἀπὸ τῶν παρακατα- 946 θηκῶν τῶν τῆς τραπέζης ἔνδεκα τάλαντ' ἐνεργὰ ἦν.

[†] *propter sensum seclusi; idem etiam propter syllabas breves facit* Bl.

[§] *μᾶλλον ἢ αὐτὴν collatus.* ^h *om.* Bl. *cum* A, *coll.* Or. 3 § 10.

ship, it was therefore arranged that Pasion should not transfer these securities to Phormion but keep them in his own hands, and credit Phormion with their value: in other words, enter himself in the articles of agreement as debtor to the bank to the amount of eleven talents.

For *προσώφειλε*, the compound verb followed by the simple *ὤφειλε* where the repetition of the preposition is not necessary, cf. Cic. Catil. iv 1 *perferrem...feram*. Cf. Or. 53 § 4.

5. ἀπορίαν...φιλεργίαν] 'Not want but thrift,' or (with Kennedy) 'Not on account of poverty, but on account of his industry in business.' In Or. 45 § 33 Apollodorus insinuates that the debt arose from Phormion's mismanagement.

ἔγγειος οὐσία] 'Property in land,' 'real property,' also called *φανερὰ οὐσία*. Harpocr. *ἀφανῆς οὐσία καὶ φανερὰ ἀφανῆς μὲν ἢ ἐν χρήμασι καὶ σώμασι καὶ σκεύεσι, φανερὰ δὲ ἢ ἐγγειος*. Ly-sias, fragm. 91, τοῦ νόμου κελεύοντος τοὺς ἐπιτρόπους τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐγγεῖον τὴν οὐσίαν καθιστάναι (Suidas s. v. ἐγγεῖον).

ἀργύριον πρὸς ταύτῃ] 'In addition to this he had money of his own (personal property) lent out on interest to the amount

of more than fifty talents.' The larger amount so employed shows that he was a usurer by practice or profession. P.]

ἐν οὖν τοῖς πεντήκοντα...ἔνδεκα] We have just been told that Pasion had more than 50 talents of his own money (*ἀργύριον ἴδιον*) lent out at interest, and we now find that ἐν τοῖς πεντήκοντα ταλάντοις there were 11 talents from the bank-deposits, profitably invested. The latter could hardly be called *ἴδιον ἀργύριον*, unless the words are used loosely in the general sense of 'personal property' as opposed to *ἐγγειος οὐσία* or 'real property.' But we should perhaps strike out *ἴδιον* and attribute its insertion to an accidental repetition of *πλέον*, as *ΙΔΙΟΝ* and *ΠΑΘΟΝ* are not very unlike one another. Blass accepts this, pointing out that *ἴδιον* is also open to objection on rhetorical grounds. Or again, keeping *ἴδιον* we might alter ἐν οὖν into ἐπ' οὖν 'in addition to,' 'over and above' the 50 talents. Heraldus proposed σὺν οὖν, and G. H. Schaefer unsuccessfully attempts to show that ἐν may mean 'besides,' by quoting the quasi-adverbial use of ἐν δὲ in Soph. Ai. 675, O. C. 55, and O. T. 27.

μισθοῦμενος οὖν ὅδε τὴν ἐργασίαν αὐτὴν¹ τῆς τραπέζης 6
καὶ τὰς παρακαταθήκας [λαμβάνων]^κ, ὁρῶν ὅτι μήπω
τῆς πολιτείας αὐτῷ¹ παρ' ὑμῖν οὔσης οὐχ οἷός τ' ἔσσιτ'
εἰσπράττειν ὅσα Πασίων ἐπὶ γῇ καὶ συνοικίαις

¹ αὐτὴν Bekk. st. et Z cum S (coll. § 13). αὐτὴν τὴν Voemel
cum Ar. ταύτην τὴν Bekk. Dind.

^κ secl. Bl. coll. § 13.

¹ αὐτῷ Bekk. Z et Voemel (cf. tamen Buttman, in Mid. exc. x).

[In the sense of 'in addition to' he should rather have said πρὸς than ἐπὶ. Perhaps ἐν means 'mixed up with,' i.e. out at loan to the same borrowers as his own money was (Boeckh P. E. p. 480 Lewis²=622 Lamb). P.]

'Pasion a prêté en tout 50 talents, à savoir 39 de ses fonds personnels, et onze des fonds provenant des dépôts faits à la banque... Tous ces fonds sont indistinctement prêtés au nom de Pasion (Ἰδιον), qui est seul créancier des emprunteurs, tout en restant débiteur des déposants.' Dareste, who agrees with A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit* III 2, 132.

ἐνεργὰ] 'Out on interest,' 'profitably invested,' as opposed to ἀργὰ 'lying idle.' Or. 27 § 7 τὰ τ' ἐνεργὰ αὐτῶν καὶ ὅσα ἦν ἀργὰ, § 10 ταῦτα μὲν ἐνεργὰ κατέλιπεν ... τὸ δ' ἔργον αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα μυαί, 56 § 29 τὸ δάνειον... ἐνεργὸν ποιεῖν.

παρακαταθήκη] Plato defin. p. 415 δόμα μετὰ πίστews. Claims for the repayment of such banking deposits form the subject of two of the forensic orations of Isocrates, the *Trapeziticus* and the *ἀμάρτυρος πρὸς Εὐθύβουν*.

6. μήπω τῆς πολιτείας κ.τ.λ.] No one would lend money on the security of land unless in default of payment (Or. 35 § 12) the lender had the right to take possession of such land, and

this right of possession was confined to citizens to the exclusion of μέτοικοι (or resident aliens) like Phormion. In a similar case a special exception was once made by the Byzantines: Aristot. *Oeconom.* II 4 μετοίκων τινῶν ἐπιδεδανεικῶτων ἐπὶ κτήμασιν οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς ἐγκτήσεως, ἐψηφίσαντο τὸ τρίτον μέρος εἰσφέροντα τοῦ δανείου τὸν βουλομενον κυρίως ἔχειν τὸ κτήμα (Büchsenschütz, *Besitz und Erwerb im Griechischen Alterthume*, pp. 492—3, K. F. Hermann, *Rechtsalt.* § 13, p. 103⁴ Thalheim).

[On the insecurity of lending money on houses or lands, except for citizens, see Boeckh, P. E. pp. 140 and 654 Lewis², who observes on this passage that 'no resident alien could safely lend money upon houses or other landed property, a privilege which was confined to the citizens.' Of course μήπω οὔσης, 'si nondum esset,' is very different from οὐπω οὔσης, 'cum nondum esset.' P.]

ἔσσιτ'] See note on 53 § 8.

ἐπὶ γῇ... δεδανεικῶς] Cf. ἔγγυον, or ἔγγειον, δάνεισμα and Or. 34 § 23 ἔγγειοι τόκοι. (K. F. Hermann, *Privatalterthümer* § 49, = p. 460 ed. Blümmner, and Büchsenschütz, u. s. p. 490.)

συνοικίαις] See n. on Or. 53 § 13 πλῆθμι τὴν συνοικίαν ἐκκαί-δεκα μῶν. Houses built in

δεδανεικῶς ἦν, εἵλετο μᾶλλον αὐτὸν τὸν Πασίωνα
χρήστην ἔχειν τούτων τῶν χρημάτων ἢ τοὺς ἄλλους
χρήστας, οἷς προειμένος ἦν. καὶ οὕτω διὰ ταύτ'
ἐγράφη [εἰς τὴν μίσθωσιν]^m προσοφείλων ὁ Πασίων
ἔνδεκα τάλαντα, ὥσπερ καὶ μεμαρτύρηται ὑμῖν.

- 7 Ὀν μὲν τοίνυν τρόπον ἢ μίσθωσις ἐγένετο, με-
μαρτύρηται ὑμῖν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐπικαθημένου· ἐπι-
γενομένης δ' ἀρρωστίας τῷ Πασίῳ μετὰ ταῦτα,
σέψασθ' ἃ διέθετο. λαβὲ τῆς διαθήκης τὸ ἀντίγρα-
φον καὶ τὴν πρόκλησιν ταυτηνὶⁿ καὶ τὰς μαρτυρίας
ταυτασί, παρ' οἷς αἱ διαθήκαι κεύνται^o.

^m *propter hiatus secl. Bl.* ⁿ *Bekk.* ταύτην *Z cum SAR; cf. § 40.*

^o παρ' οἷς—κεύνται *interpolata esse censet Huettner.*

blocks and let out to families were commonly so called. The *συνοικίαι* were chiefly let as lodgings for the *μέτοικοι*. Cf. § 34 n. ἢ τοὺς ἄλλους χρήστας] 'Than the others, to whom Pasion had lent it, debtors to the bank.' Perhaps the word *χρήστας* is interpolated. P.]

οἷς προειμένος ἦν] In the medial sense. Liddell and Scott, s. v. *προῆμι* B iii, refer to this passage for the sense 'to give away,' 'to give freely.' But it here means 'to lend' as in Plato Demod. 384. Cf. Or. 56 §§ 2, 48, 50.

ἐγράφη... προσοφείλων ἔνδεκα τάλ.] Or. 45 § 29 προσεγράπται ἔνδεκα τάλαντα ὁ πατήρ (Pasion) ὀφείλων εἰς τὰς παρακαταθήκας τούτῳ, and § 34 ἐὼ τᾶλλ' ὅσ' ἂν περὶ τῶν ἔνδεκα ταλ. ἔχοιμι εἰπεῖν, ὡς οὐκ ὤφειλεν ὁ πατήρ, ἀλλ' οὗτος ὀφῆρηται.

'Ces onze talents provenant de dépôts constituaient une dette exigible de la part des déposants, et par suite un danger pour la banque du moment que le contre-valeur n'était pas

facilement et promptement réalisable. C'est pourquoi Pasion donne à Phormion sa garantie pour les onze talents. Il reste créancier de ses emprunteurs, mais il devient débiteur, envers la banque, d'une somme égale de sa créance sur ces derniers.' Dareste.

7. τοῦ ἐπικαθημένου] 'The manager, the clerk, of the bank.' Elsewhere Phormion himself is described by Apoll. as τὸν ἐπικαθημένον ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης (Or. 49 § 17, cf. 49 § 38) and καθήμενον καὶ διοικοῦντα ἐπὶ τῇ τραπέζῃ (Or. 45 § 38), Isocr. Or. 17 (Trapez.) § 12, Pollux iii 84 ἐπικαθήμενος τραπέζῃ, S. Matt. ix 9 καθήμενον ἐπὶ (in charge over) τὸ τελώνιον.

ἀρρωστίας] Pasion's failing health is touched upon in Or. 52 § 13 ἀδυνάτως ἤδη ἔχοντα καὶ μόγις εἰς ἄστυ ἀναβαλόντα καὶ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν αὐτὸν προδιδόντα, and in Or. 49 § 42 ἐλεγεν ἀρρωστῶν ὅ τι ὀφείλοιο αὐτῷ ἕκαστον.

μαρτυρίας.. παρ' οἷς] = μ. τούτων τῶν μαρτύριων παρ' οἷς (cf. Or. 80 § 24 τὰς μαρτυρίας ὧν ἐναντίον

ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ^p. ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ. ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ. 8

Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ὁ Πασίων ἐτετελευτήκει ταῦτα διαθέμενος, Φορμίων οὕτως τὴν μὲν γυναῖκα λαμβάνει κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην, τὸν δὲ παῖδα ἐπετρόπενεν. ἀρπάζοντος δὲ τούτου καὶ πολλὰ ἀπὸ κοινῶν [δυντῶν]^q

^p Bekk. ἀντίγραφον Z cum SrA.

^q om. Bl. cum FQ; cf. *infra et* § 39.

ἀπεκρίναντο), 'the depositions of the persons to whose keeping the will has been entrusted' (cf. Isaeus 6 §§ 7, 27; 7 § 1; 9 §§ 5, 6, 18). In times when there were no probate-courts, it is obvious that the greatest precautions had to be taken to prevent forgeries by interested parties. In Or. 45 § 19 one Cephisophon deposes that his father had left behind him at his death, a document endorsed 'Pasion's Will,' which Apollodorus (*ib.* §§ 5, 22) denounces as a forgery (οὐδεπώποτε γενομένη...κατεσκευασμένη). The alleged terms are given *ib.* § 28, quoted in part in *ὑπόθεσις* l. 6 n. The plural *παρ' οἷς* is inaccurate, as the will appears to have been in the custody of a single person only.

Probably the only instances we have of a will being in *official* custody are (1) Isaeus 1 §§ 14, 15, 26, where it is in the hands of one of the *ἀστυνόμοι*, and (2) an inscription from Amorgos (*C. I. G.* 2264 u), κατὰ τὰς διαθήκας τὰς κεμένας ἐν ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης καὶ παρ' Εὐνομίδῃ τῷ ἀρχοντι καὶ παρὰ τῷ θεσμοθέτῃ Κτησιφῶντι (Meier and Schömann, p. 52, note 31 ed. Lipsius).

8. *πρόκλησις*] To establish Pasion's will, Stephanus and two others deposed that they were present when Phormion challenged Apollodorus to open the

will, and that the latter refused. In Or. 45 Apollodorus sues Stephanus for having given false evidence in the present case and discusses this challenge in §§ 8—19, denying that any such challenge ever took place or that his father left such a will.

Πασίων ἐτετελευτήκει] Or. 46 § 13 ἐτελεύτησεν ἐπὶ Ἀστυκλήτου ἀρχοντος (B.C. 370).

τὴν γυναῖκα λαμβάνει κ.τ.λ.] Similarly the father of Dem. left Aphobus guardian of his children, and gave him his widow with a marriage-portion and the use of his house and furniture (Or. 27 § 5). The object of such legacies was to secure a faithful performance of the guardian's trust by connecting him more closely with the family of his ward (cf. 58 § 31). Diogenes Laertius, i 56, quotes a law, perhaps wrongly ascribed to Solon, τὸν ἐπίτροπον τῇ ὀρφανῶν μητρὶ μὴ συνοικεῖν. (Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 57, 16=p. 15⁴ of *Rechtsalt.* Thalheim.)

τὸν παῖδα] i.e. Pasicles, who was a minor for 8 years (B.C. 370—362), as appears by comparing § 10 with § 37. He was probably 8 or 10 years old when his father died; his elder brother was 24 (*inf.* § 22).

τούτου] The claimant Apollodorus, whom the orator purposely represents as thriftless and unscrupulous at the very first.

τῶν χρημάτων ἀναλίσκειν οἰομένου δεῖν, λογιζόμενοι πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς οἱ ἐπίτροποι, ὅτι, εἰ δεήσει κατὰ τὰς διαθήκας, ὅσ' ἂν οὗτος ἐκ κοινῶν τῶν χρημάτων ἀναλώσῃ, τούτοις[†] ἐξελόντας ἀντιμοιρεῖ[‡] τὰ λοιπὰ νέμειν, οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν ἔσται περιόν, νείμασθαι τὰ ὄνθ' 947 γ ὑπὲρ τοῦ παιδὸς ἔγνωσαν. καὶ νέμονται τὴν ἄλλην

[†] τούτους Z, Bekk. st. et Dind. cum S. τούτοις Reiske, Bekk., Bl.

[‡] Bekk. st. et Voemel. ἀντιμοιρεῖ (sine accentu) S, ἀντιμοιρεῖ (sic) FQ. τὰς ἀντιμοιρίας Reiske et Bekk. 1824 cum Ar.

λογιζόμενοι] 'The guardians, calculating among themselves, that if, by the terms of the will, it proved necessary to subtract an equivalent to all that the plaintiff should have spent out of the common fund, and then divide the remainder, there would be no surplus whatever, decided in behalf of their ward on an immediate division of the property.'

κατὰ τὰς διαθήκας] goes with ἐξελόντας alone, and not with τὰ λοιπὰ νέμειν. The partition of the property was sufficiently provided for by the law, ἅπαντας τοὺς γνησίους ἰσομοίρους εἶναι τῶν πατρῶων (Isaeus 6 § 25), and did not require to be directed by the will. It may be presumed that the will provided for making payments out of the estate previous to the legal partition of the property.

κοινῶν τῶν χρημάτων] κοινῶν, predicative; while yet undivided and belonging to both alike.

ἀντιμοιρεῖ] 'Share for share,' cf. § 32 τὰ μηρῶα πρὸς μέρος ἡξίους νέμεσθαι. The adverb does not appear to occur elsewhere, and its form is suspiciously like the late Greek words ἀνωμυεῖ, αὐτολεξεῖ, αὐτοψεῖ, παμπληθεῖ, πανεθνεῖ. In earlier Greek almost the only

instances found are αὐτοβοεῖ (Thuc.) and πανδημεῖ (Thuc. Andoc. Lys. Isocr.). For some others see Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gr.*, i 2, p. 303.

[A more probable reading would be τούτοις ἐξελόντας ἀντιμοιρίας, 'taking out (and laying aside for the minor) equal sums to those taken on each occasion out of the general property by Apollodorus.' The syntax ἀντιμοιρεῖ νέμειν seems unnatural, to say nothing of the form of the adverb; and ἐξελόντας seems to require a definite accusative. P.] Blass prefers τούτοις (neut. referring to ὅσα) and takes ἀντιμοιρεῖ with ἐξελόντας.

νέμειν...νέμονται] Donaldson, *Gk. Gr.* p. 450, observes that νέμειν is here used 'of a distribution of property by executors; though we have immediately afterwards, νέμονται τὴν ἄλλην οὐσίαν, because the obligation to divide, under the will, stands in a certain opposition to the act of division, which the executors performed with the same amount of care and interest as if they had divided the property among themselves...Afterwards we have (§ 10) ἐνεῖμαθ' οὗτος πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, of one of the parties immediately interested.' For νέμεσθαι used in the middle voice

οὐσίαν πλην ὧν ἐμεμίσθωθ' οὐτοσί· τούτων δὲ τῆς προσόδου τὴν ἡμίσειαν τούτῳ ἀπεδίδοσαν. ἄχρι μὲν οὖν τούτου τοῦ χρόνου πῶς ἔνεστ' ἐγκαλεῖν αὐτῷ μισθώσεως; οὐ γὰρ νῦν, ἀλλὰ τότε εὐθύς ἔδει χαλεπαίνοντα φαίνεσθαι. καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ τὰς ἐπιγυγνομένας¹ μισθώσεις ὡς οὐκ ἀπέληφεν ἔστ' εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ. οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτ', ἐπειδὴ δοκιμασθέντος Πασικλέους¹⁰ ἀπηλλάττετο τῆς μισθώσεως ὅδε, ἀφήκατ' ἂν αὐτὸν ἀπάντων τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, ἀλλὰ τότε ἂν παραχρήμα ἀπηρεύτ', εἴ τι προσώφειλεν ὑμῖν. ὥς τοίνυν ταύτ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, καὶ ἐνείμαθ' οὗτος πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν παῖδ' ὄντα, καὶ ἀφήκαν τῆς μισθώσεως καὶ τῶν

¹ Z et Voemel cum SFQ. ἐπιγεν- Bekk. Dind.

generally (but not always) of the heirs, cf. §§ 11, 32, 38, Or. 89 § 6 τὸ τρίτον νεύμασθαι μέρος, 47 § 35 νενεμημένους εἴη (τὴν οὐσίαν πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν), Lysias 16 § 10; 19 § 46; 32 § 4; Isaeus 1 § 16 οἱ τούτων φίλοι... ἤξιον νεύμασθαι τὴν οὐσίαν; 7 §§ 5, 25. The active διένειμεν is applied to the father dividing his property among his sons in Or. 43, Maecart. § 49 (followed by νειμάμενοι, of the sons) and in Lysias 19 § 46.

νεύμασθαι] The subject is not the 'brothers,' but the 'guardians,' as is clear from the subsequent verbs νέμονται and ἀπεδίδοσαν.

9. ἀπεδίδοσαν] The guardians paid Apollodorus the share due to him, viz. half the rent of the bank and shield-manufactory. ἀποδιδόναι is 'to pay a man his due,' as in Isaeus 5 § 21 οἷς ἔδει αὐτὸν ἀποδόντα τὴν τιμὴν, ἡμῖν τὰ μέλη ἀποδοῦναι, and frag. 29 ἀποδεδωκότι τὰς μισθώσεις. Cf. Or. 41 § 9 τὴν τιμὴν; 34 § 13 δάνειον; 15 § 17 χάριν; 16 § 2

εἶνοιαν. See note on 53 § 10.

ἄχρι μὲν οὖν κ.τ.λ.] 'Down to this date, then, there is not the slightest claim against Phormion in respect of the lease.' For the rather rare construction of ἐγκαλεῖν c. gen. cf. Or. 54 § 2 and Plut. Arist. 10, 9 τῆς βραδυτήτος αὐτοῖς ἐνεκδλεῖ. In § 12 we have ἐγκαλοῦντ' ἀφορμήν.

μισθώσεως, 'lease'; μισθώσεις, 'rents.' Cf. § 33 n.

10. δοκιμασθέντος] The δοκιμασία (see *Dict. Antiq.*) took place on 'coming of age,' usually at 18. Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, 42 § 1 ἐγγράφοντα δ' εἰς τοὺς δημότας ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἔτη γεγονότες. § 2 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δοκιμάζει τοὺς ἐγγραφέντας ἡ βουλή.

ἀφήκατ'... ἀφήκαν] The forms ἀφήκατε and ἀφήκαν and παρέδωκαν §§ 14, 44 are rather unusual. But Isaeus 5 § 1 has ἀφήκαμεν; Dem. 38 § 18, 27 § 3, Dinarch. 1 § 57, Aeschin. 3 § 85, ἀφήκατε; Thuc. 7, 19, 4 ἀφήκαν. Attic writers, however, prefer in the plural the inflexion of the

ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἐγκλημάτων, λαβὲ ταυτηνὶ τὴν μαρτυρίαν.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

- II Εὐθύς τοίνυν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἀφείσαν τουτονὶ τῆς μισθώσεως, νέμονται τὴν τράπεζαν καὶ τὸ ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον, καὶ λαβὼν αἵρεσιν Ἀπολλόδορος αἰρεῖται τὸ ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον ἀντὶ τῆς τραπέζης. καίτοι εἰ ἦν ἰδία^α τις ἀφορμὴ τουτῶν^β πρὸς τὴν τραπέζην, τί δὴ ποτ' ἂν εἴλετο τοῦτο μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκείνην; οὔτε γὰρ ἡ πρόσσδος [ἦν]^γ πλείων, ἀλλ' ἐλάττων (τὸ μὲν γὰρ τάλαντον, ἡ δ' ἐκατὸν μνᾶς ἔφερεν), οὔτε τὸ κτῆμα^δ ἥδιον^ε, εἰ προσῇν χρήματα τῇ τραπέζῃ [ἰδία]^ς. ἀλλ' οὐ προσῇν. διόπερ σωφρονῶν εἴλετο τὸ ἀσπιδο-

^α καὶ Voemel cum S. ^β propter syllabas breves antecessentes secl. Bl.

^γ Wolf. ἡδεῖον Ar, ἰδιον FSQ. ^δ propter hiatus secl. Bl.

second aorist, ἀφείμεν, ἀφείτε and (as in §§ 11, 14) ἀφείσαν. See Veitch's *Greek Verbs* and Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gr.* I 2, pp. 196, 214.

The two brothers Apollodorus and Pasiolos are directly addressed in ἀφήκατε, not the jury, as is shown by ἀπηρεῖτε following.

ἀφῆκαν τῆς μισθώσεως κ.τ.λ.] Or. 45 § 5 μάρτυρας ὡς ἀφῆκα αὐτὸν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων παρέσχετο ψευδεῖς, καὶ μισθώσεώς τινος ἐσκενωρημένης καὶ διαθήκης οὐδεπώποτε γενομένης.

11. αἵρεσιν] The choice lay with him by virtue of being the elder brother (§ 34).

καίτοι κ.τ.λ.] Phormion argues that if the plaintiff had had any private capital of his own in the bank, he would have chosen the banking-business in preference to the manufactory. He did not, and therefore he contends there was no such fund.—

ἰδία ἀφορμὴ is private banking-stock, as opposed to deposits, παρακαταθήκαι (cf. § 11).—τάλαντον = 60 minae.

τὸ μὲν γὰρ—ἄλλοτριον] 'For the manufactory is a property free from risk, whereas the bank is a business yielding a hazardous (speculative, precarious) revenue from other people's money.' The bank was not a κτῆμα, but only an ἐργασία, not a secure property, but a precarious trading with other people's money.

ἥδιον] The labour and trouble and other disagreeable incidents of manufacturing shields made such a property less desirable in itself than a banking business. But the bank business was speculative, and involved the risk of losing the deposits, and therefore the manufactory, with all its drawbacks, was preferred by Apollodorus, as being at least safe. P.]

948 πηγεῖον· τὸ μὲν γὰρ κτῆμ' ἀκίνδυνόν ἐστιν, ἡ δ' ἐργασία προσόδους ἔχουσ' ἐπικινδύνους ἀπὸ χρημάτων ἀλλοτριῶν.

Πολλὰ δ' ἂν τις ἔχοι λέγειν καὶ ἐπιδεικνύναι¹² σημεῖα τοῦ τοῦτον συκοφαντεῖν ἐγκαλοῦντ' ἀφορμῇν. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, μέγιστον μὲν ἐστὶν ἀπάντων τεκμήριον τοῦ μηδεμίαν λαβεῖν ἀφορμῇν εἰς ταῦτα τουτονὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ μισθώσει γεγράφθαι προσοφείλοντα τὸν Πασίων' ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν, οὐ δεδωκότ' ἀφορμῇν τουτῷ¹³, δεύτερον δὲ τὸ² τοῦτον ἐν τῇ νομῇ μηδέν³ ἐγκαλοῦντα

¹ + οὗτος Bekk. Z et Voemel cum S. + οὐτοσί Dind. om. Bl. cum ra coll. § 13 extr. ² om. Z cum SQ. τὸ Bekk. cum marg. S.

³ μηδὲ S, μηδ' Voemel. 'quidni μηδὲ ante verba ἐν τῇ νομῇ positum esse malis? at μηδὲν intellegendum est μηδεμίαν ἀφορμῇν' Huettner.

§§ 12—17. The plaintiff's claim to a sum of banking-stock alleged to have been held by the defendant may be proved groundless by many arguments: (1) Plaintiff's father is entered in the lease, not as creditor on account of banking-stock assigned to defendant, but actually as debtor to the bank. (2) On the partition of the property, plaintiff put in no claim to such stock. (3) After the termination of defendant's lease of the bank, plaintiff let it to others for the same sum and no less; and did not specially transfer to them any banking-stock besides. (4) The plaintiff during the life of his mother, who was perfectly familiar with all these details, made no demand on the defendant; it was only when she died that he set up a fraudulent claim, not for any banking-stock as now, but for a sum of 3000 dr. The claim was submitted to the arbitration of some relatives of the plaintiff, and upon their

award the defendant for peace and quietness' sake paid the money and a second time received from the plaintiff a release from all his claims.

12. πολλὰ—ἐπιδεικνύναι] Or. 20 § 163 πολλὰ δ' ἂν τις ἔχοι λέγειν ἐν καὶ διεξιέναι.

σημεῖα...τεκμήριον] Or. 54 § 9. συκοφαντεῖν κ.τ.λ.] Kennedy: 'This claim of the plaintiff's to a sum of banking-stock is false and fraudulent.'—ἐγκαλοῦντ' ἀφορμῇν, the first distinct reference in the speech to the nature of the plaintiff's case. He alleges that the defendant had a grant of capital from Pasion and had appropriated it.

τουτονι...τουτῷ...τοῦτον] The first two refer to the defendant, the third to the plaintiff, Apollodorus. The ambiguity arising from a similar pronoun being applied to two different persons, would be readily dispelled by the orator's delivery. Cf. § 42 n.

προσοφείλοντα] sc. 11 talents, §§ 4—6.—τῇ νομῇ, § 8 fin.

φαίνεσθαι, τρίτον δ', ὅτι μισθῶν ἑτέροις ὕστερον ταῦτὰ ταῦτα τοῦ ἴσου ἀργυρίου^b, οὐ φανήσεται προσ-
 13 μεμισθωκὼς ἰδίαν ἀφορμήν. καίτοι εἰ, ἣν ὁ πατήρ παρέσχεν, ὑπὸ τοῦδ' ἀπεστερεῖτο^c, αὐτὸν νῦν προσή-
 κεν ἐκείνοις^d ἄλλοθεν πορίσαντα δεδωκέναι. ὥς τοίνυν ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, καὶ ἐμίσθωσεν ὕστερον Ξένωνι καὶ Εὐφραίῳ καὶ Εὐφρόνι καὶ Καλλιστράτῳ, καὶ οὐδὲ τούτοις παρέδωκεν ἰδίαν ἀφορμήν, ἀλλὰ τὰς παρακαταθήκας καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τούτων ἐργασίαν αὐτὴν

^b ἀργυρίου *propter hiatus* *secl.* Bl., *qui etiam* τοῦ ἴσου *cum* § 37 *rugnare putat et in § 13 abesse animadvertit.*

^c ἀπεστέρητο G. H. Schaefer (Dind.). ἀπεστερεῖτο S (Bl., *coll.* § 36; 37 § 35; 38 § 20). ἀποστεροῖτο FQ, ἀπεστεροῖτο Voemel.

^d *om.* Bl. *cum* FQ.

μισθῶν ἑτέροις κ.τ.λ.] i. e. to Xenon and the others in § 13. The argument is: assume the defendant defrauded the plaintiff of bank-stock amounting to 20 talents. Then the stock in question could not have formed part of the business when the plaintiff let it to the later lessees. The plaintiff then should either have let it to them at *lower* terms than to the defendant, or have handed over to the bank an equivalent to the stock alleged to be missing. He did neither; he made no fresh transfer and he charged them the same rent. Therefore the property must have been in the same condition as when the defendant originally leased it from the plaintiff's father.—The context compels us to make Apollodorus the subject of the sentence μισθῶν—φανήσεται, but the bank, it will be remembered, became the property not of Apollodorus, but of Pasicles, when the latter came of age and Phormion's lease expired;

we must therefore conclude that the elder brother acted as agent on behalf of his less experienced younger brother.

τοῦ ἴσου ἀργυρίου] viz. 2^t 40^m for the whole business, 1^t for the shield-manufacture, and 1^t 40^m (= 100^m) for the bank (cf. § 11). It has been suggested that τοῦ ἴσου ἀργυρίου is a false statement, but a careful consideration of §§ 11 and 37 shows that this is not the case.

13. τοῦδε...αὐτὸν] Defendant and plaintiff respectively.—νῦν 'in that case,' referring to the hypothesis εἰ—ἀπεστερεῖτο.—αὐτὸν, standing first in the clause, must mean *ipsum*.

The sense is: 'Surely, if Apollodorus had been defrauded by Phormion of capital supplied by Pasion, he would *himself* (on that supposition) have had to provide capital from other sources, and deliver it to those new lessees.' Otherwise, he could not have got the same amount of rent.

ἐμισθώσαντο, λαβέ μοι τὴν τούτων μαρτυρίαν, καὶ ὡς τὸ ἀσπιδοπηγεῖον εἴλετο*.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

Μεμαρτύρηται μὲν τοίνυν ὑμῖν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθη- 14
ναῖοι, ὅτι καὶ τούτοις ἐμισθώσαν καὶ οὐ παρέδωκαν
ἰδίαν ἀφορμὴν οὐδεμίαν, καὶ ἐλευθέρους τ'ῃ ἀφείσαν
ὡς μεγάλ' εὖ πεπονθότες, καὶ οὐκ ἐδικάζοντ' οὐτ'
ἐκείνοις τότε οὔτε τούτῳ. ὃν μὲν τοίνυν χρόνον ἡ
μήτηρ ἔζη ἢ πάντ' ἀκριβῶς εἰδυῖα^h, οὐδὲν ἐγκλημα
πώποτ' ἐποίησατο πρὸς τουτουὶ Φορμίων Ἀπολλό-
949 δωρος ὡς δ' ἐτελεύτησεν ἐκείνη, τρισχιλίας ἐγκαλέσας

* καὶ ὡς—*elato delenda esse censuit G. H. Schaefer ab Huettnero approbatus.*

^f μὲν τοίνυν] μέντοι A, μὲν παντὶ Bl. ^g *add.* Bl. *cum* FQ.

^h ἀκριβῶς ταῦτ' εἰδυῖα Z *et* Voemel *cum* S. ἀκριβῶς εἰδυῖα ταῦτα FQ. ταῦτ' ἀκριβῶς εἰδυῖα Bekk. Dind. ταῦτα om. Bl.

ἐμισθώσεν] Granted the lease (on behalf of Pasicles). Below we have ἐμισθώσαντο, referring, as usual, to the lessees.

αὐτὴν] 'Alone'; explained by οὐ παρέδωκαν ἰδίαν ἀφορμὴν.

14. ἐμισθώσαν ... παρέδωκαν] The plurals refer to the two brothers. For παρέδωκαν cf. § 10 on ἀφῆκαν.

ἐλευθέρους τ' ἀφείσαν] Or. 29 §§ 25, 31 τὸν Μιλύαν ἐλευθέρων εἶναι ἀφεθέντα, 47 § 55 ἀφεμένῃ ἐλευθέρῃ... ἀφείθη ἐλευθέρῃ, § 72 ἀφείτο... ἐλευθέρῃ. Xenon, Ephraeus and the other lessees appear (like Phormion) to have been slaves originally. The family show their gratitude for their services by *giving them freedom* (ὡς μεγάλ' εὖ πεπονθότες). It is so translated by M. Dareste. G. H. Schaefer and C. R. Kennedy (perhaps less satisfactorily) understand the words: 'set free from all further

claims'; 'gave them a complete discharge': a sense which is at first sight partly supported by καὶ οὐκ ἐδικάζοντο below.

ὡς ἐτελεύτησεν] The speaker insinuates that Apoll. purposely waited till his mother's death, as her familiarity with all the details of her late husband's property would have thwarted his plots against Phormion. Her death is described by Apollodorus in Or. 50 § 60, 'While I was abroad my mother lay ill and was at death's door, and therefore little able to help in retrieving my affairs. It was just six days after my return that, when she had seen me and spoken to me, she breathed her last, when she no longer had such control over her property as to be able to give me all that she desired.' The death took place in Feb. B.C. 360.

ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς πρὸς αἷς ἔδωκεν ἐκείνη δισχιλίαις τοῖς τούτου παιδίοις, καὶ χιτωνίσκον τινὰ καὶ θερά-
 15 παιναν, ἐσυκοφάντει. καὶ οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τούτων οὐδὲν ὦν νῦν ἐγκαλεῖ λέγων φανήσεται. ἐπιτρέψας δὲ τῷ τε τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικὸς πατρὶ καὶ τῷ συγκηδεστῇ τῷ αὐτοῦ¹ καὶ Λυσίνῳ καὶ Ἀνδρομένει, πεισάντων τούτων Φορμίωνα τουτονὶ δοῦναι δωρεῖάν¹ τὰς τρισχιλίας καὶ τὸ προσόν, καὶ φίλον μᾶλλον ἔχειν τοῦτον ἢ διὰ ταύτ' ἐχθρὸν εἶναι¹, λαβὼν τὸ σύμπαν πεντακισχιλίας, καὶ πάντων ἀφείς τῶν ἐγκλημάτων τὸ

¹ ἑαυτοῦ Z.

¹ δωρεὰν codices; δωρεῖαν Bl. *Atheniensium lapides inscriptos secutus.* ¹ αὐτὸν εἶναι S (Dind.); εἶναι αὐτὸν Ar.; om. Bl.

πρὸς αἷς] She had left Phormion's children 2000 drachmas, but Apollodorus claims more than that sum also as his own. His avaricious and mean character is shown by his claim to a *χιτωνίσκος*, a chemise or 'slave's frock,' perhaps. A man who would make such demands was little likely to omit his present claims, if he had then believed in the justice of them. P.]

χιτωνίσκον] Or. 21 § 216 *βολάτιον προέσθαι καὶ μικροῦ γυμνὸν ἐν τῷ χιτωνίσκῳ γενέσθαι.*

15. ἐπιτρέψας κ.τ.λ.] The plaintiff submitted the claims to the private arbitration of Deinias and Nicias (§ 17), his own father-in-law and brother-in-law respectively. Pollux: *ἔλεγον δὲ ἐπιτρέψαι δαίταν, καὶ ἡ δαίτα ἐκαλεῖτο ἐπιτροπή.*

δοῦναι δωρεάν] By 'making a present' of the 3000 drachmae, Phormion satisfies Apollodorus without admitting his legal claim to the sum. Or. 19 § 170; 42 § 19; Isaeus 2 § 31 *διήτησαν ἡμᾶς ἀποστήναι ὦν οὗτος ἀμφι-*

σβήτησε καὶ δοῦναι δωρεῖαν· οὐ γὰρ ἔφασαν εἶναι ἄλλην ἀπαλλαγὴν οὐδεμίαν, εἰ μὴ μεταλήψονται οὗτοι τῶν ἐκείνου.

δωρεῖα is the form found in inscriptions before and during the time of Dem. *δωρεά* is first found as early as 403 B.C. (see note on Dem. *Lept.* § 2).

τὸ προσόν] Not the 2000 drachmae of § 14; for they were already given by the mother (*ἔδωκεν ἐκείνη*), but the 'additional articles' *χιτωνίσκος καὶ θεράπαινα*. [τὸ προσόν may however refer to *πρὸς αἷς* κ.τ.λ. supra. He got the 3000 and the 2000 also that had been left to Phormion's boys. He got from him 5000 in all, and gave him a full release from all further claims; and yet now again he says Phormion has kept back some of Pasion's money! But (he argues) the discharge then given justifies the *παραγραφή* now put in. P.]

ἀφείς...τὸ δεύτερον] The former release is mentioned in § 10 fin. This second release is solemnly given in the temple of

δεύτερον εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐλθὼν, πάλιν, ὥς 16
ὁρᾶτε, δικάζεται, πάσας αἰτίας συμπλάσας καὶ ἐγκλη-
ματ' ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου τοῦ πρὸ τούτου (τοῦτο
γάρ ἐστι μέγιστον ἀπάντων), ἃ οὐδεπώποτ' ἤτιάσατο.
ὥς τοῖνυν ταυτ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, λαβέ μοι τὴν γνῶσιν
τὴν γενομένην ἐν ἀκροπόλει, καὶ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῶν
παραγενομένων, ὅτ' ἡφίει^κ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἀπάντων
Ἀπολλόδωρος, λαμβάνων τοῦτο τὸ ἀργύριον.

ΓΝΩΣΙΣ. ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

Ἀκούετε τῆς γνώσεως ἃ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ἣν 17
ἔγνω Δεινίας, οὗ τὴν θυγατέρ' οὗτος ἔχει, καὶ Νικίας
ὁ τὴν ἀδελφὴν τῆς τούτου γυναικὸς ἔχων. ταῦτα
τοῖνυν λαβὼν καὶ ἀφείς ἀπάντων τῶν ἐγκλημάτων,
ὥσπερ ἡ πάντων τεθνεώτων τούτων ἡ τῆς ἀληθείας
οὐ γενησομένης φανερᾶς, δίκην τοσούτων ταλάντων
λαχὼν τολμᾷ δικάζεσθαι.

^κ ἀφίει Z cum S. ἡφίει F. 'codices modo hoc modo illud ex-
hibent; vid. Dind. ad 21 § 79, 36 § 24; Rehdantz, ad 3 § 5,'
Huettner; edidit Bl. ἀφίει 6 § 20; ἡφίει 18 § 218, 25 § 38, 36 §§ 16,
24; ἡφίετε 23 § 188; ἡφίεσαν 21 § 79.

Athēnā on the Acropolis. Isocr. Trapez. § 20 ταῦτα συγγράψαντες καὶ ἀναγαγόντες εἰς ἀκρόπολιν Πύρωνα.....δίδομεν αὐτῷ φυλάττειν τὰς συνθήκας, ib. 17 and Andoc. 1 § 42. Or. 33 § 18 ἀπαντήσας εἰς τὸ Ἱφαιστεῖον.

16. συμπλάσας] 'Having concocted,' 'fabricated,' 'patched up,' 'put into shape,' Aeschin. 3 § 77 τῶν θεῶν συμπλάσας ἐαυτῷ ἐνύπνιον κατεψεύσατο. The metaphor (as in the words *feigning* and *fiction*) is from the moulding of clay in the hands of the potter. Cf. § 33 πλάσμα.

τὴν γνῶσιν] 'The award' of the arbitrators. Or. 27 § 1 τοῖς οἰκείοις ἐπιτρέπειν and τοῖς ὑπ'

ἐκείνων γνωσθεῖσιν ἐμμένειν. Cf. § 17.—ἐν ἀκροπόλει. So supra τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς. Pollux, διή-
των δ' ἐν ἱεροῖς (viii 126). Or. 59 § 46 (of two arbitrators) συνελ-
θόντες ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, and Or. 54 § 26, τὸν λίθον, n.

λαμβάνων] 'On the receipt of this money,' viz. the 5000 drachmae.

17. τούτων] τῶν μαρτύρων τῶν παραγενομένων, § 16.

τοσούτων ταλ.] § 3 ταλάντων εἰκοσι.

τολμᾷ] It was acting in open defiance of the law to bring an action after a full acquittance had been given.

- 18 Τὰ μὲν οὖν πεπραγμένα καὶ γεγενημένα Φορμίωνι πρὸς Ἀπολλόδωρον ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἅπαντ' ἀκηκόατ' ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι. οἶμαι δ' Ἀπολλόδωρον τούτου 950 οὐδὲν ἔχοντα δίκαιον εἰπεῖν περὶ ὧν ἐγκαλεῖ, ἅπερ παρὰ τῷ διαιτητῇ λέγειν ἐτόλμα, ταῦτ' ἐρεῖν, ὡς τὰ γράμματα ἢ μήτηρ ἠφάνικε πεισθεῖς ὑπὸ τούτου, καὶ τούτων ἀπολωλότων οὐκ ἔχει τίνα χρὴ τρόπον ταῦτ' 19 ἐξελέγχειν ἀκριβῶς. περὶ δὲ τούτων καὶ ταύτης τῆς αἰτίας σκέψασθ' ἡλίκ' ἂν τις ἔχοι τεκμήρι' εἰπεῖν ὅτι ψεύδεται. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τίς ἐνείματ' ἂν^m τὰ πατρῶα μὴ λαβὼν γράμματα, ἐξ ὧν

¹ S. οἶμαι Z (v. Veitch, Gk. Vbs., Voemel, Proleg. Gram. § 128, et Dind. Praef. p. xiii).

^m ἂν ἐνείματο syllabis brevibus bis iteratis codices; ἐνείματ' ἂν Bl.

§§ 18—21. Anticipation of the arguments likely to be brought forward by the plaintiff. *He will repeat what he stated before the arbitrator, that his mother destroyed his father's papers at the defendant's instigation. If so (1) how came the plaintiff to make a partition of his patrimony, without any papers to determine its amount? Unless those claims were false and fraudulent, which the plaintiff will scarcely admit, he must have gained possession of his father's papers, and his mother could not have made away with them. (2) Why was no question raised when the plaintiff's younger brother came of age and was receiving from his guardians an account of their trust? (3) On what papers did the plaintiff base all his many law-suits for the recovery of large sums due to his father?*

18. τὰ μὲν οὖν κ.τ.λ.] Transition from the διήγησις or πρόθεσις

to the πρίστις or 'proofs' (Ar. Rhet. III 13), from the brief recital of the transactions between plaintiff and defendant (§§ 4—17) to the legal and other arguments.

τῷ διαιτητῇ] Pollux VIII 126 πάλαι δ' οὐδέμα (?) δίκη πρὶν ἐπὶ διαιτητὰς ἐλθεῖν εἰσήγετο. Cf. 54 § 26, ἡ δαίτα n.

τὰ γράμματα] Not Pasion's will, but his private papers and ledgers or banking-books, τὰ γράμματα τὰ τραπεζικά (Or. 49 §§ 43, 59 quoted below in note on § 21, ἐκ ποίων γραμμάτων). Cf. Or. 49 § 5 οἱ τραπεζίται εἰώθασιν ὑπομνήματα γράφεσθαι ὧν τε διδῶσι χρημάτων, κ.τ.λ. and Or. 52 § 4.

ἠφάνικε] Cf. § 20 διεφάρκεναι.

19. ἐνείματ' ἂν] 'Who would have taken his share of his father's property, if he had not the books from which alone he could know the amount of property left?' He refers to the

ἔμελλεν^α εἶσεσθαι τὴν καταλειφθεῖσαν οὐσίαν; οὐδὲ εἰς δῆπου. καίτοι δυοῖν δέοντ' εἰκοσιν ἔτη ἐστὶν ἐξ ὅτου ἐνείμω, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις ἐπιδείξαι, ὥς ἐνεκάλεσας πώποθ' ὑπὲρ τῶν γραμμάτων. δεύτερον δέ, τίς οὐκ ²⁰ ἂν, ἡνίκα Πασικλῆς^ο ἀνὴρ γεγωνὼς ἐκομίζετο τὸν λόγον τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς, εἰ δι' αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματ' ὥκνει τὴν μητέρ' αἰτιᾶσθαι διεφθαρκέναι, τούτῳ ταῦτ' ἐδήλωσεν, ὅπως διὰ τούτου ταῦτ' ἠλέγχθη; τρίτον δ', ἐκ ποίων γραμμάτων τὰς δίκας ἐλάγχχανες; οὗτος γὰρ πολλοῖς τῶν πολιτῶν δίκας λαγχάνων πολλὰ χρήματ' εἰσπέπρακται, γράφων εἰς τὰ ἐγκλήματα "ἐ-

^α ἡμελλεν Z cum S.^ο FQ (Bl.). ὁ Π. ceteri.

division of the patrimony decided on by the guardians in consequence of the elder brother spending largely out of the common fund, § 8 fin. This event took place eighteen years before the date of the speech; which, if we could assume that the partition was in the same year as the father's death, viz. 370, would belong to B.C. 352. This however we cannot assume, indeed the language of § 8, πολλὰ ἀναλίσκειν, κ.τ.λ., implies that the elder brother's course of extravagance lasted some time before the partition was decided on. We may therefore perhaps place the partition in B.C. 368, and the speech in B.C. 350. See *Introd.* p. xxvii f.

ἔμελλεν] used alternatively with ἡμελλεν in the Attic Orators. See Voemel, *Dem. Cont.* p. 83, Benseler's *Isocr.* i p. xxii, Veitch, *Gk. Vbs.*, and Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gr.* i 2, 484.

ὑπὲρ τῶν γραμμάτων] sc. περὶ τῆς ἀφανίσσεως αὐτῶν.

20. ἀνὴρ γεγωνὼς] Cf. § 10 δοκιμασθέντος Πασικλέους.

ἐκομίζετο κ.τ.λ.] 'Was getting in an account of the guardianship,' i.e. the accounts from his guardians. Or. 27, κατ' Ἀφόβου ἐπιτροπῆς, § 50 πρότερον ἐπιτροπευθεὶς ἀπεδέξατ' ἂν τούτων τὸν λόγον παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτρόπων;

τούτῳ...τούτου] It is best to refer these pronouns to Pasicles (with Reiske, Kennedy and Daresté); not to Apollodorus (with G. H. Schaefer). The sense is: 'Assuming Apollodorus hesitated with his own lips to accuse his mother of destroying the documents; at any rate, when Pasicles came of age and was in course of receiving the report of his guardians' administration, is there any one who, under the circumstances, would not have stated the fact to his younger brother, and by his instrumentality had the matter investigated?'

ὅπως ἠλέγχθη] inf. § 47 ἴνα, 'that so they might have been proved true or false,' &c.

πολλὰ χρήματ' εἰσπέπρακται] 'He has succeeded in recovering large sums of money.' The

“βλαψέ μ’ ὁ δεῖν’ οὐκ ἀποδιδούς ἐμοὶ τὸ ἀργύριον, ὃ
 “κατέλιπεν” ὁ πατήρ ὀφείλοντ’ αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς γράμ-
 21 “μασιν.” καίτοι εἰ ἠφάνιστο τὰ γράμματα^α, ἐκ ποίων
 γραμμάτων τὰς δίκας ἐλάγχανεν; ἀλλὰ μὴν ὅτι
 ταῦτ’ ἀληθῆ λέγω, τὴν μὲν νομὴν ἀκηκόαθ’, ἣν ἐνεί-
 ματο, καὶ μεμαρτύρηται ὑμῖν· τῶν δὲ λήξεων τούτων
 ἀναγνώσεται ὑμῖν^β τὰς μαρτυρίας. λαβὲ τὰς μαρ-
 τυρίας μοι.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Οὐκοῦν ἐν ταύταις ταῖς λήξεσιν ὡμολόγηκεν ἀπει- 951
 ληφέναι τὰ τοῦ πατρὸς γράμματα· οὐ γὰρ δὴ συκο-
 φαντεῖν γε, οὐδ’ ὦν οὐκ ὤφειλον οὗτοι δικάζεσθαι
 φήσειεν ἄν.
 22 Νομίζω τοίνυν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μεγάλων καὶ

^α κατέλιπεν Z et Voemel cum S. -ελίπεν Bekk.

^α τὸ γράμμα Voemel cum S.

^β delere vult Bl.

famous general Timotheus, under pressure of political exigencies, in the years 374 to 372 B.C., borrowed more than forty-four minae from the banker Pasion, on whose death his son Apollodorus sues Timotheus for payment in a speech still extant, belonging probably to the year B.C. 362. (Or. 49, πρὸς Τιμόθεον ὑπὲρ χρέως.) Cf. infr. §§ 36 and 54.

21. ἐκ ποίων γραμμάτων] If there were no papers, then the grounds of your actions were fraudulent, συκοφανταί, infr. In Or. 49, Pasion's papers are expressly cited, e.g. § 43 κελεύοντος ἐνεγκεῖν τὰ γράμματα ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης καὶ ἀντίγραφα αἰτούντος... ἐξενέγκας ἐδωκα ζητεῖν τὰ γράμματα καὶ ἐκγράφεσθαι ὅσα οὗτος ὤφειλεν, and § 59 τοῖς γράμμασι τοῖς τραπέζιτικοῖς.

λήξεων μαρτυρίας] ‘The depositions in support of’ (or ‘verifying’) ‘these complaints.’ For λῆξις, cf. supr. δίκας ἐλάγχανεν, also Or. 45 § 50 τῇ τοῦ διώκοντος λῆξει ἣν ἐγὼ τούτῳ ψευδομαρτυρίων εἰληχα, 38 § 35 ἐγκέκληκε καὶ... τὴν λῆξιν πεποιήται, 39 § 16 λῆξις δίκης, 58 § 32.

§ 22. Argument from the silence of plaintiff's younger brother. Pasicles, as a minor, had been much more liable to be wronged by the defendant, who as testamentary guardian had control over his ward's property. Pasicles makes no complaint. Therefore (it is tacitly assumed) he had no complaint to make. A fortiori defendant is not likely to have wronged the plaintiff, who at his father's death was a man of four and twenty, and fully able to defend himself.

πολλῶν ὄντων ἐξ ὧν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν οὐκ ἀδικοῦντα Φορμίωνα τουτονί, μέγιστον ἀπάντων εἶναι, ὅτι Πασικλῆς, ἀδελφὸς ὧν Ἀπολλοδώρου τουτονί, οὔτε δίκην εἴληχεν οὔτ' ἄλλ' οὐδὲν ὧν οὗτος ἐγκαλεῖ. καίτοι οὐ δῆπου τὸν μὲν παῖδ' ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς καταλειφθέντα, καὶ οὐ τῶν ὄντων κύριος ἦν, ἐπίτροπος καταλειμμένος, οὐκ ἂν ἡδίκηει, σὲ δέ, ὃς ἀνὴρ κατελείφθης τέτταρα καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτη γεγονώς, καὶ ὑπὲρ σαυτοῦ ῥαδίως ἂν τὰ δίκαι' ἐλάβανες εὐθύς, εἴ τι ἡδικοῦ. οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα. ὥς τοίνυν ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ λέγω καὶ ὁ Πασικλῆς οὐδὲν ἐγκαλεῖ, λαβέ μοι τὴν τούτου μαρτυρίαν.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

Ἄ τοίνυν ἥδη περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ μὴ εἰσαγώγιμον 23

Φορμίωνα τουτονί] τουτονί need not refer to Apollodorus, but may be taken with Φορμίωνα, cf. infx. Ἀπολλοδώρου τουτονί, and §§ 15, 18, 26, 28, 47, 57.

οὔτ' ἄλλ' κ.τ.λ.] sc. οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἐγκαλεῖ ὧν οὗτος (ἐγκαλεῖ). τὸν] Construe with καταλειφθέντα, παῖδα being a predicate.

κύριος...ἐπίτροπος] Cf. Or. 38 § 6 τῶν ἐπιτρόπων αἱ μετὰ τὸν ἐκεῖνου θάνατον τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐγένοντο κύριοι. κύριος here refers to the *property*, ἐπίτροπος to the *person* of the ward (Schömann on Isaeus i § 10).

σὲ δὲ] sc. ἂν ἡδίκηει. Notice the double force of the negative, οὐ δῆπου οὐκ ἂν ἡδίκηει, 'Surely he would not have abstained from wronging one who had been left a minor by his father, and over whose property he had a legal power and authority, as having been left guardian of it, and yet have wronged you,' &c. So inf. § 46 οὐδὲ τὸν Φορμίωνα ἐκείνος οὐχ ὀρᾷ. Expectabam, οὐ δῆπου σὲ μὲν ἂν ἡδίκηει, τὸν δὲ παῖδα οὐ. Shilleto, *De Fals.*

Leg. § 390, *not. crit.*

οὐδὲν ἐγκαλεῖ] 'Brings no claim against Phormion,' i.e. for property of his father's withheld. Cf. Or. 45 §§ 83, 84, where Apollodorus meets the objection arising from the silence of Pasicles by broaching a suspicion that he is his half-brother only and by insinuating he is really a son of Archippe and Phormion. 'Say no more, pray, of Pasicles; no! let him be called your son, Phormion, not your master; and my opponent (he is bent upon it)—not my brother.'

§§ 23—25. *The speaker now passes from the arguments in support of the main issue (or the case upon its merits) to those on which the defendant raises a special plea in bar of action.*

The plaintiff's case cannot come before the court because he has given the defendant a discharge from the original lease of the Bank and Manufactory, and a second discharge

εἶναι τὴν δίκην δεῖ σκοπεῖν ὑμᾶς, ταῦτ' ἀναμνήσθητ' ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων. ἡμεῖς γὰρ ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, γεγενημένου μὲν διαλογισμοῦ καὶ ἀφέσεως τῆς τραπέζης καὶ τοῦ ἀσπιδοπηγείου τῆς μισθώσεως, γεγενημένης δὲ διαίτης καὶ πάλιν πάντων ἀφέσεως, οὐκ ἐόντων τῶν νόμων δίκας ὧν ἂν ἀφῇ τις ἀπαξ λαγχά-
 24 νειν, συκοφαντοῦντος τούτου καὶ παρὰ τοὺς νόμους δικαζομένου παρεγραψάμεθ' ἐκ τῶν νόμων μὴ εἶναι τὴν δίκην εἰσαγώγιμον. ἵν' οὖν εἰδῇθ' ἢ ὑπὲρ οὗ τὴν ψῆφον οἴσετε, τὸν νόμον θ' ἢ ὑμῖν τοῦτον ἀναγνώσεται καὶ τὰς μαρτυρίας ἐφεξῆς τῶν παρόντων, ὅτ' ἠφίει^α 952 τῆς μισθώσεως καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἐγκλημάτων Ἀπολλόδωρος^γ. λαβέ μοι τὰς μαρτυρίας ταυτασί καὶ τὸν νόμον.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ. ΝΟΜΟΣ.

25 Ἀκούετε τοῦ νόμου λέγοντος ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,

^α ἴδῃτε Z cum correcto S. εἰδῇθ' Bekk. ἴδῃθ' Bekk. st.

^β τὸν τε νόμον vulgo; τὸν νόμον r; τὸν νόμον θ' propter syllabas breves Bl.

^γ ἀφίει Z cum SA (cf. § 16).

^δ Φορμίωνα add. Bekk. Dind.

from a subsequent claim which was settled by arbitration; and the laws allow no right of action where a release and discharge have been given or received.

23. μὴ εἰσαγώγιμον] Cf. ὑπόθεσις end of § 2, note on παραγράφεται. — διαλογισμοί, a reckoning up, or producing of accounts as between the two parties, Phormion and Apoll. Cf. § 60. The word is not found elsewhere in Dem.

ἀφέσεως — μισθώσεως] The order is (γεγενημένης) ἀφέσεως τῆς μισθ. τῆς τραπέζης κ.τ.λ. Cf. § 24 ἠφίει τῆς μισθώσεως and supr. § 10. Or. 38 § 8 πάντων ἀπαλλάτῃ καὶ ἀφέσεως γενο-

μένης. 45 § 41; 38 §§ 5, 9, 14; ἀφesis (τῶν ἐφλημάτων) 24 §§ 46, 87; (τῶν τόκων) 56 §§ 28, 34.

διαίτης κ.τ.λ.] § 16.

24. ἐκ τῶν νόμων] Contrasted with παρὰ τοὺς νόμους. As he brought his action contrary to the law, we have put in an objection to it which is fully allowed by the law.

25. ἀκούετε κ.τ.λ.] Or. 38, παραγραφὴ πρὸς Ναυσίμαχον, § 5 ἀκούετε τοῦ νόμου σαφῶς λέγοντος ἕκαστα ὧν μὴ εἶναι δίκας, ὧν ἐν ἔσται, ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις κύριον, περὶ ὧν ἂν τις ἀφῇ καὶ ἀπαλλάξῃ, μὴ δικάζεσθαι. Cf. 37 §§ 1, 19; 38 § 3.

τά τ' ἄλλ' ὧν μὴ εἶναι δίκας^ω, καὶ ὅσα τις ἀφῆκεν ἢ ἀπήλλαξεν. εἰκότως· εἰ γὰρ ἐστι δίκαιον, ὧν ἂν ἀπαξ γένηται δίκη, μηκέτ' ἐξεῖναι δικάζεσθαι, πολὺ τῶν ἀφεθέντων δικαιότερον μὴ εἶναι δίκας^ω. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐν ὑμῖν ἡττηθεὶς τάχ' ἂν εἴποι τοῦθ' ὡς ἐξηπατήθηθ' ὑμεῖς· ὁ δ' αὐτοῦ φανερώς καταγνοὺς καὶ ἀφείς καὶ ἀπαλλάξας, τίν' ἂν ἑαυτὸν αἰτίαν αἰτιασάμενος τῶν

^{ω-ω} καὶ ὅσα—μὴ εἶναι δίκας *propter* ὁμοιοτέλετον *omisit* S, *supplevit* manus *multo recentior*.

ὧν μὴ εἶναι δίκας] *Infin.* in relative clause influenced by λέγοντος. 'Among other cases in which an action cannot be maintained, those especially in which a discharge and release have been given or received.'

εἰ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] The sense is, 'If it is just that, when once a case has been tried, it should not be tried again, even although the defeated litigant might fairly plead that the court had been imposed upon, *a fortiori* there is no ground for re-opening the question when a man has judged his own case and has palpably decided against himself by giving and receiving a discharge.'

μηκέτ' ἐξεῖναι δικάζεσθαι] Or. 38 § 16 ἀπαξ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι τὰς δίκας. 20 *Lept.* § 147 οἱ νόμοι δ' οὐκ ἐῷσι δις πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν οὔτε δίκας οὔτ' εὐθύνας οὔτε διαδικασίας οὔτ' ἄλλο τοιοῦτ' οὐδὲν εἶναι.

ἐξηπατήθητε] Or. 37 § 20 περὶ ὧν ἐγνωτὸ δικαστήριον, ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἐξαπατηθὲν τοῦτ' ἐποίησε ... ἃ δ' αὐτὸς ἐπέσειθη καὶ ἀφῆκεν, οὐκ ἐνὶ δῆπουθεν εἰπεῖν οὐδ' αὐτὸν αἰτιάσασθαι ὡς οὐ δικαίως ταῦτ' ἐποίησεν.

αὐτῶ...καταγνοὺς] The two subsequent participles are sub-

ordinate in construction to καταγνοὺς. 'He who has clearly condemned (given a verdict against) himself by both granting and getting a release and discharge.' *Madvig, Gr. Synt.* § 176, d.

ἀφείς καὶ ἀπαλλάξας] It is clear the words do not mean the same thing, for below we have γέγονεν ἀμφοτέρω· καὶ γὰρ ἀφῆκε καὶ ἀπῆλλαξε. Similarly 37 § 1 and 38 § 1 after ἀφείς καὶ ἀπαλλάξας we have γεγενημένων ἀμφοτέρων, and in 37 § 19 after ὧν ἂν ἀφῆ καὶ ἀπαλλάξη τις we have ἀμφοτέρ' ἐστὶ πεπαγμένα.

ἀφιέναι is very frequently used of the lender, or the landlord, who, on settlement of his claims, releases the borrower or the tenant from all further liability (§§ 10, 15, 16, 17, 24; 45 §§ 5, 40). Similarly of a ward releasing his guardian from all further claims, in 38 §§ 3, 4, 6, 18, 27; and of a creditor forgiving a debt, 53 §§ 8, 13. Cf. 56 §§ 26, 28, 29.

ἀπαλλάττω often refers to the debtor or tenant getting quit of his creditor or landlord by discharging or compromising the debt (34 § 22 τοὺς δανείσαντας ἀπῆλλαξεν, 49 § 17; 53 § 11; 33 § 9 and *Isaeus Or.* 5 *Dicaeasos*,

δου.

ὡν μὴ

on whom I
condoning
payment.
ἀπαλλάττω
claim on me,
the debt, by
putting off
So he who
[passive];
ἀφίεται, ἀφίεται
not conceive
But owing
case of ἀπαλλάτ-
setting free and
whether, the ques-
quite as simple
make it appear.
Trapez. § 26, after
ἀφαισθαιτῶν ἐγκλη-
been used in §§ 23,
released from
the same person is
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς τῶν
which is possibly a
having got himself
claims.—The dis-
in Platner's *Pro-*
that ἀφείναι regards
from an existing ob-
only from the point
the person granting
whereas ἀπαλλάττω
fold transaction
agreement on the part
persons concerned.—
on p. 230 of his trans-
Dem. *Pant.*, approves
supposition that 'the
verbs have no dis-
meanings'; and similarly
held that 'although a
difference might be
and perhaps originally
between them, they had
become synonyms.'
have been given above
presenting from this view.

εἶναι δίκας, ὅσα τις ἀφῆκεν ἢ ἀπήλλαξεν. ἂ τῷδ' ἡ γέγονεν ἀμφοτέρω· καὶ γὰρ ἀφῆκε καὶ ἀπήλλαξεν. ὥς δ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, μεμαρτύρηται ὑμῖν ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι.

Λαβὲ δὴ μοι καὶ τὸν τῆς προθεσμίας νόμον.

26

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Ὁ μὲν τοίνυν νόμος ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι σαφῶς οὕτωςι τὸν χρόνον ὥρισεν· Ἀπολλόδωρος δ' οὕτωςι παρελθελούτων ἐτῶν πλεον ἢ εἴκοσι τὴν ἑαυτοῦ συκοφαντίαν ἀξιοῖ περὶ πλείονος ὑμᾶς ποιήσασθαι τῶν νόμων, καθ' οὓς ὁμωμοκότες δικάζετε. καίτοι πᾶσι μὲν τοῖς νόμοις προσέχειν εἰκός ἐσθ' ὑμᾶς, οὐχ ἥκιστα δὲ τούτῳ ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι. δοκεῖ γάρ μοι καὶ ὁ 27 Σόλων οὐδενὸς ἄλλου ἐνεκα θείναι αὐτὸν ἢ τοῦ μὴ

* Bl. coll. § 53; τῶδε syllabis brevibus iteratis codices.

§ 26. *The plaintiff's suit is also inadmissible for another reason; it contravenes the statute of limitations, in which the term of five years is fixed as a sufficient time for injured parties to recover their dues, whereas the plaintiff puts forward his claim after a lapse of more than twenty years.*

προθεσμίας νόμον] (See Dict. Antiq. s.v.)—Ἡρόδοτος. Δημοσθένους ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος· τὴν τῶν ἐτῶν ἂν λέγοι προθεσμίαν ὁ ῥήτωρ, ὥς ἐν τῷ λόγῳ ὑποσημαίνει. See Or. 38 §§ 17, 27, and cf. Isaëus, 3 § 58, and Plato Leg. pp. 928^c, 954^c. (Cailllemer, *la Prescription à Athènes*, 1869, and Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 71, 5 and 6 = *Rechtsalt.* p. 122^a Thalheim.)

πλεον ἢ ἑκοσι] The speaker apparently goes back to the time of Pasion's lease of the banking

business to Phormion, which cannot well have been later than B.C. 371, when Pasion was so infirm that he died a year after. This would bring the date of the speech to B.C. 351 at the earliest, and B.C. 350 cannot be far wrong. See *Introd.* p. xxvii f.

πλεον ... πλείονος] Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gr.* i 1, 571.

καθ' οὓς ὁμωμοκότες κ.τ.λ.] Pollux: ὁ δ' ὅρκος ἦν τῶν δικαστῶν, περὶ μὲν ὧν νόμοι εἰσι, ψηφισέσθαι κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, περὶ δὲ ὧν μὴ εἰσι, γνώμῃ τῇ δικαιοτάτῃ (viii 122). See Dr Hager in *Journal of Philology*, vi 10, and Meier and Schömann, p. 152—5 Lipsius.

27. δοκεῖ ὁ Σόλων] A favourite rhetorical device, to remind the dicasts of the solemnity and high authority of the law they administer.

συκοφαντῆσθαι ὑμᾶς. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἀδικουμένοις τὰ πέντ' ἔτη ἱκανὸν ἡγήσατ' εἶναι εἰσπράξασθαι· κατὰ 953
δὲ τῶν ψευδομένων τὸν χρόνον ἐνόμισε σαφέστατον ἐλεγχον ἔσεσθαι. καὶ ἅμ' ὅτι ἐπειδὴ ἀδύνατον ἔγνω ὃν τοὺς τε συμβάλλοντας καὶ τοὺς μάρτυρας αἰεὶ ζῆν, τὸν νόμον ἀντὶ τούτων ἔθηκεν, ὅπως μάρτυς εἴη² τοῦ δικαίου τοῖς ἐρήμοις.

¹ Bekk. καὶ ἅμα καὶ Z et Voemel cum S.

² μαρτυρησέη Voemel (μαρτυρήσει η S).

τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις...τῶν ψευδομένων] i.e. the legal term of five years would be quite sufficient for injured parties to recover their rights if their claim were an honest one, whereas those who set up false claims, (a pointed thrust at the present plaintiff,) would be convicted by the fact that they had allowed the statutable period to elapse without taking action. (ἐλεγχον ἔσεσθαι sc. si per tot annos tacuissent. G. H. Schaefer.) τῶν ψευδομένων is sometimes wrongly supposed to imply that as in Roman law there was no statute of limitations against right of recovery of things stolen, (*quod subreptum erit, eius rei aeterna auctoritas esto*), so in Attic law there was none in case of falsehood, i.e. that even after five years a claim based on a false assertion might be disputed. (Telfy, *Corpus iuris Attici* §1587, and Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 71, 6 = *Rechtsalt.* p. 122⁴ Thalheim.) Here τῶν ψευδομένων merely means τῶν συκοφαντούντων.

τὰ πέντ' ἔτη] The well-known legal term of five years. Or. 38 § 27 τοῦ νόμου πέντε ἔτων τὴν προθεσμίαν δεδωκότος.

τὸν χρόνον—ἐλεγχον] Lysias

Or. 19 § 61 τῷ χρόνῳ ὃν ὑμεῖς σαφέστατον ἐλεγχον τοῦ ἀληθοῦς νομίσατε.

τὸν νόμον ἀντὶ τούτων κ.τ.λ.] That is, 'The contracting parties themselves, and the witnesses to that contract, could not live for ever; and therefore the legislator laid down the law, with its limit of time, designing that, in lieu of living witnesses, the destitute should find therein a deathless witness on the side of right.'

§§ 28—32. Plaintiff's probable reply anticipated. Surely he will not ask his audience to resent the defendant's marriage with the plaintiff's mother. Among bankers, there are many precedents for such an arrangement, and on grounds of expediency, as the only means of keeping up the business, Pasion acted prudently in directing that Phormion should marry his widow and thereby binding him more closely to his own household.

As to the point of honour, 'you may turn up your nose at Phormion's marrying into your family, but remember that in high character, he is more like your father than you are.'

That the marriage was directed by Pasion is not only expressly

Θαυμάζω τοίνυν ἔγωγ' ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί, τί ποτ' 28
 ἐστὶν ἂ πρὸς ταύτ' ἐπιχειρήσει λέγειν Ἀπολλόδωρος
 οὗτοςί. οὐ γὰρ ἐκείνῳ γ' ὑπείληφεν, ὡς ὑμεῖς, μηδὲν
 ὀρώντες εἰς χρήματα τοῦτον ἡδικομένον, ὀργιείσθ'
 ὅτι τὴν μητέρ' ἔγημεν αὐτοῦ Φορμίων. οὐ γὰρ ἀγνοεῖ
 τοῦτο, οὐδ' αὐτὸν λέληθεν, οὐδ' ὑμῶν πολλούς, ὅτι
 Σωκράτης ὁ τραπεζίτης ἐκείνος, παρὰ τῶν κυρίων
 ἀπαλλαγείς ὥσπερ ὁ τούτου πατήρ, ἔδωκε Σατύρῳ
 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα, ἑαυτοῦ ποτὲ γενομένῳ. ἕτερος 29
 Σωκλῆς τραπεζίτευσας ἔδωκε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα
 Τιμοδήμῳ τῷ νῦν ἔτ' ὄντι καὶ ζῶντι, γενομένῳ ποθ'
 αὐτοῦ*. καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐνθάδε τοῦτο^b ποιοῦσιν οἱ περὶ
 τὰς ἐργασίας ὄντες ταύτας ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ'
 ἐν Αἰγίνῃ ἔδωκε Στρυμόδωρος Ἑρμαίῳ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ^c
 οἰκέτῃ τὴν γυναῖκα, καὶ τελευτησάσης ἐκείνης ἔδωκε

* ἑαυτοῦ Z.

^b FQ (Bl.). ταῦτα ceteri.

^c ποτ' propter hiatus insertabat Bl.

proved by the will, but is inferentially concluded from the plaintiff's own admission; for on his mother's death he permitted her two children by Phormion to share her property equally with himself and Pasicles, her two children by Pasion, and thus allowed the legality of this second marriage.

28. θαυμάζω κ.τ.λ.] Or. 37 § 44 ἔγωγε, ὃ τι ποτ' ἐρεῖ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, θαυμάζω.

τί ποτ' ἐστὶν α] Cf. 54 § 13 n. μηδὲν ὀρώντες] i. e. ἦν καὶ μηδὲν ὀράτε. Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, § 52, 1; § 109, 6; §§ 472, 841, ed. 1889.

παρὰ τῶν κυρίων ἀπαλλαγείς ὥσπερ ὁ τούτου πατήρ] A very close parallel. The banker referred to, like the plaintiff's father, had himself been a slave once, had been set free by

his masters, and had given his wife in marriage to one who was formerly his slave. Cf. § 43 fin. and § 48 ἐγένετο Πασίων Ἀρχεστράτου. On ἐκείνος see Or. 40 § 28.

29. ὄντι καὶ ζῶντι] Who is still 'alive and in being.' The redundancy is intended to strengthen the emphasis. Cf. De Corona § 72 τὴν Μυσῶν λείαν καλουμένην τὴν Ἑλλάδα οὖσαν ὀφθῆναι ζώντων καὶ ὄντων Ἀθηναίων.

τελευτησάσης...ἔδωκε τὴν θυγατέρα] After the will had been made, the wife apparently died before the husband and the latter then gave his daughter in marriage to his former servant. The first ἔδωκε therefore must mean, 'directed in his will that, after his own death, his widow should marry Her-

πάλιν τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ. καὶ πολλοὺς ἂν ἔχοι
 30 τις εἰπεῖν τοιούτους. εἰκότως· ὑμῖν μὲν γὰρ ὧ ἄνδρες
 Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῖς γένει πολίταις, οὐδὲ ἐν πλῆθος χρη-
 μάτων ἀντὶ τοῦ γένους καλὸν ἐστὶν ἐλέσθαι· τοῖς δὲ
 τοῦτο μὲν δωρεῖαν ἢ παρ' ὑμῶν ἢ παρ' ἄλλων τινῶν
 λαβοῦσι, τῇ τύχῃ δ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ χρηματίσασθαι
 καὶ ἐτέρων πλεῖω κτήσασθαι^α καὶ αὐτῶν τούτων
 ἀξιοθεῖσι, ταῦτ' ἐστὶ φυλακτέα. διόπερ Πασίων ὁ
 πατὴρ ὁ σὸς οὐ πρῶτος οὐδὲ μόνος, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ὑβρίζων 954
 οὐδ' ὑμᾶς τοὺς υἱεῖς, ἀλλὰ μόνην ὁρῶν σωτηρίαν τοῖς
 ἑαυτοῦ πράγμασιν, εἰ τοῦτον ἀνάγκη ποιήσειεν οἰκεῖον
 ὑμῖν, ἔδωκε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα, μητέρα δ' ὑμετέραν

^α καὶ ἐτέρων πλεῖω κτήσασθαι *om.* Huettner *cum* *Ar.*

maens.' M. Dareste, however, supposes that there is no reference to any will. He holds that the woman had either been divorced from her husband, or was not his lawful wife.

30. ὑμῶν...τοῖς γένει πολίταις κ.τ.λ.] A compliment to the audience, designed to smooth the way for what might otherwise prove an invidious reference to the money-making of bankers in general and to the wealth of Pasion in particular. 'For you, gentlemen of Athens, you who are citizens by birth, it is discreditable to prize any amount of money, however large, more highly than that honourable birth (lit. 'no amount of wealth is honourable for you to accept in place of your free birth'); but those who (like Pasion) have received the rights of citizenship as a free gift either from yourselves or from others, and who, thanks in the first instance to their good fortune, were deemed worthy of the selfsame privi-

leges, by reason of having prospered in money-making and acquired more wealth than their neighbours, must do their best to preserve their pecuniary advantages.'

The sense is, 'though it would be wrong for those who are citizens by birth to prefer wealth to citizenship, it would also be unreasonable for those who are citizens by adoption to be careless of the wealth which has gained them that very honour and privilege.'

αὐτὸν ὑβρίζων κ.τ.λ.] Disgracing, outraging, casting contumely on, himself and his family. Though you threatened Phormion with a *γραφὴ ὑβρεως* for marrying your mother (Or. 45 § 3—4), your father was guilty of no *ὑβρις* to his family in arranging for that marriage.

ἀνάγκη] *Necessitate*, 'by a family tie.' Isocr. ad Dem. 10, Lys. 32 § 5.

ὑμῶν...ὑμετέραν] 'You and yours.' 'Your family.' Cf. Or. 55 § 5, n.

τούτῃ. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τὰ συμφέροντ' ἐὼν ἐξετάζης. 31
καλῶς βεβουλευμένον αὐτὸν εἰρήσεις· εἰ δὲ πρὸς
γένους δόξαν ἀναίει· Φορμίωνα κηδεστήν, ὅρα μὴ
γελοῖον ᾗ σὲ ταῦτα λέγειν. εἰ γὰρ τις ἐφροτὸ σε
ποῖόν τις ἡγεῖ τὸν πατέρα [τὸν σεαυτοῦ]· εἶναι χοη-
στὸν εὐ οἶδ' ὅτι φήσεις αὖν. πότερ' ἢ οὐκ οἶει μᾶλλον
ἐοικέναι τὸν τρόπον καὶ πάντα τὸν βίον Πασίωνι
σεαυτὸν ἢ τουτονί; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ [εὐ οἶδ' ὅτι]¹ τούτου.
εἰδ' ὅς ἐστιν ὁμοιότερος σοῦ τῷ σὺ πατρί, τούτου, εἰ 32
τὴν μητέρα τὴν σὴν ἔγχευ, ἀναίει· ἀλλὰ μὴν ὅτι
δόντος γε² καὶ ἐπισκήψαντος τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς ταῦτ'
ἐπράχθη, οὐ μόνον ἐκ τῆς διαθήκης ἐστὶν ἰδεῖν ὡς
ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ σὺ μάρτυς αὐτὸς γέγονας.
ὅτε γὰρ τὰ μητρῷα πρὸς μέρος ἡξίου νέμεσθαι, οὕτων
παίδων ἐκ τῆς γυναικὸς Φορμίῳνι τουτῷ³, τότε ὁμο-
λόγεις κυρίως δόντος τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ σοῦ κατὰ τοὺς
νόμους αὐτὴν γεγαμῆσθαι. εἰ γὰρ αὐτὴν εἶχε λαβὼν
ἀδίκως ὅδε μηδεὶς δόντος, οὐκ ἦσαν οἱ παῖδες κληρο-

· ἀναίει Ζ.

¹ S. ἡγῆ Ζ.

² τὸν σεαυτοῦ S. σεαυτοῦ Ζ. τὸν σεαυτοῦ propter hiatus seci. Bl.,
'modo de Pasione sermo fuit.' ³ πότερον codices; πότερ' Bl.

¹ εὐ οἶδ' ὅτι quae modo praecesserunt om. Bl.; ἐγὼ μὲν τούτων A. Schaefer.

² γε δόντος codd. propter syllabas breves transposuit Bl.

³ τούτῳ codd.

31. πρὸς γένους δόξαν] Sc. βλέπων.
ἀναίει] 'Disdain,' 'scorn,'
'disown,' 'turn up your nose
at' in family pride. Harpocr.
ἀναίεσθαι κοινῶς μὲν τὸ ἀρνεῖσθαι,
ἰδίως δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ τοὺς γάμους
...λέγεται. Δημ. ἐν τῇ ὑπὲρ Φορ-
μίωνος παραγραφῇ.—κηδεστήν in
general a relation by marriage,
here used of the stepfather.
σὲ ταῦτα λέγειν] Notice the
emphatic pronoun.

32. δόντος κ. ἐπισκήψαντος]
By your father's special grant
and injunction.

πρὸς μέρος] 'Share and share
alike.' § 8, ἀντιμοιρεῖ νέμειν,
νέμεσθαι. On παίδων...Φορμίῳνι
see note on τὸ τέταρτον μέρος
infr.

οὐκ ἦσαν...κληρονόμοι] The
proposition is categorically, not
conditionally stated, 'then the
children were not heirs; and if
they were not heirs, then they

νόμος, τοῖς δὲ μὴ κληρονόμοις οὐκ ἦν μετουσία τῶν
δυντῶν. ἀλλὰ μὴν ὅτι ταύτ' ἀληθὴ λέγω μεμαρτύρη-
ται τὸ^m τέταρτον μέρος λαβεῖν καὶ ἀφείναι τῶν
ἐγκλημάτων ἀπάντων.

- 33 Κατ' οὐδὲν τοίνυν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι δίκαιον
οὐδὲν ἔχων εἰπεῖν ἀναιδεστάτους λόγους ἐτόλμα λέγειν
πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ, περὶ ὧν προακηκοέναι βέλτιόν ἐσθ' 955
ὑμᾶς, ἓνα μὲν τὸ παράπαν μὴ γενέσθαι διαθήκην,
ἀλλ' εἶναι τοῦτο πλάσμα καὶ σκευώρημ' ὅλον, ἔτερον

^m τῷ τὸ Reiske, Dind.

had no share in the property.' The right of inheritance was confined to the children born ἐξ ἀστέως καὶ ἐγγνητῆς γυναικός, Isae. 6 § 47; 8 § 19; 12 § 9. Dem. Or. 57 § 58 ἐξῆν τοῖς τοῖς συγγενέσι) εἰ νόθος ἢ ξένος ἦν ἐγὼ, κληρονόμοις εἶναι τῶν ἐμῶν πάντων. Arist. Aves, 1640—78. (Hermann Privatalt. § 29, 5 = p. 258 Blümner, and § 57, 2 = Rechtsalt. p. 7 Thalheim; Att. Process, ed. Lipsius, p. 501.)

τὸ τέταρτον μέρος] The property is divided into four parts, one of which is taken by Apollodorus, another by his brother Pasicles. The other two go to the children of the second marriage, who must have been two in number.

ἀφείναι τῶν ἐγκλ.] § 3 ἀφείναι, § 25 ἀφείναι κ. ἀπαλλάξαι, n.

§§ 33—35. Anticipation of plaintiff's arguments, continued. He will impudently assert (1) that his father made no will and that the document produced was a forgery; and (2) that the reason why he forbore to press the charge at the proper time was that defendant promised to pay him a high rent.

In answer to (1), if there was no will, how came the plaintiff to succeed to the lodging-house

which he holds in accordance with the terms of the will? In answer to (2), it is in evidence that after the termination of the defendant's lease, the plaintiff let the business to others; had the plaintiff any lawful claim on the defendant, he ought certainly to have brought it forward at the time of the subsequent lease.

33. εἰπεῖν...λέγειν] Almost identical in meaning and used, as often, for variety of expression. Phil. II § 11 ταῦθ' ἃ πάντες μὲν δεῖ γλίσχονται λέγειν, ἰδίως δ' οὐδεὶς εἰπεῖν δεδύνηται. Isocr. ad Dem. § 41 and Paneg. § 11 n.

ἀναιδεστάτους] The 'vocabulary of denunciation' in the private speeches of Dem. includes adjectives such as ἀναιδής (37 §§ 3, 27; 54 § 38), ἀναίσχυρος, πονηρός, κακός, ἀδικος, μαρὸς, βδελυρός, ἀνόσιος, ἀκάθαρτος, σχέτλιος; the adverbs ἀναιδῶς, αἰσχρῶς, ἀδίκως, πλεονεκτικῶς; the substantives ἀναιδεια, ἀναισχυντία, πονηρία, αἰσχροκέρδεια, παυοργία, μαρία, κακοργία; and the verbs ἀναισχυντεῖν and παυοργεῖν (W. H. Kirk, Demosthenic Style in the Private Orations, 1895, p. 8).

πλάσμα κ. σκευώρημ' ὅλον] 'A figment and a forgery from be-

δ' ἔνεκα τούτου πάντα ταῦτα συγχωρεῖν τὸν πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου καὶ οὐχὶ δικάζεσθαι, ὅτι μίσθωσιν ἤθελεν αὐτῷ φέρειν Φορμίων πολλὴν καὶ ὑπισχνεῖτ' οἴσειν· ἐπειδὴⁿ δ' οὐ ποιεῖ ταῦτα, τηνικαῦτα, φησί, δικάζομαι. ὅτι δὴ^o ταῦτ' ἀμφότερ', εἰς λέγει, ψεύσεται καὶ τοῖς ὑφ' 34 αὐτοῦ πεπραγμένοις ἐναντί' ἐρεῖ, σκοπεῖτ' ἐκ τῶνδ'. ὅταν μὲν τοίνυν τὴν διαθήκην ἀρνήται, ἐκ τίνος τρόπου πρεσβεία λαβὼν τὴν συνοικίαν κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην ἔχει, τοῦτ' ἐρωτᾷτ' αὐτόν. οὐ γὰρ ἐκεῖνός γ' ἐρεῖ, ὡς

ⁿ ἐπεὶ SA (Dind.).

^o ὅτι δὲ *tribus brevibus collocatis codices*: ὅτι δὴ Bl. coll. 21 § 184; 22 § 9.

ginning to end.' Hesych. σκενώρημα: πλάσμα, κακουργία, κατασκευὴ, τὸ γινόμενον κατασκευάσμα εἰς βλάβην, and *id.* σκενωρία: κατασκευή. Pollux x 15 τάχα δ' ἀπὸ τούτων (*sc.* σκενῶν) καὶ ἡ σκενοπούα καὶ ἡ σκενωρία (Or. 55 § 2) καὶ τὸ ἐσκευοποιημένον *πρᾶγμα*, ὡς Ἰσαῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Ἀρχεπόλιδος κλήρου: διαθηκῶν δὲ τεττάρων ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐσκευοποιημένων.

In Or. 45 § 42 Apollodorus himself, in criticising the διαθήκη, concludes with the words πάντα πεπλασμένα καὶ κατεσκευασμένα ἐλέγχεται. Cf. *ib.* 29 πλάσμα δλον ἐστὶν ἡ διαθήκη, and 41 § 24 σκενώρημα.

τὸν πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου] 'During the former period.' πρὸ τοῦ sometimes spelt as one word *προτοῦ*.

οὐχὶ δικάζεσθαι] See Shilleto on Thuc. i, p. 153.

μίσθωσιν... φέρειν] We have frequently had μίσθωσιν in the sense of 'lease' (§§ 6, 7, 10 *bis*, 11, 12, 23, 24; also in § 60); we here find it used like μίσθωμα for 'rent' (§§ 36, 37 *bis*, 38, 41, 51 *bis*); cf. Or. 28 § 12 ἀποδέ-

δωκε τὴν μίσθωσιν followed by λαβὼν τὴν πρόσδοον. Both senses occur in § 9 *supra*. It sometimes means a 'tenancy,' the 'terms of a tenancy,' or 'the conditions of a lease' (27 § 59; 37 §§ 5, 6); and, once in Dem. (56 § 25), 'hiring.'

34. πρεσβεία] By right of primogeniture (39 § 29). Pollux: πρεσβεῖά ἐστι γέγρα τα τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις δεδομένα. The recognition of any such right seems quite exceptional in Attic law. See Hermann's *Rechtsalt.* § 9, p. 62⁴ note 2, Thalheim.

τὴν συνοικίαν] "It should be observed that the Attic language distinguishes between dwelling-houses (*οἰκίαι*) and lodging-houses (*συνοικίαι*); accidentally indeed a dwelling-house might be let out for lodgings, and a lodging-house have been inhabited by the proprietor himself" (Boeckh, *Publ. Econ.* i 90). Apoll. may have already had a household of his own and his father may therefore have assigned him a συνοικία (A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit.* iii 2, 133). Cf. § 6 ἐπὶ συνοικίαις, n.

ὅσα μὲν^ρ πλεονεκτεῖν τόνδ' ἔγραψεν ὁ πατήρ, κύρια
 35 ἔστι τῆς διαθήκης, τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἄκυρα. ὅταν δ' ὑπὸ τῶν
 τοῦδ' ὑποσχέσεων ὑπάγεσθαι φῇ, μέμνησθ' ὅτι μάρ-
 τυρας ὑμῖν παρεσχήμεθα, οἱ χρόνον πολὺν τοῦδ' ἀπηλ-
 λαγμένου μισθωταὶ τούτοις ἐγίνοντο τῆς τραπέζης
 καὶ τοῦ ἀσπιδοπηγείου. καίτοι τόθ', ὅπηνίκ' ἐμίσθω-
 σεν ἐκείνοις, τῷδ' ἐγκαλεῖν παραχρῆμ' ἔχρην, εἶπερ
 ἀληθὴ ἦν ὑπὲρ ὧν τότε ἀφείς νῦν τούτῳ^α δικάζεται.
 ὡς τοίνυν^τ ἀληθὴ λέγω, καὶ πρεσβεία τε τὴν συνοικίαν
 ἔλαβε κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην, καὶ τῷδ' οὐχ ὅπως ἐγκα-
 λεῖν ᾤετο δεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐπῆναι, λαβέ τὴν μαρτυρίαν.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

36 "Ἴνα τοίνυν εἰδῇτ' ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅσα χρήματ'

^ρ ὡς ἂ μὲν Huettner (ωσαμὲν S *prima manu*); ὅσα μὲν Voemel.

^α modo τῷδε de eodem fuit; igitur aut delendum aut in τούτῳ
 mutandum censet Bl. coll. § 4. ^τ S. τοίνυν ταῦτ' Z.

35. ὑποσχέσεων] He will tell you, perhaps, that Phormion promised to pay a good rent (*ὑποσχέσθαι* § 33), and so for a long time he withheld further action.

χρόνον πολὺν] 'For a long time' (ten years as appears by § 37), *acc.* of duration of time, to be taken with *μισθωταὶ ἐγγίνοντο*. Kennedy seems to be mistaken in taking it with τοῦδ' ἀπηλλογμένου and translating 'who, long after the defendant's retirement, took a lease.' On the contrary, the new lease must have been granted *not long after* the defendant's connexion with the business ended, as eighteen years elapsed from the division of the property to the date of the speech, and the first eight belong to Phormion's lease and the last ten to the later

lease of Xenon, &c. (cf. §§ 37, 19, 12). The general sense is this:

We have proved that, after Phormion had given up the bank, others became and long remained lessees (§ 13) of it. Apollodorus ought, the moment they took it, to have looked after his dues, and seen that all his money was in the business. But he made no claim at all, nay even thanked Phormion for his good services in the management.

§§ 36.—42. *The plaintiff will complain that he is utterly destitute and ruined. You must know then that, from the debts due to his father and the rents due to himself, he has received more than forty talents.*

Oh, but he has lavishly spent his money in the public service on trierarchal and choragic

ἔχων ἐκ τῶν μισθώσεων καὶ ἐκ τῶν χρεῶν ὡς ἀπο-
 ρῶν καὶ πάντ' ἀπολωλεκῶς ὀδυρεῖται^β, βραχέ^γ ἡμῶν
 956 ἀκούσατε. οὗτος γὰρ ἐκ μὲν τῶν χρεῶν ὁμοῦ τάλαντ'
 εἴκοσιν εἰσπέπρακται ἐκ τῶν γραμμάτων ὧν ὁ πατήρ
 κατέλιπεν^δ, καὶ τούτων ἔχει πλεόν^ε ἢ τὰ ἡμίσεια^ς. πολ-
 λῶν γὰρ τὰ μέρη τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀποστερεῖ^ζ. ἐκ δὲ τῶν 37
 μισθώσεων, ὅκτῳ μὲν ἐτῶν ἂ Φορμίων εἶχε τὴν τράπε-
 ζαν, ὀγδοήκοντα μνᾶς τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου, τὸ ἡμισυ
 τῆς ὅλης μισθώσεως· καὶ ταῦτ' ἐστὶ δέκα τάλαντα καὶ
 τετταράκοντα μναί· δέκα δὲ τῶν^η μετὰ ταῦτα, ὧν ἐμί-

^β Bekk. et Dind. coll. 37 § 48. ὀδύρεται Z et Bekker st. cum SFQ.

^γ Bekk. κατέλειπεν Z cum S.

^δ πλεόν Bekk. πλείων Z cum S. πλείω FQ.

^ε ἡμίσεια Bl. titulos Atticos secutus (cf. Meisterhans, p. 118);
 ἡμίση S (Dind.).

^ς ἀποστερεῖ Bekk. Bl. coll. 28 § 13. ἀπεστέρει Z et Dind. et Voemel cum S. ἀποστερῶν Δτ omisso γάρ.

^ζ δέκα δὲ τῶν Bl. δέκα δ' ἐτῶν codices, 'quod esse debebat δέκα δ' ἐτῶν τῶν.'

charges! On the contrary, all that he gave on his own account after the property was divided, barely amounted to twenty minae. Even assuming his boasted liberality to be true, that is no reason for giving the defendant's property to the plaintiff, and thus reducing the former to poverty, while we see the latter squandering his money in his customary manner.

36. μισθώσεων] 'Rents.' Cf. § 33.

ὀδυρεῖται] 21 § 186 ὀδυρεῖται καὶ πολλοὺς λόγους καὶ ταπεινοὺς ἐρεῖ.

εἰσπέπρακται ἐκ τ. γραμ.] § 21 ἐκ ποίων γραμμάτων, n.

ἀποστερεῖ] 'defrauds' his brother of his shares in many of the debts. ἀποστερεῖν is con-

stantly used of 'withholding what is due to another,' 'keeping another out of his rights.'

37. τὴν τράπεζαν] The bank alone is mentioned, but it must not be forgotten that Phormion had a lease of the shield-manufactory as well.

ὀγδοήκοντα μνᾶς] The share of Apollodorus, eighty minae, is half the annual rent of the whole business, the shield-manufactory and the bank. Consistently with this, the whole rent, as stated in § 51, Or. 45 § 32, is 2 talents and 40^m (i.e. 160^m) per annum. Of this (as appears from § 11) one talent was paid for the shield-manufactory, and one talent and 40^m for the bank.

σθωσαν ὕστερον^γ Ξένωνι καὶ Εὐφραίῳ καὶ Εὐφροني καὶ
 38 Καλλιστράτῳ, τάλαντον^δ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου. χω-
 ρίς δὲ τούτων, ἐτῶν ἴσως εἴκοσι τῆς ἐξ ἀρχῆς νεμηθεί-
 σης οὐσίας, ἣς αὐτὸς ἐπεμελεῖτο, τὰς προσόδους, πλεόν
 ἢ μνᾶς τριάκοντα. εἰάν δ' ἅπαντα συνθῆτε, ὅσ' ἐνεί-

^γ om. Bl. cum FQ coll. § 12.

^δ καὶ δισχιλίας sine causa addidit Voemel.

Εὐφραίῳ] In Or. 49 πρὸς Τιμόθεον § 44, Phormion and Euphraeus are mentioned by Apollodorus, as having paid from Pasion's bank certain sums of money to persons named by Timotheus. Like Phormion, Euphraeus had risen from a subordinate position, to be one of the lessees of the bank. Cf. § 14 *λευθέρους ἀφείσαν*, n.

τάλαντον] This is the rent of the shield-manufactory alone, as appears from § 11 τὸ ἀσπιδοπηγείον τάλαντον ἔφερον. It is this rent alone that is here referred to. Xenon and his partners paid a total sum of 2^t 40^m for the whole business, consisting of the manufactory and the bank. The rent of the manufactory (1^t) belonged to Apollodorus, that of the bank to Pasicles (1^t 40^m). The rent thus paid for the whole business was the same as that which had been paid by Phormion (τοῦ ἴσου ἀργυρίου, § 12). It is from not understanding this, that Voemel was led to conjecture τάλαντον καὶ δισχιλίας, i.e. 1^t 20^m = 80^m = the sum paid by Phormion to Apollodorus. But it was only the total rent that was the same in both cases; the way in which it was divided between the brothers was different.

38. ἐτῶν ἴσως εἴκοσι] In § 19 the interval is more strictly stated at eighteen years. It has

been suggested by Mr A. Wright that it is here put at 'nearly 20' to help the audience to follow the arithmetic. If so, the item ἐνέλματο will become 10^t, though it is really less; and the half of the item εἰσεπράξατο may be put at 10^t, though it is really more. But the total would remain the same.

τῆς ἐξ ἀρχῆς κ.τ.λ.] See § 11. Apollodorus had chosen the shield-manufactory; and the rents of it, under his own management, are now reckoned as part of his general income.

ὅσ' ἐνέλματο, ὅσ' εἰσεπράξατο, ὅσ' εἰληφε] 'Anaphora' with 'asyn-deton'; cf. § 53; 27 § 38; 30 § 30; 37 § 36, 37, 44; 38 § 28; 54 § 28 (Kirk's *Demosthenic Style*, p. 10).

πλεόν ἢ τετταράκοντα τάλαντα]

ἐνέλματο more than 30^m
 for eighteen years =
 more than 540^m =
 more than 9^t

εἰσεπράξατο 20^t; ἔχει
 πλεόν ἢ τὰ ἡμίση or
 more than 10^t, say 11

εἰληφε μισθῶσιν from
 Phormion for the
 bank and manufac-
 tory 80^m for eight
 years = 10 40^m

from
 Xenon, &c. for the
 manufactory alone,
 1^t for ten years = 10

Total more than 40^t 40^m

ματο, ὅς' εἰσεπράξατο, ὅς' εἴληφε μίσθωσιν, πλεόν
ἢ τετταράκοντα τάλαντ' εἴληφώς φανήσεται, χωρὶς
ὧν οὗτος εὖ πεποίηκε, καὶ τῶν μητρώων, καὶ ὧν ἀπὸ 39
τῆς τραπέζης ἔχων οὐκ ἀποδίδωσι πένθ' ἡμιταλάντων
καὶ ἑξακοσίων δραχμῶν. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία ταύθ' ἡ πόλις
εἴληφε, καὶ δεινὰ πέπονθας πολλὰ καταλελητουργη-
κώς. ἀλλ' ἂ μὲν ἐκ κοινῶν ἐλητούργεις τῶν χρημάτων,
σὺ καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἀνηλώσατε· ἂ δ' ὕστερον, οὐκ ἔστιν
ἄξια μὴ ὅτι δυοῖν ταλάντοις προσόδου, ἀλλ' οὐδ'
εἴκοσι μνῶν. μηδὲν οὖν τὴν πόλιν αἰτιῶ, μηδ' ἂ σὺ

ὧν οὗτος εὖ πεπ.] Referring probably to Phormion's free gift of 3000 dr. (§ 15).—τῶν μητρώων, a fourth part of his mother's property (§ 32). Otherwise we must understand it of an occasional *bonus* for the good-will of the bank: and to this ἐπήνει might refer in § 35.

πένθ' ἡμιταλάντων] Two and a half talents, not four and a half as Jerome Wolf and Kennedy translate it (which would require πέμπτου ἡμιταλάντου). The plaintiff's unpaid debt of 156^m is with a bitter emphasis mentioned last in the list of his resources.

39. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία] Introducing a supposed rejoinder on the opposite side. 'Oh! but he will say, All this wealth has been received, in fact, not by him, but by the city.' Cf. Or. 54 § 34 n.

καταλελητουργηκώς] You make out that you are cruelly wronged, after having *lavishly spent*, (as it were) 'liturgised away,' your money in the public service. For this use of κατα- cf. *Isaevs* Or. 5 § 43 οὐτε γὰρ εἰς τὴν πόλιν οὐτε εἰς τοὺς φίλους φανερόν ἐστι δαπανηθεὶς οὐδέν. ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδὲ καθιπποτρόφῃκας, οὐ γὰρ πώ-

ποτε ἐκτίσω ἱπποῦς πλείονος ἀξίῳ ἢ τριῶν μνῶν· οὐτε κατεξευγοτρόφῃκας, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ζευγὸς ἐκτίσω ὀρεκὸν οὐδεπώποτε ἐπὶ τοσοῦτοις ἀγροῖς καὶ κτήμασιν. [So καταχαρίζεσθαι, 'to give away in presents,' καταχρησθαι, καταπροδοῦναι, καταδωροδοκεῖν, καταπολιτεύεσθαι, καθυποκρίνεσθαι τινα, De Fals. Leg. §§ 362, 389. P.]

ἐκ κοινῶν κ.τ.λ.] i.e. You cannot take the sole credit for the sums spent *before* the property was divided. Half of that expenditure came out of your brother's money (§ 8).

ἐλητούργεις] See *Dict. Antiq.*; also Boeckh's *Public Econ.*, Book 4 §§ 10—15, and *Introduction to Dem. Leptines* pp. ii—xi. Among the λητουργίαι were the *τριμραρχία* and *χορηγία* referred to in § 41 fin. λητουργία (not λειτουργία) is the form found in inscriptions of the time of Dem. (*ib.* p. iii n. 2).

μὴ ὅτι...ἀλλ' οὐδ'] See note on Or. 34 § 14, and cf. 27 § 7; 48 § 9; 56 § 39. *Madvig's Gk. Syntax*, § 212, and *Kühner's Gr. Gr.* II § 525, 4.

δυοῖν] i.e. more than 40 for about 20 years, § 38.

μηδέν—αἰτιῶ] 'Don't accuse

τῶν ὄντων αἰσχροῦς καὶ κακῶς ἀνήλωκας, ὡς ἡ πόλις
 40 εἵληφε, λέγε. ἵνα δ' εἰδῇτ' ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τό τε
 πλῆθος τῶν χρημάτων ὧν εἵληφε, καὶ τὰς λητουρ-
 γίας ὧς λελητούργηκεν, ἀναγνώσεται ὑμῖν καθ' ἐν
 ἑκαστον. λαβέ μοι^a τὸ βιβλίον τουτὶ καὶ τὴν 957
 πρόκλησιν ταυτην^b καὶ τὰς μαρτυρίας ταυτασί.

ΒΙΒΑΙΟΝ°. ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ. ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

41 Τοσαῦτα [μὲν]^d τοίνυν χρήματ' εἵληφώς καὶ χρέα
 πολλῶν ταλάντων ἔχων, ὧν τὰ μὲν παρ' ἐκόντων, τὰ
 δ' ἐκ τῶν δικῶν εἰσπράττει, ἃ τῆς μισθώσεως ἔξω τῆς
 τραπέζης καὶ τῆς ἄλλης οὐσίας, ἣν κατέλιπε Πασίων,
 ὠφείλετ' ἐκείνῳ καὶ νῦν παρειλήφασιν οὗτοι, καὶ το-
 σαύτ' ἀνηλωκῶς ὅσ' ὑμεῖς ἠκούσατε, οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν
 μέρος τῶν προσόδων, μὴ ὅτι τῶν ἀρχαίων, εἰς τὰς λη-
 τουργίας, ὅμως ἀλαζονεύσεται καὶ τριηραρχίας ἐρεῖ

^a Bekk. om. Z cum S.

^b Bekk. ταύτην Z et Voemel cum SA.

^c addidit Reiske.

^d seclussit Bl.

the state then,' 'don't be charg-
 ing the state with being the
 cause and object of your lavish
 expenditure.'

41. ἃ τῆς μισθ. κ.τ.λ.] The
 order is ἃ (ἔξω τῆς μισθώσεως τῆς
 τραπέζης κ.τ.λ.) ὠφείλετο τῷ Πα-
 σίωνι καὶ αὗτοι (sc. Apoll. and
 Pasicles) παρειλήφασιν.

οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν κ.τ.λ.] 'The
 smallest fraction of his income,
 not to say (I needn't say) of his
 capital.' This explains τοσαύτ',
 tantilla.

ἀλαζονεύσεται καὶ τριηραρχίας
 ἐρεῖ] 'Will in bragging terms
 talk of his trierarchal (and
 choragic) expenses.' Of such
 ἀλαζονεία there are instances
 again and again in Dem. and
 the other orators, e.g. Or. 21

(Midias) § 160—. Or. 38 § 25
 τάχα τοίνυν ἴσως καὶ τριηραρχίας
 ἐροῦσι καὶ τὰ ὄντα ὡς ἀνηλώκασιν
 εἰς ὑμᾶς, 20 § 151. In Or. 45
 § 85, Apollodorus appeals to
 his father's trierarchies, and in
 § 66 taunts one of Phormion's
 witnesses, Stephanus, with hav-
 ing never done the smallest ser-
 vice to the state by τριηραρχία
 or χορηγία or any other λητουρ-
 γία whatever.

The plaintiff had really some
 good reason for being proud of
 his trierarchal services. Among
 the orations of Dem. a speech
 has come down to us (Or. 50,
 πρὸς Πολυκλέα) in which Apol-
 lodorus states that being ap-
 pointed trierarch (in B.C. 362)
 he gave his vessel a splendid

καὶ χορηγίας. ἐγὼ δ', ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἀληθῆ ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ, 42
ἐπέδειξα, οἶμαι* μέντοι', κὰν εἰ [ταῦτα] πάντ' αληθῆ
λέγοι, κάλλιον εἶναι καὶ δικαιότερον τόνδε ἀπὸ τῶν
αὐτοῦ λητουργεῖν ὑμῖν ἢ τούτῳ δόντας τὰ τοῦδε^h,
μικρὰ τῶν πάντων αὐτοὺς μετασχόντας, τόνδε μὲν ἐν
ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἐνδείαις ὁρᾶν, τοῦτον δ' ὑβρίζοντα καὶ
εἰς ἅπερ εἴωθεν ἀναλίσκοντα. ἀλλὰ μὴν περὶ τῆς γ' 43

* S. οἶμαι Z (cf. § 18).

[†] μὲν τοῖνον SFQ.

^h ταῦτα πάντα S; πάντα ταῦτα vulg.; πάντα Bl.

^h τοῦτου codices; τοῦδε Bl., coll. §§ 35, 46, 'ubi τοῦτου pro τοῦδε in quibusdam codd. est; statim autem τόνδε...τοῦτω opponentur; cf. etiam 58.'

ⁱ περὶ τῆς γ' Bl. περὶ γε τῆς syllabis brevibus codices.

equipment and liberal wages to the crew; and for more than seventeen months traversed the Hellespont and other waters, often encountering perilous storms, in the public service.

χορηγίας] One of these services of Apollodorus is mentioned in an inscription of 352—1 B.C., [Οἶντ]ς παίδων [ἐν]ί-κα]. Ἀπολλόδωρος Πασί[ωνος Ἀχαρνέως] ἐχορήγει. Λυσιάδης [Ἀθηναῖος ἐδίδασκε]. Ἀριστοδόμος ἤρχε]. C. I. A. II 3, 1238.

42. τόνδε ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ] 'That he should continue to serve you from his own resources,' &c.—pointing to Phormion, who is also referred to in τόνδε μὲν two lines further on.—τούτῳ δόντας τὰ τοῦδε, i.e. handing over to the plaintiff (Ap.) the property of the defendant (Phormion). For a similarly ambiguous use of demonstrative pronouns, see above, § 12 n.

τόνδε μὲν...τοῦτον δ'] Defendant and plaintiff respectively. eis ἅπερ εἴωθεν ἀναλ.] A deliberately vague innuendo, which is partly justified by the details

of a subsequent section (§ 45). In Or. 45 § 77, Apollodorus says with some self-complacency: τῷ μέτριος κατὰ πάσας τὰς εἰς ἑμᾶντὸν δαπάνας εἶναι πολὺ τοῦτου καὶ τοιούτων ἐτέρων εὐτακτότερον ζῶν ἂν φανεῖται.

§§ 43—48. As to the defendant's wealth, and his having got it from your father's estate, you should be the last man in all the world to use such language. The defendant, like your own father, made his money by faithful and honest service, by personal integrity of character, and by that good credit and fair fame which in the commercial world is the best kind of capital.

Again, if you claim the defendant's property on the ground that he was once your father's slave, then Antimachus, a surviving son of your father's former master, might go still further, and claim your own estate and the defendant's too; yet, though now in a humble position, far below his merits and his proper rank, he does not go

εὐπορίας, ὥς ἐκ τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ σοῦ κέκτηται, καὶ ὧν ἐρωτήσῃν ἔφησθα, πόθεν τὰ ὄντα κέκτηται Φορμίων^κ, μόνῃ τῶν ὄντων ἀνθρώπων σοὶ τοῦτον οὐκ ἔνεστ' εἰπεῖν τὸν λόγον. οὐδὲ γὰρ Πασίων ὁ σὸς πατὴρ ἐκτήσαθ' εὐρῶν οὐδὲ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῷ¹ παραδόντος, ἀλλ' ἡ^μ παρὰ τοῖς αὐτοῦ κυρίοις Ἀντισθένεια καὶ Ἀρχεστράτῳ τραπεζιτεῖν οὐσι πείραν δούς ὅτι χρη-
44 στός ἐστι καὶ δίκαιος, ἐπιστεύθη. ἔστι δ' ἐν ἐμπορίῳ

^κ καὶ ὧν ἐρωτήσῃν—Φορμίων *secludenda esse censet* Huettner.

¹ αὐτῷ Z.

^μ ἀλλ' ἡ Bl. coll. Thuc. 5, 60, 1; ἀλλῃ A; ἀλλὰ *tribus brevibus coniunctis codices*.

to law with them, because they have money to spend while he is in destitution.

Instead of making the most of the good fortune by which your father and the defendant alike received the rights of freedom and citizenship, you are heartless enough to cast contumely on yourself and your parents, and on Athens too, for granting her privileges to people like yourself; you are senseless enough to forget that, by insisting that the defendant's former servitude should not be brought up against him, we are really speaking on your side and defending your own position. The rule, that you lay down to the detriment of the defendant, can as easily be advanced against yourself by the house to which your father was once a slave.

43. ὧν=περὶ τούτων ᾧ.

πόθεν—κέκτηται Φ.] In Or. 45 § 80, Apollodorus unfairly says of Phormion, *εἰ ἦν δίκαιος, πένης ἂν ἦν τὰ τοῦ δεσπότης διοικήσας*. ...Had I dragged you off to prison as a thief caught in the act, with your present pro-

perty clapped upon your back, ...and had I, supposing you denied the theft, demanded the name of the person from whom you received it, to whose name would you have appealed? οὐτε γὰρ σοὶ πατὴρ παρέδωκεν, οὐδ' εἶδres.

ἐκτήσαθ' εὐρῶν] 'Got it by good luck' as a 'godsend,' a 'windfall,' a *εὐρημα* or *Ἐρμαῖον*. Passages like the present and the parallel from Or. 45 § 81 (given above) should be quoted in Liddell and Scott (s. v. *εὐρίσκω*, 4).

Ἀρχεστράτῳ] Isocr. Trapez. § 43 Πασίων δὲ Ἀρχέστρατόν μοι ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἑπτὰ ταλάντων ἐγγυητὴν παρέσχεν. (A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit*, III 2, 131.)

δίκαιος] 'Honest.'

ἐπιστεύθη] 'Won his master's confidence,' 'was trusted.' So in Or. 50 § 56, Apollodorus describes the wide extent of his father's connexion and good credit (*ἐπεφενῶσθαι πολλοῖς καὶ πιστευθῆναι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι*).

44. ἐν ἐμπορίῳ καὶ χρήμασιν ἐργαζομένοις] Kennedy: 'In the

καὶ χρήμασιν ἐργαζομένοις ἀνθρώποις φιλεργὸν δόξαι
καὶ χρηστὸν εἶναι τὸν αὐτὸν θαυμαστὸν ἡλικόν. οὐτ'
οὖν ἐκείνῳ τοῦθ' οἱ κύριοι παρέδωκαν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἔφν
958 χρηστὸς, οὔτε τῷδ' ὁ σὸς πατήρ· σὲ γὰρ ἂν πρότερον
τοῦδε χρηστὸν ἐποίησεν, εἰ ἦν ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ. εἰ δὲ τοῦτ'
ἀγνοεῖς, ὅτι πίστις ἀφορμὴ τῶν^α πασῶν ἐστὶ μεγίστη
πρὸς χρηματισμὸν, πᾶν ἂν ἀγνοήσεις. χωρὶς δὲ
τούτων πολλὰ καὶ τῷ σῷ πατρὶ καὶ σοὶ καὶ ὅλως τοῖς
ὑμετέροις πράγμασι Φορμίων γέγονε χρήσιμος. ἀλλ',

^α A (Bl.); om. ceteri.

commercial world and the money-market it is thought a wonderful thing, when the same person shows himself to be both honest and diligent.' The order is: θαυμαστὸν ἡλικόν ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις ἐργαζομένοις ἐν ἐμπορίῳ καὶ (ἐργαζομένοις) χρήμασι, τὸν αὐτὸν δόξαι φιλεργὸν καὶ εἶναι χρηστὸν, i.e. a reputation for business-like habits and a really honest character, when combined in the same person, have a striking influence in the money-market and the commercial world.

ἐν should be taken with ἐμπορίῳ only, the construction being (as G. H. Schaefer notices) ἐργάζεσθαι ἐν ἐμπορίῳ with the preposition, and ἐργάζεσθαι χρήμασιν without. Cf. Or. 57 § 31, ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἐργάζεσθαι with Or. 33 § 4, where τῆς ἐργασίας τῆς κατὰ θάλατταν is followed by τοῦτοις (sc. τοῖς χρήμασι) πειρῶμαι ναυτικοῖς ἐργάζεσθαι.

δόξαι is slightly contrasted with εἶναι, the outward reputation for business habits with the inward and inherent honesty (cf. ἔφν χρηστὸς below). G. H. Schaefer says, 'dativus regitur a verbo δόξαι. Deinde τὸ ἐξῆς est: τὸν αὐτὸν δόξαι εἶναι φιλεργὸν καὶ

χρηστὸν.' But the position of δόξαι and εἶναι makes against this construction. Cf. Aesch. Theb. 592 οὐ γὰρ δοκεῖν ἀριστος ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει.

It is the combination of δόξαι φιλεργὸν and εἶναι χρηστὸν that is insisted on, because a forger, for instance, might have all the air of a painstaking man of business without being really χρηστὸς: and vice versa, a man of unblemished morale might never get a name for financial skill, or even ordinary business-like habits.

οὔτε — οὔτε] 'As then his masters did not bequeath to Pasion this virtue, but his honesty was natural, so neither did Pasion bequeath it to Phormion; for he would have made you honest rather than him, had it been in his power.'

πίστις ἀφορμὴ] 'If you don't know that for money-making the best capital of all is good credit; then, what do you know?'

ἀφορμὴ] Cf. § 12 n.

χωρὶς...πατρὶ] An accidental iambic line. See Isocr. Paneg. § 170 n.

ὅλως] 'Generally.'—On ὑμετέροις, cf. § 30 fin.

ἀλλ', οἶμαι...τίς ἂν δύναται\

οἶμαι, τῆς σῆς ἀπληστίας καὶ τοῦ σοῦ τρόπου τίς ἂν
 45 δύναιτ' ἐφικέσθαι; καὶ δῆτα θαυμάζω πῶς οὐ λογίζη-
 ρος σεαυτὸν^ο ὅτι ἔστιν Ἀρχεστράτῳ τῷ ποτὲ τὸν σὸν
 πατέρα κτησαμένῳ υἱὸς ἐνθάδε, Ἀντίμαχος, πράττων
 οὐ κατ' ἀξίαν, ὃς οὐ δικάζεται σοι οὐδὲ δεινὰ φησι
 πᾶσχειν, εἰ σὺ μὲν χλανίδα φορεῖς, καὶ τὴν μὲν λέλυσ-
 σαι, τὴν δ' ἐκδέδωκας ἐταίραν, καὶ ταῦτα γυναῖκ' ἔχων
 ποιεῖς, καὶ τρεῖς παῖδας ἀκολουθοῦς περιάγει^α, καὶ ζῆς

^ο λογίζη Z et Bl. cum S; λογίζει Dind.

^ρ Bekk. εαυτὸν Z cum S (cf. Isocr. ad Dem. § 14 n.).

^α Cobet (Bl.); περιάγει codices.

Questions of this kind are often best rendered by a negative sentence. 'But no one, I feel, can come up to your covetousness and your general character.' 'Your covetousness &c. no language, I take it, can adequately describe.' ἐφικέσθαι, so. τῷ λόγῳ. Or. 14 § 1 ὦν οὐδ' ἂν εἰς ἀξίως ἐφικέσθαι τῷ λόγῳ δύναται. For the genitive, cf. Isocr. 4 § 187; 9 § 49; 10 § 13.

45. χλανίδα] 'A mantle,' a light upper garment of fine wool. Aeschin. Timarch. § 131, τὰ κομψὰ ταῦτα χλανίσκια καὶ τοὺς μαλακοὺς χιτωνίσκους. Dem. Or. 21 § 133 (of Midias) χλανίδας καὶ κυμβία καὶ κάδους ἔχων. Pollux vii 48: χλανὶς δὲ ἱμάτιον λεπτόν. Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 21, p. 177 ed. Blümner.

λέλυσαι] 'Redeemed' from her owner. Herod. ii 135 (of Rhodōpis), ἀπικομένη κατ' ἐργασίαν ἐλύθη χρημάτων μεγάλων ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς Μυτιληναίου. Ar. Vesp. 1353 ἐγὼ σε... λυσάμενος ἔξω παλακτῆν. Dem. Or. 48 § 53 ἐταίραν λυσάμενος ἐνδον ἔχει. [Demos-thenes is particularly fond of using perfect passives in the medial sense. P.]

ἐκδέδωκας] Given away in

marriage. Or. 59, κατὰ Νεαίρας, § 73 (ἡ ἄνθρωπος) ἐξεδόθη τῷ Διονύσῳ γυνή, and Or. 27 § 69 θυγατέρας παρὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐκδόντας.

καὶ ταῦτα γυναῖκ' ἔχων.....] 'And that too, when you have a wife.' In his speech πρὸς Πολυκλέα, Apollodorus, contrary to what might be expected from the present passage, speaks in affectionate terms of his wife. Or. 50 § 61 ἡ γυνὴ ἦν ἐγὼ περὶ πλείστον ποιοῦμαι ἀσθενῶς διέκειτο πολλὸν χρόνον.

παῖδας ἀκολουθοῦς] Or. 21 (Midias) § 158 τρεῖς ἀκολουθοῦς ἡ τέτταρας αὐτὸς ἄγων διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς σοβεῖ. Xen. Mem. i 7 § 2, σκεὺ τε καλὰ κέκτηνται καὶ ἀκολουθοῦς πολλοὺς περιάγονται. (Becker, *Charicles* iii 19, ed. Göll, = p. 362 of Eng. ed.; Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 12, p. 85, ed. Blümner.)

περιάγει] Cobet, after quoting the above passage of Xenophon (to alter σκεὺ καλὰ into σκεὺν καλὴν), takes the hint suggested by the last word περιάγονται, to propose the middle for the active in the present passage. 'Reponendum est necessario περιάγει. Discrimen inter περιά-

ἀσελγῶς[†] ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας αἰσθάνεσθαι, αὐτὸς δ' ἐκείνος πολλῶν ἐνδεής ἐστιν. οὐδὲ τὸν Φορ- 46 μίων[‡] ἐκείνος οὐχ ὀρᾷ. καίτοι εἰ κατὰ τοῦτ' οἶε σοι προσήκειν τῶν τούτου, ὅτι τοῦ πατρός ποτ' ἐγένετο τοῦ σοῦ, ἐκείνῳ προσήκει μᾶλλον ἢ σοί· ὁ γὰρ αὖ σὸς πατὴρ ἐκείνων ἐγένετο. ὥστε καὶ σὺ καὶ οὗτος ἐκείνου γίγνεσθ' ἐκ τοῦδε^{*} τοῦ λόγου. σὺ δ' εἰς τοῦθ' ἤκεις ἀγνωμοσύνης ὥσθ' ἂ προσήκέ[†] σοι τοὺς λέγοντας ἐχθροὺς νομίζειν, ταῦτ' αὐτὸς ποιεῖς ἀνάγκην εἶναι λέγειν, καὶ ὑβρίζεις μὲν σαυτὸν καὶ τοὺς γονέας τεθ- 47 νεώτας, προπηλακίζεις δὲ τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ἂ[‡] τῆς τούτων φιλανθρωπίας ἀπολαύσας εὔρεθ' ὁ σὸς πατὴρ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Φορμίων οὐτοσί, ταῦτ' ἀντὶ τοῦ κοσμεῖν

[†] S. + ὅτως Z.

^{*} τοῦδε FQ (Bl.): τούτου.

[‡] προσήκε Bl.: προσήκειν A, προσήκει vulgo, Dind.

[‡] + διὰ Z et Dind. cum S. διὰ om. Bekk., Voemel, Blass; 'διὰ ab interpretare aliquo ad verbi (ἀπολαύσας) vim explanandam adscriptum est,' Huettner.

γῶ et περιάγομαι tam perspicuum est quam perpetuum. Si quem circumductamus spectaturum aliquid, aut omnino si cui damus operam ut circumiens inspiciat aliquid aut agat, eum περιάγειν dicimur; sin autem quis quaquam incedit secum trahit aliquem, cuius opera officioque utatur, eum περιάγεσθαι dicitur, ut herus pedissequos, aut tyrannus satellites. (Novae lectiones, p. 652.)

46. οὐδὲ τὸν Φορμίωνα.] 'Nor is Phormio's position unknown to him.' Kennedy. For the double negation, see on § 22. Though Phormion was once the slave of one who was himself a slave of the father of Antimachus, the latter, who is well aware how Phormion has risen, does not grudge him his success and does not hold himself

aggrieved by him.—ὀρᾷ, § 50 and 23 § 100 ἤδη δὲ τινα εἶδον.—ἐκείνῳ, to Antimachus.

ἀγνωμοσύνης] 'Heartlessness,' 'want of proper feeling'; 'churlishness.' Or. 54 § 14 ἀγνώμονας καὶ πικροὺς. Or. 14 § 5; 18 §§ 207, 252; 60 § 20. [The polite Greeks had many terms of this kind, ἀγροικία, σκαϊότης, ἀμαθία, ἀπαιδευσία, ἀπειροκαλία. P.]

47. ὑβρίζεις... προπηλακίζεις] Or. 23 § 120, ὧν ὕβρισε καὶ προῦπηλάκισεν, 9 § 60; 18 § 12. κοσμεῖν καὶ περιστέλλειν.] 'Adorning and cherishing' the right of citizenship. Or. 24 § 139 τὰ πάτρια περιστέλλειν. [Here it is a metaphor from putting on and gracefully adjusting clothes. Whence he adds εὐσχημονέστατα. P.]

καὶ περιστέλλειν, ἵνα καὶ τοῖς δοῦσιν ὡς εὐσχη- 959
 μονέστατ' ἐφαίνετο καὶ τοῖς λαβοῦσιν ὑμῖν, ἄγεις εἰς
 μέσον, δεικνύεις, ἐλέγχεις, μόνον οὐκ ὀνειδίζεις οἶον
 48 ὄντα· σ' ἐποίησαντ' Ἀθηναῖοι. εἴτ' εἰς τοῦθ' ἤκει
 μανίας (τί γὰρ ἄλλο τις εἶπη·;) ὥστ' οὐκ αἰσθάνει·
 ὅτι καὶ νῦν ἡμεῖς μὲν ἀξιοῦντες, ἐπειδήπερ ἀπηλλάγη
 Φορμίων, μηδέν' ὑπόλογον εἶναι, εἴ ποτε τοῦ σοῦ
 πατρὸς ἐγένετο, ὑπὲρ σοῦ λέγομεν, σὺ δὲ μηδέποτ'
 ἐξ ἴσου σοι γενέσθαι τοῦτον ἀξίων κατὰ σαυτοῦ λέ-
 γεις· ἃ γὰρ ἂν σὺ δίκαια σαυτῷ κατὰ τούτου τάξης,
 ταῦτά· ταῦθ' ἥξει κατὰ σοῦ παρὰ τῶν τὸν σὸν πατέρ'
 ἐξ ἀρχῆς κτησαμένων. ἀλλὰ μὴν ὅτι κἀκεῖνος ἦν
 τινῶν, εἴτ' ἀπηλλάγη τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ὅνπερ οὗτος
 ἀφ' ὑμῶν, λαβέ μοι ταυτασὶ τὰς μαρτυρίας, ὥς ἐγέ-
 νετο Πασίων Ἀρχεστράτου·.

· οἷα vel οἶον, vel potius (omisso Ἀθηναῖοι) Ἀθηναίων inserebat H. Zurborg (*Hermes*, xiii, 1878, p. 285).

· Bl. coll. 8 § 44; 19 § 88 τί γὰρ ἄλλο τις εἶποι A, τί γὰρ ἂν ἄλλο τις εἶποι *syllabis brevibus vulg.*

· S. αἰσθάνη Z.

· S. τὰ αὐτὰ Z.

····· 'verba interpolata,' Huettner.

ἵνα—ἐφαίνετο] Cf. *ὅπως ἡλέγχθη*, § 20. Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, § 44, 3 = § 333 ed. 1889. Kühner, § 553, 7.

ἄγεις εἰς μέσον κ.τ.λ.] 45 § 16. 'You drag it into public view, point (the finger of scorn) at it, criticize it; and all but taunt Athens with naturalizing (admitting to the freedom of the city) such a character as yourself.' For the asyndeton, cf. § 52; and Or. 39 § 34 ἂν δ' ἐπιβουλεύης, *δικάζῃ, φθονῇ, βλασφημῇ*.

48. εἰς τοῦθ' ἤκει *μανίας*] Cf. § 46 εἰς τοῦθ' ἤκει *ἀγνωμοσύνης*. Madvig *Gk. Syntax*, § 50 ad fin. 27 § 24; 33 § 19; 40 §§ 28, 49, 58; 56 § 3.

μηδέν' ὑπόλογον εἶναι] Lit. 'should not be taken into account against him,' 'should not detract from his credit.' A metaphor from book-keeping, appropriate in a speech on banking-stock. Lys. 28 § 13 οὐδὲ ἀδίκως τοῦτοις φημὶ ἂν εἶναι ὑπόλογον τὴν ἐκείνου φυγὴν, *ib.* 4 § 18; Plat. Lach. 189 v.

[Cf. ὁ παράλογος, ὁ κατάλογος, ὁ μετὰμελος, words formed from a primary use of the simple noun governed by the preposition. Translate: 'And now we, in requiring that, as Phormio has left Pasion's service, it should not be remembered against him that he was once Pasion's pro-

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Εἶτα τὸν σώσαντα μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὰ πράγματα καὶ 49
πολλὰ χρήσιμον αὐτὸν παρασχόντα τῷ πατρὶ τῷ τού-
του, τοσαῦτα δ' αὐτὸν τοῦτον ἀγάθ' εἰργασμένον, ὅς'
ὕμεις ἀκηκόατε, τοῦτον οἶεται δεῖν ἐλὼν τηλικαύτην
δίκην ἀδίκως ἐκβαλεῖν^a. οὐ γὰρ ἄλλο γ' ἔχοις^{aa} οὐδὲν

^a SrA. ἐκβάλλειν Z.

^{aa} Bekk. ἔχοι Z cum S.

party, are in fact speaking in your behalf; while you, in demanding that Phormio shall not be put on the same footing as yourself, are speaking against yourself.' P.]

§§ 49—52. The defendant's management of the family property was the very saving of the business, and in this and many other respects he has been a great benefactor to the plaintiff's father and to the plaintiff himself; and yet the latter is now demanding a verdict, which, if granted, will turn the defendant out of house and home, a ruined bankrupt, like those whom we remember. The plaintiff's father, esteeming the defendant more highly than his own son, wisely and prudently left him manager of his leases when he died, besides showing his esteem for him during his lifetime. And that esteem was well deserved, for while the other bankers, to whose losses allusion has just been made, did business on their own account, and therefore had to pay no rent to another, and were nevertheless ruined; the defendant not only paid a rent for the bank but kept up the business for the family of the plaintiff, who, so far from being grateful, takes no account of all this, but even persecutes and calumniates him. Our friend, if for a moment we

may call him so, little thinks that honesty is the best policy (as is proved by the defendant's prosperity). The plaintiff at any rate is a case in point; he has (if we are to believe him) lost all his money; had he been a man of sound sense he would not have thrown it away.

49. ἐκβαλεῖν] In Or. 45 κατὰ Στεφάνου A § 70, Apollodorus taunts Stephanus (one of Phormion's witnesses in the present trial) with turning his own uncle out of his patrimony for arrears of debt: τοκίζων...ἐξέβαλες ἐκ τῆς πατρῶας οὐσίας.

οὐ γὰρ ἄλλο γ'] i.e. If heavy damages are granted the plaintiff, the penalty will prove none other than (will not fall short of) turning the defendant out of house and home. 'Examine the nature of his property closely and you will soon see whose it really is, and into whose hands it will fall, if (which heaven forbid) the court is misled into condemning him.' The property consists largely of deposits at the bank, invested in different speculations, and incapable of being realized at a moment's notice. If Phormion has to pay damages, there will at once be a run upon his bank; his customers, to secure their property before it is paid away in damages, will claim their

ἀν ποιῆσαι. εἰς μὲν γὰρ τὰ ὄντ' εἰ βλέποις^b ἀκριβῶς,
 ταῦθ'^c εὐρήσεις ὧν ἔστιν, ἐὰν^d, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, ἐξαπατη-
 50 θῶσιν οὐτοί. ὁρᾷς τὸν Ἀριστόλοχον^e τὸν Χαριδήμου;
 ποτ' εἶχεν ἀγρόν, εἰτά γε νῦν πολλοί· πολλοῖς γὰρ
 ἐκείνος ὀφείλων αὐτὸν ἐκτήσατο. καὶ τὸν Σωσίνομον
 καὶ τὸν Τιμόδημον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τραπεζίτας, οἳ,
 ἐπειδὴ^f διαλύειν ἐδέχσαν οἷς ὀφείλον, ἐξέστησαν ἀπάν-
 των τῶν ὄντων. σὺ δ' οὐδὲν οἶει δεῖν σκοπεῖν οὐδ' 960
 ὧν ὁ πατὴρ σοῦ πολλῷ βελτίων ὧν καὶ ἄμεινον^g
 51 φρονῶν πρὸς ἅπαντ' ἐβουλεύσατο· ὃς, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί,
 τοσοῦτ' αὐτὸν ἡγάγειτο σοῦ πλείονος ἄξιον εἶναι καὶ
 σοὶ καὶ ἑαυτῷ^h καὶ τοῖς ὑμετέροις πράγμασιν, ὥστε
 ἀνδρὸς ὄντος σοῦ τοῦτον, οὐ σέ τῶν ἡμίσεωνⁱ κατέ-

^b Bl.: βλέπει codices.

^c Bekk. αὐτὰ Z cum SFQ.

^d SrA. ἀν Z.

^e S. Ἀρχιλόχον Z.

^f ἐπειδὴ vulg. Bl.: ἐπεὶ S (Dind.).

^g + σοῦ SA. om. Z, Bl.

^h S. αὐτῷ Z.

ⁱ A (Bl.), γρ FQ, ημισθωσεων (ut videtur) prima manu S, μισθώ-
 σεων vulg. 'Bona dicuntur quae Pasiclis fiebant' (Blass).

deposits, and Phormion, like others before him, will be bankrupt.

ἐχοις οὐδὲν ἂν] Notice the strong affinity or attraction that ἂν has to the negative; which is the reason of the common hyperthesis οὐκ ἂν οἶμαί σε ποιεῖν, &c. Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, § 42, 2, n. = § 220, ed. 1889; and Short's *Order of Words in Attic Greek Prose*, p. xciv (3) (b).

50. Ἀριστόλοχον] In 45 § 64 Stephanus is described as cringing to Aristolochus the banker in his prosperity, and deserting his son when in great distress after Aristolochus was ruined.

ποτ' εἶχεν ἀγρόν κ.τ.λ.] 'He had a farm once,'—'he owned some land in his day; that land has passed to many owners

now.' ποτὲ (olim) is seldom found in so emphatic a position. —πολλοί (sc. ἔχουσι τὸν ἀγρόν).

διαλύειν] sc. (τούτους) οἷς ὀφείλον 'to settle with, to satisfy, their creditors.' Cf. Or. 87 § 12 note; 30 § 8; 34 § 40; 49 § 29.

ἐξέστησαν] 'Had to give up,' 'were ousted from.' 45 § 64 ἀπώλετο καὶ τῶν ὄντων ἐξέστη. Apatur. § 25, Πανταῖον. 37 § 49, Antiphon, 2 v § 9, τῆς οὐσίας ἐκστησόμενος, Ar. Acharn. 615 (Hermann Privatalt. § 71, 3 = Rechtsalt. p. 122 Thalheim). The special word for becoming bankrupt is ἀνασκευάζεσθαι (contrasted with κατασκευάζεσθαι to establish a bank); Dem. Apatur. 33 § 9 τῆς τραπέζης ἀνασκευασθείσης. Or. 49 § 68 τοῖς ἀνεσκευασμένοις τῶν τραπέζων. Cf. infra § 57, ἀνατρέψαι, n.

λιπεν ἐπίτροπον καὶ τὴν γυναῖκ' ἔδωκε καὶ ζῶν αὐτὸν
 ἐτίμα,^k δίκαιως, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι
 τραπεζῖται μίσθωσιν οὐ φέροντες, ἀλλ' [αὐτοὶ]^m αὐτοῖςⁿ
 ἐργαζόμενοι πάντες ἀπώλουντο, οὗτος δὲ μίσθωσιν φέ-
 ρων δύο τάλαντα καὶ τετταράκοντα μνᾶς ὑμῖν ἔσωσε
 τὴν τράπεζαν. ὦν ἐκεῖνος μὲν χάριν εἶχεν, σὺ δ' οὐδένα 52
 ποιεῖ λόγον, ἀλλ' ἐναντία τῇ διαθήκῃ καὶ ταῖς ἀπ'
 ἐκείνηςⁿ ἀραῖς, γραφείσαις ὑπὸ τοῦ σοῦ^o πατρός,
 ἐλαύνεις διώκεις συκοφαντεῖς^p. ὃ βέλτιστ', εἰ οἶόν τε
 σὲ τοῦτ' εἰπεῖν, οὐ παύσει^q, καὶ γνώσει^r τοῦθ', ὅτι
 πολλῶν χρημάτων τὸ χρηστὸν εἶναι λυσιτελέστερόν
 ἐστι; σοὶ γοῦν, εἴπερ ἀληθῆ λέγεις, χρήματα μὲν

^k ἐτίμα. Z.^l propter hiatus secl. Bl.^m Z, Bl.: αὐτοῖς S (Dind.).ⁿ ἐπ' ἐκείνης concitit Huettner, execrationes istas extra testamen-
 tum inscriptas esse arbitratus.^o add. SrA. om. Z.^p διώκεις συκοφαντεῖς Bekk. Bl.: συκοφανταῖς διώκεις Z et Dind.
 et Voemel cum SrA.^q παύσῃ Z.^r γνώσῃ Z.

51. δύο τάλ. κ.τ.λ.] As rent
 for the bank and the manufac-
 tory. Cf. §§ 11, 37; 45 § 32.

52. ταῖς ἀραῖς] Solemn im-
 precations on those who violated
 the conditions of the will.

ἐλαύνεις διώκεις συκοφαντεῖς]
 'Harass, prosecute, calumniate.'
 In the Paris ms διώκεις comes
 rather feebly after the stronger
 word συκοφαντεῖς. The order
 adopted in the text is to some
 extent confirmed by the Rhetorician
 Tiberius (περὶ σχημάτων,
 c. 31), who refers to this
 passage as an instance of a
 figure of speech described by
 another Rhetorician (Alexander,
 περὶ σχημάτων, c. 10) as ἐπὶ
 πλείον ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ νοήματος
 ἐπιμονὴ μετὰ αὐξήσεως. His
 words are: ἐπιμονὴ δὲ ἐστὶν ὅταν

τις πλείω ῥήματα ὁρθὰ ἀλλήλοις
 ἐπιβάλλῃ, ὡς ἐν τῷ ὑπὲρ Φορμύ-
 νος πρὸς τὸν Ἀπολλόδωρον, ἀγεις,
 ἐλαύνεις, διώκεις, συκοφαν-
 τεῖς. δεινῶς τὸ σχῆμα ἔχει.
 The insertion of ἀγεις in this
 quotation is probably due to a
 reminiscence of a similar pas-
 sage in § 47 ἀγεις εἰς μέσον, δει-
 νύεις, ἐλέγχεις.

οὐ παύσει κ.τ.λ.] 'Do stop, and
 make up your mind to this
 truth, that being honourable
 pays a man better than being
 very wealthy.'

πολλῶν χρημάτων τὸ χρηστὸν
 λυσ.] Honesty is the best policy.
 The collocation of the cognate
 words χρήματα and χρηστὸς may
 be only accidental.

σοὶ γοῦν] 'In your case, at
 any rate.' From this primævis

τοσαύτ' εἰληφότι πάντ' ἀπόλωλεν, ὡς φῆς^α. εἰ δ' ἦσθ' ἐπεικῆς, οὐκ ἂν ποτ' αὐτ' ἀνήλωσας.

- 53 Ἄλλ' ἔγωγε μὰ τὸν Δία καὶ θεοὺς πανταχῇ σκοπῶν οὐδὲν ὀρώ, δι' ὅ, τι^β ἂν σοὶ πεισθέντες τουδὶ καταψηφίσαιτο. τί γάρ; ὅτι πλῆσιον ὄντων τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἐγκαλεῖς; ἀλλ' ἔτεσιν καὶ χρόνοις^γ ὕστερον αἰτιά.

^α φῆς *rectius scribi docuit Cobet ad Hyper. or. ed. ii p. 108* (Huettner).

^β διότι Bekk. διὰ τί Z et Voemel (διὰτι SA).

^γ + τοσούτοις Seager. ἔτεσι καὶ fortasse *ex ἔτεσι κ' corruptum*.

sense γοῦν often takes the secondary meaning 'for instance.'

§§ 53—57. *But though (for the sake of argument) the speaker has pointed out the results which would ensue, if the defendant were condemned, he protests that he can see no ground for such condemnation. Plaintiff brings forward his charge ever so many years after the alleged offence, and meanwhile has found time for incessant litigation, especially in public causes where his personal interests were but partially affected. While prosecuting so many others, how came he to let Phormion alone? The presumption is that the plaintiff was never really wronged by him, and that the claim now put in, so long after the event, is utterly false and groundless.*

To meet these charges, it will be much to the purpose to produce evidence of the bad character of the plaintiff, and also of the integrity and kindly feeling, the generosity and the public services of the defendant.

53. ἀλλ'...ἀλλ'...ἀλλὰ] For this use of ἀλλὰ cf. Dem. 18 § 24 τί γὰρ καὶ βουλόμενοι μετεπέμπεσθ' ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐν τοσούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ; ἐπὶ τὴν εἰρήνην; ἀλλ' ὑπῆρχεν ἀπασιν. ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον;

ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ περὶ εἰρήνης ἐβουλεύεσθε (Huettner).

ἔτεσιν καὶ χρόνοις ὕστερον] i.e. 'years and ages later,' 'ever so many years after,' 'years and years later.' The phrase is curious and is perhaps rightly suspected by Seager, who suggests the emendation ἔτεσι καὶ χρόνοις τοσούτοις ὕστερον (*Classical Journal* 1829, Vol. 30, No. 59, p. 109). Cf. Or. 59 § 98 ὕστερον δὲ ὡς πεντήκοντα ἔτεσιν. It is defended by G. H. Schaefer, who refers to Pausanias x 17 § 3 ἔτεσι δὲ ὕστερον μετὰ τοὺς Λιβύας ἀφίκοντο. We may compare Lysias 3 § 39 οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι...ὀργιζόμενοι παραχρῆμα τιμωρεῖσθαι ζητοῦσιν, οὗτος δὲ χρόνοις ὕστερον. But the two phrases ἔτεσιν ὕστερον and χρόνοις ὕστερον, however defensible in themselves separately, do not apparently occur in combination elsewhere; and it may therefore be worth while to suggest either ἀλλὰ τοσούτοις χρόνοις ὕστερον, or simply ἀλλὰ χρόνοις ὕστερον just as in the passage of Lysias above quoted. In the latter case ἔτεσι καὶ may be a corruption of ἔτεσι κ' i.e. 'twenty years,' a marginal note explaining χρόνοις by referring to § 26, παρεληλυθότων ἐτῶν πλεόν ἢ ἑκοσι, and § 38, ἐτῶν

ἀλλ' ὅτι τοῦτον ἀπράγμων ἦσθα τὸν χρόνον; καὶ τίς οὐκ οἶδεν ὅσα πράγματα πράττων οὐ πέπαυσαι, οὐ μόνον δίκας ἰδίας διώκων οὐκ ἐλάττους ταυτησί, ἀλλὰ καὶ^ν δημοσίᾳ συκοφαντῶν καὶ κρίνων τινάς;^κ οὐχὶ Τιμομάχου κατηγορεῖς; οὐ^ν Καλλίππου τοῦ νῦν ὄντος

^ν FQ (Bl.): ἀλλὰ Dind.

^κ FQ (Bl.): *om. vulg.*

^κ τινας οὐ; Dobree.

^ν FQ (Bl.): οὐχὶ *vulg.*

ἴσως ἄκοσι. (Shilleto suggests as a parallel to *ἐρεσι καὶ χρόνοις*, Cic. Verr. ii 3 § 21 *tot annis atque adeo saeculis tot.*)

ἀπράγμων] Often used of quiet and easy-going people who shrink from litigation. Or. 40 § 32 ἀπράγμων καὶ οὐ φιλόδικος, 42 § 12. Cf. ἀπραγμοσύνη and its opposites, πολυπράγμων, πολυπραγμαίνειν, πολυπραγμοσύνη. So also, in the next line, *πράγματα πράττων*, as is clear from the rest of the sentence, refers to the plaintiff's incessant litigation. Or. 27 § 1 οὐδὲν ἂν εἶδει δικῶν οὐδὲ πραγμάτων. 54 § 24.

κρίνων τινάς] The force of the sentence is much improved by Dobree's almost certain emendation *κρίνων τινας οὐ; οὐχὶ Τιμομάχου κατηγορεῖς*; where the loss of *οὐ* would be accounted for by *οὐχὶ* (or *οὐ*) following immediately after. Or. 37 § 14 πολλὰ δεηθέντος καὶ τί οὐ ποιήσαντος; 47 § 43 δεομένων πάντων καὶ κετευόντων καὶ τίνα οὐ προσπεπόντων; *Felicissime restituit*, says Shilleto of Dobree (F. L. § 231).

Τιμομάχου κ.τ.λ.] All these prosecutions are almost certainly connected with the naval operations extending over the plaintiff's protracted trierarchy of seventeen months in the Thracian waters (in B.C. 362—

361). In his speech against Polycles (Or. 50) *Autocles*, *Meno*, and *Timomachus* are mentioned as successive commanders of the fleet (§§ 12—14 and Or. 23 § 104—5); and while he there speaks in general terms of the maladministration of all the commanders (§ 15 τὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀπιστα), he uses the strongest language against *Timomachus*, mainly for his treasonable collusion with an exiled relative, *Callistratus*. (See next note.) *Timomachus* was condemned, and put to death (*Schol.* on *Aeschin.* i § 56).

Καλλίππου τοῦ νῦν... ἐν Σακελίᾳ] The context shows that this *Callippus* (who must not be confounded with the *plaintiff* in the speech of *Apollodorus* πρὸς Κάλλιππον Or. 52) can be none other than 'the son of *Philon*, of the deme *Aexone*,' who, at the request of *Timomachus*, conveyed *Callistratus* on board an Athenian trireme to *Thasos* from his place of exile in *Macedonia*, after *Apollodorus* had stoutly refused to allow his own vessel to be used for so unlawful a purpose (Or. 50 §§ 46—52). He may, with great probability, be identified with Plato's pupil of that name, with whom another of Plato's disciples, the well-known *Dion*

ἐν Σικελίᾳ; οὐ πάλιν Μένωνος; οὐκ Αὐτοκλέους; οὐ 961
 54 Τιμοθέου; οὐκ ἄλλων πολλῶν; καίτοι πῶς ἔχει λόγον
 σέ, Ἀπολλόδορον ὄντα, πρότερον τῶν κοινῶν, ὧν μέρος

of Syracuse, lived on friendly terms at Athens on his banishment from Sicily in B.C. 366. In August 357, Dion, with a small force, started from the island of Zacynthus, and during the absence of Dionysius the younger, made a triumphal entry into Syracuse, attended by his friend Callippus, who was one of his captains, and is described by Plutarch as λαμπρὸς ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι καὶ διδάσμητος. Ultimately, in the spring or summer of 353, Dion was assassinated by Callippus, who after usurping the government for thirteen months, was defeated in battle by a brother of the younger Dionysius, and after wandering about in Sicily and establishing himself in Southern Italy, at Rhegium, was shortly after (probably in B.C. 350) himself killed by his friends, with the very sword (as the story runs) with which he murdered Dion. (Plutarch, *Dion*, 17, 28—58; Plato, *Ep.* vii; Diodorus, xvi *passim*.)

In the present passage Apollodorus is stated to have prosecuted Callippus τοῦ νῦν ὄντος ἐν Σικελίᾳ. The Athenian fleet (with Callippus) reached Athens from the Thracian coasts in Feb. 360, and Callippus started for Syracuse from Zacynthus in Aug. 357, so that the plaintiff's prosecution of him cannot well be placed later than the spring of 357, though it may have been two years earlier in 359, and in any case about the same time as his prosecutions of Timomachus, Meno and Autocles. (A.

Schaefer *Dem. u. s. Zeit*, III 2, 158—161.)

If the present speech is as late as 350 B.C., Callippus was still alive; at any rate, the news of his death cannot have reached Athens. *Introd.* p. xxix.

οὐ Τιμοθέου;] The charge against Timotheus, the celebrated Athenian general, may have been connected with his defeat at Amphipolis, B.C. 360. At first sight the allusion might be explained of the plaintiff's private suit (Or. 49) against the general for sums borrowed from Pasion (cf. above § 36 n.); but the context appears to point expressly to public indictments (*δημοσίᾳ* in the previous sentence and τῶν κοινῶν in the next); though this reason is not conclusive, as the first part of the previous sentence refers to δίκαι ἴδιαι.

54. Ἀπολλόδορον ὄντα κ.τ.λ.] *aculeatum et amarum dictum*. Reiske. It is not like Apollodorus, it is inconsistent with his true character, to be going out of his way to undertake public prosecutions where his own interests were but partially affected, to the neglect of private suits in which, as he says, he has a direct and an important concern. If Apollodorus had been really wronged by Phormion, he would have prosecuted him before. For the emphatic reference to the name, cf. Or. 30 § 20; 37 § 38; also Cicero, ad Atticum v 2, '...cum Hortensius veniret et infirmus et tam longe et Hortensius.'

μέρος] 'In part alone,' as only one aggrieved person out

ἡδικοῦ, δίκην ἀξιούν λαμβάνειν, ἢ τῶν ιδίων ὧν νῦν ἐγκαλεῖς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τηλικούτων ὄντων, ὥς σὺ φῆς; τί ποτ' οὖν ἐκείνων κατηγορῶν τόνδ' εἶας; οὐκ ἡδικοῦ, ἀλλ', οἶμαι, συκοφαντεῖς νῦν. ἡγοῦμαι τοίνυν ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι πάντων μάλιστ' εἰς τὸ πρᾶγμα εἶναι τούτων μάρτυρας παρασχέσθαι· τὸν γὰρ συκοφαντοῦντ' αἰεὶ τί χρὴ νομίζειν νῦν ποιεῖν; καὶ νῆ 55 Δί' ἔγωγ' ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι νομίζω πάνθ' ὅσα τοῦ τρόπου τοῦ Φορμίωνός ἐστι σημεῖα καὶ τῆς τούτου δικαιοσύνης καὶ φιλανθρωπίας, καὶ ταύτ' εἰς τὸ πρᾶγμ' εἶναι πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ περὶ πάντ' ἄδικος τάχ' ἂν, εἰ τύχοι, καὶ τούτον ἡδίκει· ὁ δὲ μηδὲνα μηδὲν ἡδικηκῶς, πολλοὺς δ' εὖ πεποιηκῶς ἐκῶν, ἐκ τίνος εἰκότως ἂν^α τρόπου τούτου μόνον ἡδίκει τῶν πάντων; τούτων τοίνυν τῶν μαρτυριῶν ἀκούσαντες γνῶσεσθε τὸν ἐκατέρου τρόπον^β. Ἴθι δὴ λαβέ^γ τὰς 56 πρὸς Ἀπολλόδωρον τῆς πονηρίας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Ἄρ' οὖν ὅμοιος οὐτοσί; σκοπεῖτε. λέγε.

^α StrA. ὦν εἰκότως Z.

^β ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ om. Reiske, G. H. Schaefer, Bl.

^γ καὶ codices; λέγε G. H. Schaefer (λέγε καὶ Dind.); λαβέ Bl.

of many. So τὸ μέρος in Herod. i 120, ii 173, and μέρος τι in Thuc. iv 30, and Dem. 50 § 35. Cf. n. on 45 § 70 τὸ σκεπτικῶς μέρος.

πάντων μάλιστ' εἰς τὸ πρᾶγμα] 'Very much to the purpose,' 'anything but irrelevant,' 57 § 7 εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα πάντα λέγειν. The depositions about to be produced on the general character of plaintiff and defendant, are liable to objection on the ground of their being beside the question. The speaker here meets that objection beforehand.

55. πάντ'] Masc. cf. Xen.

Anab. i 6 § 8 περὶ ἐμὲ ἄδικος.

56. τὰς] sc. μαρτυρίας. 'Testimony to the plaintiff's bad character.'

The four sets of depositions may probably be grouped as follows: (1) General evidence of Phormion's good character. (2) On his opponent's bad character. (3) On Phormion's generosity to those in need (§ 58, ἀκούετε...ὅσον ἑαυτὸν τοῖς δεηθείσι παρέχει). (4) On Phormion's public benefactions (§§ 56, 57, χρήσιμος τῇ πόλει, and § 58 ad fin.).

Ἄρ' οὖν ὅμοιος οὐτοσί; σκοπεῖτε]

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Ἀνάγνωθι δὴ καὶ ὅσα δημοσία χρήσιμος τῇ πόλει γέγον' οὐτοσί.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

- 57 Τοσαῦτα τοίνυν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι Φορμίῳν χρήσιμος τῇ πόλει γεγονώς^α καὶ πολλοῖς ὑμῶν, καὶ οὐδέν' οὐτ' ἰδίᾳ οὔτε δημοσίᾳ κακὸν οὐδὲν εἰργασμένος, οὐδ' ἀδικῶν Ἀπολλόδωρον τουτονί, δέεται καὶ ἱκετεύει καὶ ἀξιοὶ σωθῆναι, καὶ ἡμεῖς συνδεόμεθ' οἱ 962 ἐπιτήδειοι ταῦθ'^β ὑμῶν. ἐκεῖνο δ' ὑμᾶς ἀκούσαι δεῖ. τοσαῦτα γὰρ ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι χρήμαθ' ὑμῖν ἀνεγνώσθη προσηγορηκώς^γ, ὅς' οὐθ' οὗτος οὐτ' ἄλλος

^α FQ (Bl.); γεγονώς τῇ πόλει A; γεγονώς καὶ τῇ πόλει S (Dind.).

^β *legendum fortasse ταῦθ'.*

^γ *προσευ- Z cum S.*

Look here, upon this picture, and on this.—λέγε. Thus used by Dem. in 28 §§ 11, 12, 13 only (Sigg, p. 431).

§ 57 to end. The defendant not only implores your protection, but claims it as his right. Generous in his benefactions and apart from his actual resources enjoying credit for at least as much besides, he is enabled by means of that good credit to be of advantage, not to himself alone, but to yourselves as well. Do not suffer so worthy, so energetic, so generous a man of business to be ruined by this abominable blackguard. Most of the plaintiff's statements you will simply disregard as baseless calumny, but you must order him to prove either that there was no will (cf. § 33), or that there is some other lease besides that produced on our side (cf. § 9), or that he did not give the defendant a release

from all claims (§§ 15, 16), or that the laws allow a claim to be set up when once such a release has been given (§§ 23—5). Challenge him to prove any one of these points, or anything like them. If, for want of such proof, he resorts to ribaldry, don't attend to him, don't allow his loud and shameless assertions to mislead you; but carefully remember what you have heard on our side. If so, you will give a verdict which will be true to your consciences, true to the cause of justice. (The clerk shall read you the law and the remaining depositions.)

That is our case, gentlemen: I need not detain you any longer.

57. δεῖται καὶ ἱκετεύει καὶ ἀξιοὶ σωθῆναι] Requests, implores and claims your protection. Or. 27 § 68, and 57 § 1, δεῖμαι καὶ ἱκετεύω καὶ ἀντιβολῶ.

χρήμαθ' ὑμῖν ἀνεγνώσθη προσηγορηκώς] Kennedy translates:

οὐδεὶς κέκτηται. πίστις μέντοι Φορμίῳ παρὰ τοῖς
εἰδόσι καὶ τοσούτων καὶ πολλῶ πλείονων χρημάτων,^d
δι' ἧς καὶ αὐτὸς αὐτῷ καὶ ὑμῖν χρήσιμός ἐστιν. ἂ 58
μὴ προῆσθε°, μὴδ' ἐπιτρέψῃτ' ἀνατρέψαι τῷ μιαρῷ

^d + ἐστὶ (Dind.). om. FQ (Bl.).

^e Bekk. cum Ar. προεῖσθε *prima manu* S. πρόσθε Z (*vulgo et correctus* S).

'It has been read out to you, that he has acquired such a heap of money as neither he nor any one else possesses.' This can hardly be right, particularly as such a blunt assertion of Phormion's affluence would be a very invidious statement for his friends to make, and would not ingratiate him in the eyes of the court.

εὐπορεῖν χρήματα (or χρημάτων) has two senses, (1) 'to be well off'; (2) 'to supply money.' 'εὐπορεῖν,' says Lobeck (*Parerga* p. 595), 'non solum significat abunde habere...sed etiam suppeditare: ἐπικουπῶν ταῖς χρεαῖς ἐξευπορεῖν Plato Legg. xi 153; χρήμαθ' ὑμῖν προσευπορηκώς Dem. Phorm. 962. Cf. Apat. 894, 14 (= Or. 33 § 7 εὐπορήσειν αὐτῷ δέκα μνᾶς): de reb. Chers. p. 94 (συνευποροῦντας ἐκείνῳ χρημάτων); Boeot. p. 1019 (= Or. 40 § 36 χρήματα εὐπορήσας); Neaer. 1369, 10; Aeschin. Timarch. p. 121; Lycurg. Leocr. p. 233; quibus inter se collatis intelligitur, quanta sit utriusque notionis contagio, a Romanis quoque unius verbi *suppetendi* angustiis conclusa.' (See note on Or. 40 § 36, and cf. 33 § 6 τράκοντα μνᾶς συνευπορήσαι.)

Having regard to the context, we must here take the second sense of εὐπορεῖν, and explain the passage as follows: 'The depositions read aloud to you

show that the defendant has (lit. he has been recited to you as having) provided you on emergencies with larger sums of money than his own (οἶτος i.e. our friend, the defendant's) or any one else's private fortune amounts to; but then he has *credit*, &c.' The sentence *πίστις μέντοι κ.τ.λ.* shows how it came to pass that Phormion was enabled, as a capitalist in the enjoyment of extensive credit in the commercial world, to advance sums of money larger than the private resources of any single individual.

[πίστις] 'Credit.' Cf. § 44 *πίστις ἀφορμή κ.τ.λ.*

58. δ μὴ προῆσθε] 'Do not throw this away,' i.e. 'do not sacrifice these advantages to the interests of the plaintiff.'

μὴδ' ἐπιτρέψῃτ' ἀνατρέψαι] Possibly an unintentional collocation of two compounds of *τρέπειν*. One word, however, might suggest the other. 'Do not suffer this wretch to overturn it,' i.e. overthrow the defendant from his high position and good credit.

[The metaphor is perhaps from overthrowing a fabric of wealth, as in Aesch. Pers. 165, μὴ μέγας πλοῦτος κοῖσας οὐδας ἀντρέψῃ ποδὶ ἐλθὼν δὲ Δαρείος ἦεν οὐκ ἀνευ θεῶν τινός, i.e. 'iniuriolo pede prorueret.' P.] In Theb. 1076 the context shows that the

τοῦτφ [ἀνθρώπφ][†], μηδὲ ποιήσῃτ' αἰσχροὺς παράδειγμα, ὥς τὰ τῶν ἐργαζομένων καὶ μετρίως ἐθελόντων ζῆν τοῖς βδελυροῖς καὶ συκοφάνταις ὑπάρχει παρ' ὑμῶν λαβεῖν· πολὺ γὰρ χρησιμώτερ' ὑμῖν παρὰ τῷδ' ὄνθ' ὑπάρχει. ὁρᾶτε γὰρ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἀκούετε τῶν μαρτύρων,

[†] *propter hiatus secl. Bl.*

metaphor is not from an earthquake, but from the capsizing of a ship, πόλιν μὴ ἀνατραπήναι μὴδ' ἀλλοδαπῶν κύματι φωτῶν κατακλυσθῆναι, and the way in which the word is used by the orators proves that they also regarded it as a nautical metaphor: Dem. 9 § 69 ὅπως μηδεὶς ἀνατρέψει (τὸ σκάφος), 19 § 250 οὐχ ὅπως ὀρθῇ πλεύσεται (ἡ πόλις) προειδeto, ἀλλ' ἀνέτρεψε καὶ κατέδυσε. Aeschin. 3 § 158 πλοῖον ἀνατρέψῃ and τὴν πόλιν ὀρθῇ ἀνατετροφότα. It is metaphorically applied in Dem. 18 § 296 to the δροι τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν, in 25 Aristog. 1 § 28 to τὰ κοινὰ δίκαια and in § 32 to τὴν πόλιν; in Aeschin. 1 § 187 to τὴν κοινὴν παιδείαν, in § 190 to πόλεις; in Deinarchus 1 § 30 to πράγματα ἢ ἴδια ἢ κοινὰ, in § 88 to τὴν πόλιν (with ἐπιτρέψετε in the previous clause), and in 3 § 4 to πάντα τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει.

In Liddell and Scott (ed. 6) the phrase ἀνατρέπῃν τράπεζαν is explained 'to upset a banker's table, i.e. to make him bankrupt.' The only passage quoted is Dem. 403, 7, where however there is no reference whatever to a bankruptcy, but only to the overturning of a table towards the close of a disorderly banquet. (The reference to Dem. 743, 1 [= Timocr. § 136] in ed. 7 should be to the Scholium on that passage, quoted below.)

In Andocides de Mysteriori,

§ 130, we have a curious passage stating that in Athens there was a story current among the old wives and the little children, that the house of Hipponicus was haunted by an unquiet spirit that overturned his table (Ἰππώνικος ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀλιτήριον τρέφει, ὃς αὐτοῦ τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνατρέπει). πῶς οὖν (the orator continues) ἡ φήμη ἢ τότε οἶσα δοκεῖ ὑμῖν ἀποβῆναι; οἴομενος γὰρ Ἰππώνικος υἱὸν τρέφει, ἀλιτήριον αὐτῷ ἔτρεφεν, ὃς ἀνατέτροφεν ἐκείνου τὸν πλοῦτον, τὴν σωφροσύνην, τὸν ἄλλον βλον πάντα. But the only place, so far as I can find, in which the phrase has a distinct reference to bankruptcy is the Scholium on Dem. Timocr. § 136, where δανείσαι τοῖς τραπεζίταις is followed by ἐτυχεν ὕστερον ἀνατραπήναι τὰς τράπεζας (Baiter and Sauppe, *Orat. Att.* II 119, 6, 35). See § 50 ἐξέστησαν, n.

αἰσχροὺς παράδειγμα κ.τ.λ.] 'A disgraceful precedent that the property of men in business, who live respectable lives, may be obtained from you by miscreants and pettifoggers.' Kennedy. ὑπάρχει, 'that the laws allow,' 'that it is a condition of your polity.'

πολὺ γὰρ—ὑπάρχει] Or. 38 § 28 δ καὶ ὑμῶν ἐστὶν ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ μελζονι παρ' ἡμῶν ὄντα ἢ παρὰ τούτοις. Lysias Or. 18 §§ 20, 21; 19 § 61; 21 §§ 12—14.

οἶον ἑαυτὸν τοῖς δεηθεῖσι παρέχει. καὶ τούτων οὐδὲν 59
 εἵνεκα τοῦ λυσιτελοῦντος εἰς χρήματα πεποίηκεν, ἀλλὰ
 φιλανθρωπία καὶ τρόπον^ε ἐπιεικεία. οὐκ οὐκ ἀξίον, ὃ
 ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν τοιοῦτον ἄνδρα προέσθαι τούτῳ,
 οὐδὲ τηνικαυτ' ἔλεειν ὅτ' οὐδὲν ἔσται τουτῷ^η πλέον,
 ἀλλὰ νῦν ὅτε κύριοι καθέστατε σῶσαι· οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ'
 ὁρῶ καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ τινι^ι μᾶλλον ἀν^κ βοηθήσειέ τις αὐτῷ.
 τὰ μὲν οὖν πόλλ' ὧν Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐρεῖ, νομίζετ' 60
 εἶναι λόγον^ι καὶ συκοφαντίας, κελεύετε δ' αὐτὸν
 ὑμῖν^μ ἐπιδεῖξαι, ἥ ὡς οὐ διέθετο ταῦθ' ὁ πατήρ, ἥ ὡς
 ἔστι τις ἄλλη μίσθωσις πλήν ἧς^ν ἡμεῖς δείκνυμεν, ἥ
 ὡς οὐκ ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν διαλογισάμενος τῶν ἐγκλημάτων
 ἀπάντων, ἃ ἔγνω θ^ο ὁ κηδεστής ὁ τούτου καὶ οὗτος

^ε καὶ τρόπων *vel* τρόπου καὶ Bl.

^η τουτῷ Bl. coll. § 4; τούτῳ *vulg.*; πλέον τούτῳ FQ, τούτῳ *for-*
tasse delendum putat Bl. coll. §§ 35, 42.

^ι ᾧ τινι Bl. coll. § 77, *et supra* § 53, ubi διὰ τί *pro* δι' ὅτι *scriptum*.

^κ μᾶλλον ἀν *propter* *hiatum* Bl.: ἀν μᾶλλον *vulg.*

^ι λόγους *maluit* Reiske.

^μ Bekk. *om.* Z *et* Bekker st. cum § ubi *per imprudentiam* (*ut videtur*) ὑμῖν *in* *versu extremo praetermissum*.

^ν Bekk. *ἢ* Z *cum* Sr (*etiam* FQ).

^ο *propter* *hiatum addidit* Bl.

59. τοῦ λυσιτελ. εἰς χρήματα] *Pecuniary advantage*; instead of being placed between the article and participle, as would be most natural, *εἰς χρήματα* is reserved for a more emphatic position.

καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ τινι] The manuscript reading ἐν τινι involves a confusion between ἐν τινι καιρῷ, and καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ, κ.τ.λ. Cf. Or. 56 § 24 n., and Plat. Rep. p. 399 κ, βίου ῥυθμοῦς ἰδεῖν κοσμοῦ τε καὶ ἀνδρείου τίνες εἰσὶν οὗς ἰδόντα κ.τ.λ. Cf. Isocr. ad Dem. § 5 συμβουλευεῖν, ὧν χρη... ὀρέγεσθαι καὶ τίνων ἔργων ἀπέχεσθαι, n.

60. λόγον καὶ συκοφ.] i.e. empty talk and baseless misrepresentation. For λόγος, 'mere talk,' cf. Or. 20 § 101 *εἰ δὲ ταῦτα λόγους καὶ φλυαρίας εἶναι φήσεis, ἐκεῖνό γ' οὐ λόγος*, 8 § 18 *λόγοι καὶ προφάσεις*, 10 § 101 *λόγους καὶ φλυαρίας*. Similarly λόγοι in 30 § 34 and λόγος in 20 § 92.

ἐπιδεῖξαι] Plaintiff is challenged to prove his statements, not to rest content with vague calumny.

διαλογισάμενος] See § 23.
 ἐγκλημάτων δ' ἔγνω] Claims which were the subject of the

end of Or. 38, where the *whole* of this short epilogue recurs.

The speaker having concluded his speech within the legal limits of time measured by the *κλεψύδρα*, pointedly calls on the attendant to empty the 'water-clock' (54 § 36). The court is thus reminded that the speaker has spared them a longer speech, and the defendant gets the credit of having so good a cause that the orator does not find it necessary to avail him-

self of the full time at his disposal.

The result of Phormion's plea is thus stated by Apollodorus Or. 45 § 6 οὕτω διέθηκε τοὺς δικαστὰς ὥστε φωνὴν μὴδ' ἠτινοῦν ἐθέλειν ἀκοῦειν ἡμῶν' προσοφλῶν δὲ τὴν ἐπωβελίαν καὶ οὐδὲ λόγου τυχεῖν ἀξιοθεῖς, ἀλλ' ὑβρισθεῖς ὡς οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ τις πώποτε ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων, ἀπῆεν βαρέως, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖαι, καὶ χαλεπῶς φέρων.

XLV.

ΚΑΤΑ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ ΨΕΥΔΟΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΩΝ Α.

ΤΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Ὅτε Ἀπολλόδωρος ἔκρινε Φορμίωνα τῆς τραπέζης ἀφορμὴν ἐγκαλῶν, ὃ δὲ τὴν δίκην παρεγράψατο, Στέφανος^α μετ' ἄλλων τινῶν ἐμαρτύρησε Φορμίῳ, ὡς ἄρα ὁ μὲν Φορμίῳ προῦκαλεῖτ' Ἀπολλόδωρον, εἰ μὴ φησιν ἀντίγραφ' εἶναι τῶν 1101
5 διαθηκῶν τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς Πασίωνος, ἃ Φορμίῳ^β παρέσχεν, ἀνοῖξαι τὰς διαθήκας αὐτάς, ἃς ἔχει καὶ παρέχεται Ἀμφίας, Ἀπολλόδωρος δ' ἀνοίγειν οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, ἔστι δ' ἀντίγραφα τὰδε τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Πασίωνος. ταύτην ἐμαρτύρησαν τὴν μαρτυρίαν οἱ περὶ Στέφανον, τοῦ Ἀπολλοδώρου λέγοντος
10 κατὰ τοῦ Φορμίῳ, ὡς ἄρα τὰς διαθήκας πέπλακε καὶ τὸ

(*Oratorem Demosthenis non esse putabant Z.*

Argumentum in ultima columna antecedentis orationis 36 addidit manus recentior in S.

^α ὁ Στέφανος S (Dind.).

^β Φορμίῳ Πασίωνος παρασχέιν vulg.; Πασίωνος, παρασχέιν Z.

^β Φορμίῳ ^α Πασίωνος ^γ παρασχέιν S; hinc Πασίωνος, Φορμίῳ παρασχέιν Dind. II., ἃ Φορμίῳ παρέσχεν Bl.

1. τραπέζης ἀφορμὴν ἐγκαλῶν] See § 2 of *ὁπόθεσις* to Or. 36. On παρεγράψατο see *ib.* § 3.

2. Στέφανος ἐμαρτύρησε κ.τ.λ.] See *infra* § 8. The ἄλλοι τινὲς are called Ἐνδιος and Σκύθης in the document there quoted.

4. εἰ μὴ φησιν] 'P. made A. a proposal, that if A. denies that the copies put in by Phormion

are copies of the will of his father Pasion, he shall open the will itself which is in the custody of, and is produced by, Amphias.'

7. ἔστι δ' ἀντίγραφα κ.τ.λ.] The clause is continued from *ws.*, 'that the document produced is a copy of Pasion's will.'

10. πέπλακε...σκενώρημα] Or.

ὅλον πρᾶγμα σκευώρημ' ἐστίν. ἤττηθείς τοίνυν τὴν δίκην Ἀπολλόδωρος ὑπὲρ τῆς μαρτυρίας ὡς ψευδοῦς οὐσης τῷ Στεφάνῳ δικάζεται.

Καταψευδομαρτυρηθείς ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ παθὼν ὑπὸ Φορμίωνος ὑβριστικά καὶ δεινὰ δίκην παρὰ τῶν αἰτίων ἤκω ληψόμενος παρ' ὑμῖν. δέομαι δὲ πάντων ὑμῶν καὶ ἰκετεύω καὶ ἀντιβολῶ πρῶτον

86 § 33 πλάσμα καὶ σκευώρημα ὅλον, and *infra* § 42.

§§ 1, 2. Exordium (προοίμιον). *Having been defeated by false testimony in my suit against Phormion, I have come into court to claim a verdict against those who compassed that outrageous and atrocious wrong. I ask the jury to give me a friendly and favourable hearing; and, if I make good my case, to grant me the redress which is my due.*

In the former trial, the defendant Stephanus in particular gave false evidence against me, prompted by corrupt motives; and I propose to prove this from his own testimony. A brief recital of the relations between Phormion and myself will help the jury to form an opinion on the villainy of Phormion and the falsehood of his witnesses.

The Exordium is not unlike that of Or. 54, κατὰ Κόνωνος, where, as here, the προαίλιον (Ar. Rhet. III 14) or, as we should say, the key-note of the whole speech is struck in the opening words: ὑβρισθεὶς ὡς ἄνδρες δικασταὶ καὶ παθὼν ὑπὸ Κόνωνος κ.τ.λ. Cf. 21 § 1; 57 § 1.—The appeal *ad captandam benevolentiam*, πρῶτον μὲν εὐνοικῶς ἀκοῦσαί μου, also occurs in Or. 54 § 2, and similarly the formula εἴτ' ἐὰν (ἡδικήσθαι καὶ πα-

ρανενομήσθαι) δοκῶ, βοηθησαί μοι τὰ δίκαια (cf. 21 § 7; 27 § 8; 37 § 3; 38 § 2), and lastly the promise of brevity, ὡς ἂν οἴσθε τε ὡς δὲ βραχυτάτων (cf. 36 § 3; 27 § 3; 37 § 3).

καταψευδομαρτυρηθείς] 'Crushed by' (or 'having been the victim of') 'false testimony.' Cf. Or. 21 § 136; 33 § 37; and Plat. Gorg. 472 b. Harpoer. καταψευδομαρτυρησάμενος: ἀντὶ τοῦ παρασχῶν τὰ ψεῦδη (an ψευδῆ?) μαρτυρήσαντας. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου. The lexicographer intended doubtless to refer to Or. 29 (ὑπὲρ Φάνου πρὸς Ἀφόνιον ψευδομαρτυριῶν) § 6, where the middle participle explained by him is to be found. The mistake possibly arose out of a confusion between the titles of the two speeches, κατὰ Στεφάνου and ὑπὲρ Φάνου (A. Schaefer in *Neue Jahrb.* 1870, vol. 101 p. 523).

ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι] occurs 24 times in Or. 36, and 21 times in this speech, but never in the rest of the speeches of Apollodorus in private causes, though found 9 times in Or. 59, in *Neaeram*, delivered by the same speaker in a public cause (Huettner).

παθὼν — ὑβριστικά] Or. 23 § 56.

δέομαι ... ἰκετεύω ... ἀντιβολῶ]

μὲν εὐνοϊκῶς ἀκοῦσαί μου· μέγα γὰρ τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσιν, ὥσπερ ἐγώ, δυνηθῆναι περὶ ὧν πεπόνθασιν εἰπεῖν καὶ εὐμενῶς ἐχόντων ὑμῶν ἀκροατῶν τυχεῖν· εἴτ' ἐὰν ἀδικοῦσθαι δοκῶ, βοηθήσαί μοι τὰ δίκαια. ἐπιδείξω δ' ὑμῖν τουτονὶ Στέφανον καὶ μεμαρτυρηκότα τὰ^c ψευδῆ, καὶ δι' αἰσχροκέρδειαν^d τοῦτο πεποικηκότα, καὶ κατήγορον αὐτὸν αὐτοῦ γιννόμενον· τοσαύτη περιφάνεια τοῦ

^c om. Z cum libris. addidit Reiskius.

^d Z, Bl. αἰσχροκέρδιαν ubique S (Bekk., Dind.).

Cf. *infra* § 85, Or. 27 (Aphobus A) § 68, and 57 (Eubul.) § 1; Lysias Or. 18 § 27, and 21 § 21. Such combinations of two or three nearly synonymous verbs are very common in the undisputed speeches of Demosthenes (e.g. Or. 36 § 47 ἀγεις εἰς μέσον, δεικνύεις, ἐλέγχεις; *ib.* 52 ἐλαύνεις, συκοφαντεῖς, διώκεις; *ib.* 57 δέεται καὶ ἰκετεύει καὶ ἀξιοῖ; Or. 54 § 33 δικάζομαι καὶ μισῶ καὶ ἐπεξερχομαι). The speech ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος alone contains nearly forty such passages; of the speeches delivered by Apollodorus, the first oration against Stephanus has more than 30, while in the rest there is hardly anything of the kind, though in the second speech against Stephanus, § 28, we have δέομαι καὶ ἰκετεύω. (J. Sigg in *Neue Jahrb.*, Suppl. vi p. 419.)

μέγα γὰρ—τυχεῖν] Or. 57 § 1 τοῖς γὰρ ἐν κινδύνῳ καθεστηκόσιν εἰκὸς εὐνοϊκωτέρους ὑπάρχειν.

εὐμενῶς] Almost equivalent to εὐνοϊκῶς in the last sentence; εὐμενής, however, is not so trivial a word as εὖνους. The former is frequent in Attic verse, the latter is generally found in prose; the former is most often used of the gracious condescension of a deity; the latter of the kindly feelings of ordinary

human beings. Or. 4 § 45, τῶν θεῶν εὐμενές, illustrates the rule, while the exceptions in the present passage and Ep. 3 § 45, and in Isocr. 4 § 43 and in Plato, Rep. 607 D, may be paralleled from Herod. vii 237 ξείνος δὲ ξείνῳ ... εὐμενέστατον πάντων.

βοηθήσαι—δίκαια] Or. 54 § 2 = βοηθοῦντας ἀποδοῦναι μοι τὰ δίκαια (54 § 42).

2. ἐπιδείξω—γνώσεσθε] Or. 36 § 3.

μεμαρτυρηκότα τὰ ψευδῆ] 'guilty of having given false evidence.' Elsewhere in the speech τὰ ψευδῆ occurs 16 times; ψευδῆ only in § 41, where it has a predicative sense. In Or. 46 τὰ ψ. alone is used; in Or. 47, τὰ ψ. is found 8 times, ψ. in §§ 4, 11, 79 (see Blass, in *Rheinisches Museum* 1889, p. 20).

τοσαύτη περιφάνεια κ. τ. λ.] 'So transparent is the case.' 'So plain and clear from every point of view.' Or. 29 § 1 (also of false witness) ῥαδίως ἐξελέγξας διὰ τὴν περιφάνειαν τῶν πραγμάτων. Isaeus, Or. 7 § 28 τοσαύτη περιφάνεια τῆς ἐμῆς ποιήσεως ἐγένετο παρ' αὐτοῖς... ἐπὶ τοσοῦτων μαρτύρων γέγονεν ἡποίησις. Cf. Hom. Od. i 426 περισκέπτῳ ἐνὶ χώρῳ, and *ib.* v 476 ἐν περιφαινόμενῳ.

πράγματός ἐστιν. ἐξ ἀρχῆς δ' ὡς ἂν οἴός τ' ὦ διὰ βραχυτάτων εἰπεῖν πειράσομαι τὰ πεπραγμένα μοι πρὸς Φορμίωνα, ἐξ ὧν ἀκούσαντες τὴν τ' ἐκείνου^ο πονηρίαν καὶ τούτους, ὅτι τὰ ψευδῇ μεμαρτυρήκασι, γνώσεσθε.

Ἐγὼ γὰρ ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ πολλῶν χρημάτων³ ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς καταλειφθέντων μοι, καὶ ταῦτα Φορμίωνος ἔχοντος, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις τὴν μητέρα γήμαντος τὴν ἐμὴν ἀποδημούντος ἐμοῦ δημοσίᾳ τριηραρ-

^ο τὴν τε τούτου Z *cum libris*. τὴν τ' ἐκείνου Bekker *cum γρ.* FQB. Cf. § 40.

ἐξ ὧν...γνώσεσθε] This being the syntax, ἀκούσαντες must be taken by itself, 'when you have heard it.'

ἐκείνου] sc. Φορμίωνος.

§§ 3—8. Narrative (διήγησις). My father Pasion left behind him at his death a large property which got into the hands of Phormion, who also married Pasion's widow, my mother Archippe, during my absence from Athens on public service. On my return, I threatened Phormion with legal proceedings in consequence of this marriage, but my case did not come on; and afterwards a reconciliation was brought about. Subsequently, however, on Phormion's refusing to fulfil his engagements and attempting to rob me of the banking-stock leased him by my father, I was compelled to prosecute him at the earliest opportunity.

Phormion thereupon put in a special plea in bar of action, and brought forward false witnesses to show that I gave him a discharge from all further claims, and to attest to a lease which in fact was a fabrication

and to a will that never existed.

The result of his plea, which gave him the advantage of the first hearing, was that the jury would not listen to me at all; I was fined for failing to make good my case and left the court in high dudgeon at my ill-treatment. On reflexion, however, I feel that the jury, in their ignorance of the real facts, could not, on the evidence, have found any other verdict; but I have a right to be indignant with the false witnesses who brought about that result,—and with Stephanus in particular whose evidence shall be read to the court. (The evidence is read.)

ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί] occurs only 11 times in this speech, and only twice in Or. 36 (Huettnr).

δημοσίᾳ] To be taken with ἀποδημούντος, 'cum publice (in causa publica) abessem'; Or. 48 § 24 δημοσίᾳ τούτου ἀποδημούντος σπατειομένον. The fondness of the Greeks for participles is shown by the addition of τριηραρχούντος which is subordinate to, and explanatory of, ἀποδημούντος. Or. 36 § 25, and *Madv. Gk. Synt.* § 176, d.

χοῦντος ὑμῖν (ὃν τρόπον δ', οὐκ ἴσως καλὸν νιέει περὶ μητρὸς ἀκριβῶς εἰπεῖν), ἐπειδὴ καταπλεύσας ἡσθόμην καὶ τὰ πεπραγμέν' εἶδον, πόλλ' ἀγανακτήσας καὶ χαλεπῶς ἐνεγκών, δίκην μὲν οὐχ οἶός τ' ἦν ἰδίαν
 4 λαχεῖν (οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῷ τότε καιρῷ δίκαι, ἀλλ' ἀνεβάλλεσθ' ὑμεῖς διὰ τὸν πόλεμον), γραφὴν δ' ὕβρεως

This trierarchy of Apollodorus may almost certainly be connected with the negotiations between Athens and the elder Dionysius towards the close of his career. It appears from a decree discovered near the Propylaea in 1837, and restored by A. Kirchhoff in the *Philologus* for 1857 (xii p. 571—8), that Athenian ambassadors were sent to Syracuse in the summer of b.c. 369 and in b.c. 368. Cf. *C. I. A.* II i 51, 52; Dittenberger's *Sylloge*, 72, 73. The trierarchy may be identified with that of Or. 53 § 5, and probably belongs to the later of these two embassies in b.c. 368, as we read in Or. 46 § 21 ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπεδήμουν τριηραρχῶν, τετελευτήκει δ' ὁ πατήρ πάλαι, ὅτε οὗτος ἐγγίμει. πάλαι, though a vague word, shows at any rate that a considerable time elapsed between the death of Pasion in b.c. 370 (Or. 46 § 13), and his widow's marriage with Phormion. (Im. Hermann, *de tempore*, etc. p. 9; A. Schaefer, *Dem. und seine Zeit*, III 2, 146; and Lortzing, *Apollodorus*, p. 8.)

ὃν τρόπον δὲ (sc. ἐγγίμει)—ἀκριβῶς εἰπεῖν] Cf. § 27 διεφθάρκει ἦν ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐ καλὸν λέγειν. (Similarly in 40 § 8 τῇ τούτων μητρὶ ἐπλησίασεν ὅτινα δὴ ποτ' ὃν τρόπον· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν τοῦτο λέγειν ἐστί.) This affectation of dutiful delicacy of feeling towards his mother in the early

portions of the speech is rather inconsistent with the apparently gratuitous insinuation towards its close, where he broaches the suspicion that his own brother Pasicles (who was eight years old at his father Pasion's death) was really her son by Phormion (§ 84).

οὐκ ἴσως] 21 §§ 15, 126; 14 § 23.—ἀκριβῶς εἰπεῖν, 8 § 38; 41 § 17.—ἡσθόμην καὶ...εἶδον, 18 § 133 τὸ πρᾶγμα' αἰσθημένη καὶ ἰδοῦσα.—ἀγανακτήσας καὶ χαλεπῶς ἐνεγκών, 21 §§ 108, 123; 23 § 167. ἐνεγκών, 21 § 48; 24 § 141; 23 § 170; 54 § 9; ἐνεγκαντες and ἐπενέγκας in non-Demosthenic speeches, 49 § 51; 59 § 5 (Huettner).

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οὐτ' ἐπαγγελίων μέγεθος, Midias § 75 *οὔτε κλαύσαντα οὔτε δεηθέντα...οὔτε φιλάνθρωπων...οὐδ' ὀτιοῦν πρὸς τοὺς δικαστὰς ποιήσαντα*, where perhaps *bribery* is tacitly meant. (Cf. Shilleto on *Fals. leg.* § 117.)

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χοῦντος ὑμῖν (δν τρόπον δ', οὐκ ἴσως καλὸν νιέει περὶ μητρὸς ἀκριβῶς εἰπεῖν), ἐπειδὴ καταπλεύσας ἡσθόμην καὶ τὰ πεπραγμέν' εἶδον, πόλλ' ἀγανακτήσας καὶ χαλεπῶς ἐνεγκών, δίκην μὲν οὐχ οἶός τ' ἦν ἰδίαν
 4 λαχεῖν (οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῷ τότε καιρῷ δίκαι, ἀλλ' ἀνεβάλλεσθ' ὑμεῖς διὰ τὸν πόλεμον), γραφὴν δ' ὕβρεως

This trierarchy of Apollodorus may almost certainly be connected with the negotiations between Athens and the elder Dionysius towards the close of his career. It appears from a decree discovered near the Propylaea in 1837, and restored by A. Kirchhoff in the *Philologus* for 1857 (xii p. 571—8), that Athenian ambassadors were sent to Syracuse in the summer of b.c. 369 and in b.c. 368. Cf. *C. I. A.* II i 51, 52; Dittenberger's *Sylloge*, 72, 73. The trierarchy may be identified with that of Or. 53 § 5, and probably belongs to the later of these two embassies in b.c. 368, as we read in Or. 46 § 21 ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπεδῆμον τριηραρχῶν, τετελευτήκει δ' ὁ πατήρ πάλαι, ὅτε οὗτος ἐγγίμει. πάλαι, though a vague word, shows at any rate that a considerable time elapsed between the death of Pasion in b.c. 370 (Or. 46 § 13), and his widow's marriage with Phormion. (Im. Hermann, *de tempore*, etc. p. 9; A. Schaefer, *Dem. und seine Zeit*, III 2, 146; and Lortzing, *Apollodorus*, p. 3.)

δν τρόπον δὲ (sc. ἐγγίμει)—ἀκριβῶς εἰπεῖν] Cf. § 27 διεφθάρκει ἢ ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐ καλὸν λέγειν. (Similarly in 40 § 8 τῇ τούτων μητρὶ ἐπλησίασεν ὅτινα δὴ ποτ' οὐν τρόπον· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν τοῦτο λέγειν ἐστίν.) This affectation of dutiful delicacy of feeling towards his mother in the early

portions of the speech is rather inconsistent with the apparently gratuitous insinuation towards its close, where he broaches the suspicion that his own brother Pasicles (who was eight years old at his father Pasion's death) was really her son by Phormion (§ 84).

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κάσθην αὐτῷ λαχεῖν, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστ' ἐξουσία ἐγένετο.¹ 1103
 γνοὺς δ' οὗτος ὅτι πάντ' ἐξελεγχθήσεται καὶ κάκιστος
 ἀνθρώπων περὶ ἡμᾶς γεγωνὼς ἐπιδειχθήσεται, μηχα-
 νᾶται καὶ κατασκευάζει ταῦτα, ἐφ' οἷς οὐτοσί Στέ-
 φανος² τὰ ψευδῇ μου κατεμαρτύρησεν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν
 παρεγράψατο τὴν δίκην, ἣν ἔφευγε [Φορμίων]³, μὴ
 εἰσαγώγιμον εἶναι· ἔπειτα μάρτυρας, ὡς ἀφῆκ' αὐτὸν
 τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, παρέσχετο ψευδεῖς, καὶ μισθώσεώς
 τινος ἐσκευωρημένης καὶ διαθήκης οὐδεπώποτε γενο-
 6 μένης. προλαβὼν δέ μου πρότερος⁴ λέγειν διὰ τὸ
 παραγραφὴν εἶναι καὶ μὴ εὐθυδικίᾳ εἰσιέναι, καὶ ταῦτ'

¹ fortasse ἐγένετο Bl.

² Bl. coll. §§ 7, 36, 40, 53, 56. Στέφανος οὐτοσί (syllabis brevis) vulgo.

³ 'secl. quo sententia plane obscuratur' Bl.

⁴ μου ὥστε πρότερον codices; et propter hiatum et propter syllabas breves suspectum a Blassio, qui μου πρότερος scripsit. τὸ πρότερος Rhet. Gr. v 112, iv 291 Walz; cf. Or. 18 § 7 ἐκ τοῦ πρότερος λέγειν. 'Malim πρότερος,' Dobree.

reply (they are at any rate the only reply given in this speech) to that portion of Phormion's plea which traversed his opponent's suit on the ground that it infringed the 'statute of limitations' (Or. 36 § 26). But it may be noticed on Phormion's side that at least 18 years had elapsed since the death of Apollodorus' father, and eight since that of his mother, before the suit was instituted; and during the interval the plaintiff found time for ever so many lawsuits in cases where his private interests were but partially concerned (Or. 36 § 53).

γνοὺς κ.τ.λ.] Or. 59 § 68 γνοὺς Στέφανος οὐτοσί ὅτι ἐξελεγχθήσεται.—πάντ'. Acc. Or. 19 § 161; 8 § 9; 41 § 29; 54 § 30; 28 § 1.—μηχανᾶται καὶ κατα-

σκευάζει. Antiphon 1 § 28. The former verb occurs in § 24 and Or. 19 § 21: the latter, in §§ 13, 20, 22, 39, 41, 42 of this speech (Huettner).

παραγράψατο κ.τ.λ.] See notes on p. 2. For μάρτυρας ὡς ἀφῆκα, see Or. 36 §§ 24, 25; and for the depositions on the 'lease,' *ib.* § 4, and on the 'will,' *ib.* § 7.

6. πρότερος λέγειν] Cf. Isocr. παραγραφὴ πρὸς Καλλίμαχον § 1 φεύγων τὴν δίκην πρότερος λέγω τοῦ διώκοντος. Cf. Or. 34 § 4 κατηγορεῖν τοῦ διώκοντος, and *ibid.* § 1 ἐν τῷ μέρει λεγόντων. Meier and Schömann, p. 250 Lips.—προλαβὼν = φθάσας, 'having got the advantage of me.'

εὐθυδικίᾳ εἰσιέναι] We might expect the acc. as in Or. 34 § 4 εὐθυδικίαν εἰσιόντα, οὐ κατηγορεῖν τοῦ διώκοντος (cf. Or. 36 Arg.

ἀναγνοὺς καὶ τὰλλ' ὡς αὐτῷ συμφέρειν ἡγήετο, ψευσα-
μενος, οὕτω διέθηκε τοὺς δικαστάς, ὥστε φωνὴν μὴδ'
ἡντινοῦν ἐθέλειν ἀκούειν ἡμῶν· προσοφλὼν δὲ τὴν
ἐπωβελίαν καὶ οὐδὲ λόγου τυχεῖν ἀξιωθείς, ἀλλ'
ὑβρισθεὶς^k ὡς οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ τις πώποτ' ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων,
ἀπῆειν βαρέως ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ χαλεπῶς φέρων.
λόγον δ' ἐμαυτῷ διδοὺς εὐρίσκω τοῖς δικάσασι μὲν τότε γ
πολλὴν συγγνώμην οὔσαν (ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἂν οἶδ'
ὅ τι ἄλλ' εἶχον ψηφίσασθαι, τῶν πεπραγμένων μὲν
μὴδὲν εἰδὼς, τὰ δὲ μαρτυρούμεν ἀκούων), τούτους δ'
ἀξιόους ὄντας ὀργῆς, οἱ τῷ τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυρεῖν αἰτιοί
τούτων ἐγένοντο. περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν μεμαρ-
τυρηκότων, ὅταν πρὸς ἐκείνους εἰσῶ, τότε ἔρω· περὶ

^k ἀλλ' ὑβρισθεὶς add. Q (Bl. coll. 21 § 6).

l. 25 ἄπτεται τῆς εὐθείας n.); but the dat. is found in Isaeus, Or. 6 (Philoctem.) §§ 3, 43, 53 μὴ διαμαρτυρία κωλύειν ἀλλ' εὐθὺν δίκην εἰσιέναι.

τῇν ἐπωβελίαν] The legal fine of one-sixth of the amount claimed (lit. one obol in each drachma, or 6 obols), inflicted on the plaintiff in private suits (see on Or. 56 § 4) if he failed to secure a fifth part of the votes. In the present case, Apoll. had to pay, in addition to costs, a sixth part of 20 talents, 3rd 20^m = £666, if (with Goodwin) we reckon the talent at £200. (Boeckh, *Publ. Econ.* Book III chap. 10, pp. 473, 482 trans. Lamb.)—For οὐδὲ λόγου τυχεῖν cf. § 19 ἀπεκλείσθην τοῦ λόγου τυχεῖν. *Haec verba non idem valent quod quae antecedunt φωνήν—ἀκούειν, sed Apollodorus, quia causa ceciderat, actione principali desistere co-actus est* (Huettnr).

ὑβρισθεὶς κ.τ.λ.] Or. 21 § 6

P. S. D. II.

ὑβρισμένος οἷ' οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ τις ἄλλος, cf. 54 § 43.

7. λόγον δ' ἐμαυτῷ διδοὺς] Frequent in Hdt.; not found in Dem.—τοῖς δικάσασι κ.τ.λ., 21 § 75; 59 § 8 (Huettnr).

οὐκ ἂν οἶδ' ὅ τι ἄλλ' εἶχον] ἂν is often attracted to the negative and separated from its verb (e.g. εἶχον) by the interposition of οἶδα (as here), οἶμαι, δοκῶ, φημί (as elsewhere). (Of. note on Or. 37 (Pant.) § 16 οὐδ' ἂν εἴ τι γένοιτο ψήθην δίκην μοι λαχεῖν, also Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses* § 42, 2, and Shilleto on Thuc. I 76 § 4.) It is quite unnecessary to accept the suggestion of Cobet οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν ὅ τι (Nov. Lect. 581), or that of Dobres 'distingue αὐτὸς οὐκ ἂν, οἶδ' ὅτι, ἄλλο εἶχον.'

τούτους κ.τ.λ.] 59 § 5 τῷ οὖν ἐξαπατήσαντι τῷ λόγῳ τοὺς δικαστάς δικαίον ὀργίσεσθαι, οὐ τοῖς ἐξαπατηθεῖσι.

πρὸς ἐκείνους εἰσῶ] sc. εἰς δικάστηριον. 'When I proceed

ὃν δ' οὐτοσὶ Στέφανος μεμαρτύρηκεν, ἤδη πειράσομαι
8 διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς. λαβὲ δ' αὐτὴν τὴν μαρτυρίαν καὶ
ἀνάγνωθί μοι, ἵν' ἐξ αὐτῆς ἐπιδεικνύω. λέγει· σὺ δ'
ἐπίλαβε τὸ ὕδωρ.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

1104

¹ Στέφανος Μενεκλέους, Ἀχαρνεύς, Ἐνδίου Ἐπιγένοῦς

¹ *testimonium omisit S. 'uncos in hac quoque oratione additamentis huius generis addidimus' Z (Dind.).*

against them,' Endius and Scythas, contrasted with οὐτοσὶ, the present defendant. Compare §17 ἐπὶ τούτων ἦα, *infr.* §41 ὅταν εἰσὶν πρὸς... and Or. 54 §32 ad fin. εἰσέναι, or εἰσελθεῖν, is used of either litigant (e.g. in Or. 40 §1, of the plaintiff; and *ib.* §5 of the defendant); and also of the lawsuit itself in Or. 34 §18. Cf. Or. 34 §1 οὐδεμιαν πρόποτε δίκην πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰσῆλθομεν, οὐτ' ἐγκαλοῦντες οὐτ' ἐγκαλοῦμενοι ὑφ' ἐτέρων.

8. ἐξ αὐτῆς] *ex ipsa*, perhaps, rather than *ex ea*.—On ἐπὶλαβε τὸ ὕδωρ cf. note on Or. 54 §36.

Στέφανος Μενεκλέους κ.τ.λ.] Like many, if not most of the documents inserted in the speeches of the Attic Orators, this deposition has been regarded as spurious. Its purport is to be found in §§9—26 and in Or. 46 §5. The names of Teisias, Cephisophon and Amphias are given in §§10, 17, and Or. 46 §5. Stephanus and Teisias, as well as Pasion and Apollodorus, are assigned to the deme Acharnae in the documents only (§§28, 46), not in the speech itself. Στέφανος Ἀχαρνεύς appears in an inscription as trierarch in B.C. 322, but this (it has been suggested) is not likely to be the defendant

in the present action, for at that date the latter, if (as is not probable) he was about the same age as Apollodorus, would be about seventy; and we can hardly suppose that one who was so poor a patriot as not to have undertaken any public services up to the age of 47 or thereabouts (§66), would have embarked on a trierarchy at so advanced an age. But the name was far from uncommon, and the *deme* may (it is thought) have been assigned at random by the writer of the document.

The name Ἐνδίου Ἐπιγένοῦς Δαμπτρεῦς is given in one MS only (Q). An inscription, however, of B.C. 325 gives the name Κριτόδωμος Ἐνδίου Δαμπτρεῦς whose father may be the Ἐνδίου of the text, though the name is not a rare one.

Lastly, Σκύθης is naturally an uncommon name for an Athenian, though found as such in an inscription. The name of his father, Ἀρμαρεῦς, does not occur elsewhere, except in Stephanus of Byzantium, who makes it mean 'an inhabitant of Harma' which he wrongly supposes to be a *deme* of Attica, whereas it was really the name of a part of the range of Parnes. (Abridged from A. Westermann's

Λαμπτρέύς^m, Σκύθης Ἀρματέως Κυδαθηναίους μαρτυροῦσι παρῆναι πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ Τεισίφ. Ἀχαρνεῖ, ὅτε προῦκαλεῖτο Φορμίον Ἀπολλόδωρον, εἰ μὴ φησιν ἀντίγραφα εἶναι τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Πασίωνος τὸ γραμματεῖον ὃ ἐνεβάλετο Φορμίων εἰς τὸν ἐχίνον, ἀνοίγειν τὰς διαθήκας τὰς Πασίωνος, ἃς παρεῖχεⁿ πρὸς τὸν διαιτητὴν Ἀμφίας ὁ Κηφισοφώντος κηδεστής. Ἀπολλόδωρον δὲ οὐκ ἐθέλιν ἀνοίγειν· εἶναι δὲ τὰδ^o ἀντίγραφα τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Πασίωνος.¹

Ἦκούσατε μὲν τῆς μαρτυρίας ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, 9

^m Λαμπρέύς Q (Bekker 1824). 'immo Λαμπρέύς' Z, et Bekker st.

ⁿ Reiske, coll. § 10, 46 § 5; παρῆχετο vulgo (quod testimonii spurii indicium putat Huettner).

^o τὰ Bekker (Dind.). ταῦτα (Dobree). τὰδ' (Sauppe, cf. *Arg. ἐστι δ' ἀντίγραφα τὰδε*). 'Sequebatur enim quod hic deest testimonium Pasionis, cf. § 10 ad fin.' Z.

Untersuchungen über die in die Attischen Redner eingelegten Urkunden, pp. 105—8.)

Blass, however, sees no ground for rejecting the documents in this speech; the names of the witnesses, as Westermann himself admits, are supported by the evidence of inscriptions (Blass *Att. Ber.* III 409). Their genuineness has been maintained in a dissertation by Kirchner, 1883; and attacked by Schucht, *De documentis oratoribus Atticis insertis*, 1892.

προῦκαλεῖτο...ἀνοίγειν] 'Challenged him (in the event of his denying that the document Phormion put into the box was a copy of Pasion's will), to open the will of Pasion which &c.' On ἐχίνον see note on Or. 54 § 27.

εἶναι τὰδ' ἀντίγραφα κ.τ.λ.] τὰ ἀντίγραφα τῶν διαθηκῶν cannot be construed as the subject, and unless we accept either τὰδ' or ταῦτ' for τὰ we must rather

awkwardly get the predicate out of τὰ ἀντίγραφα. The speaker himself expresses the sense better in §§ 10, 23 (Westermann, *u. s.* p. 108).

§§ 9—14. It is deposed that Phormion challenged me to open the will, produced (it is alleged) before the arbitrator; that I refused the challenge and would not open the 'will'; that the document to which they depose is a counterpart of the original will; and then follows the copy.

Let us examine this evidence. In the first place, why should one have refused to open the document?

'Oh! to prevent the jury from hearing the terms of the will.'

But, I reply, the witnesses deposed to the will as well as to the challenge, and thus the jury would hear the terms of the 'will' publicly recited from the 'copy' whether I opened it or not. What was I to gain by refusing? Why! even if they had

νομίζω δ' ὑμᾶς, εἰ καὶ μηδὲν τῶν ἄλλων αἰσθάνεσθέ
 πω, τοῦτό γ' αὐτὸ θαυμάζειν, τὸ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν τῆς
 μαρτυρίας εἶναι πρόκλησιν, τὴν δὲ τελευτὴν διαθή-
 κην. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἔγωγ' οἶμαι δεῖν, ἐπειδὴν, ὃ τῶν με-
 μαρτυρημένων ὥσπερ κεφάλαιόν ἐστ', ἐπιδείξω ψευ-
 δος ὄν, τηνικαὺτ' ἤδη καὶ περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ποιείσθαι
 10 τοὺς λόγους. ἔστι δὲ μεμαρτυρημένον αὐτοῖς προκα-

given no challenge, and had made a mere assertion, and if some one had produced a document purporting to be Pasion's will, it would have been my interest to challenge them and to open the will. In this case, (1) had the contents differed from the terms of the deposition, I should have appealed to the bystanders to bear witness to the discrepancy, which would have been a strong proof that the rest of their case was got up for a purpose. (2) Had the contents agreed, I should have required the producer himself to give evidence. Had he consented, I should have had in him a responsible witness; had he declined, here again I should have had sufficient proof that the affair was a fabrication. On this hypothesis, I should have had to deal with one witness only, instead of with many (as my opponents have made it out); and of course I should have preferred the former, and so would every one else. For where (as here) there is room for cool calculation, no one would be so foolish as to abandon his own interests and do what would damage his case. And yet, by deposing that I refused to open the 'will,' these witnesses represented me as doing what is improbable, unreasonable, and contrary to all experience.

In brief, the first point which the plaintiff attempts to make in proving the evidence to be false, is that, assuming he was challenged to open the 'will,' he sees no reason why he should have refused a challenge which it would have been to his interest to accept. On the other side, it may be noticed that the plaintiff had a strong reason for refusing to open the 'will,' and thus give express recognition to an important document, the contents of which, as he himself says elsewhere (§ 21), were detrimental to his own interests. (A. Schaefer, *Dem.* III 2, p. 171.) So far, the case clearly tends against Apollodorus.

9. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ'... 'Nevertheless,' 'however,' 'not but that.' The ellipse which this combination of particles always involves may be here supplied by some such words as οὐ μὴν (ὑμᾶς τοῦτο χρὴ θαυμάζειν) or (παράλειπεν τοῦτο χρὴ) ἀλλ' ἔγωγε κ.τ.λ. Kühner's *Gk. Gr.* § 535, 7.

τῶν μεμαρτ.—κεφάλ.] sc. ἐμὲ οὐκ ἐθέλειν ἀνοίγειν. Cf. 21 § 18 δύο ταῦθ' ὥσπερ κεφάλαι' ἐφ' ἅπασιν...ἐπέθηκεν.—ψευδός ὄν, § 41. ψευδός is not found in *Dem.*—τηνικαὺτα sc. in §§ 15—28.—ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόγους, *verba facere*; ποιείσθαι λόγους, *agere, disceptare cum aliquo* (Huettner).

λείσθαι Φορμίων' ἀνοίγειν τὰς διαθήκας, ἃς παρέχειν
 πρὸς τὸν διαιτητὴν Τεισίαν' Ἀμφίαν τὸν Κηφισοφών-
 τος κηδεστήν· ἐμὲ δ' οὐκ ἐθέλειν ἀνοίγειν· εἶναι δ'
 ἃς αὐτοὶ μεμαρτυρήκασι διαθήκας ἀντυγράφους ἐκεί-
 νων. εἴθ' ἢ διαθήκη γέγραπται. ἐγὼ τοίνυν περὶ μὲν 11
 τοῦ προκαλεῖσθαι μ' ἢ μὴ ταῦτα Φορμίων' οὐδέν πω
 λέγω, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ τὰς διαθήκας ἀληθεῖς ἢ ψευδεῖς
 εἶναι, ἀλλ' αὐτίχ' ὑμᾶς περὶ τούτων διδάξω· ἀλλ', ἃ
 μεμαρτυρήκασι, μὴ μ' ἐθέλειν τὸ γραμματεῖον ἀνοί-
 γειν, ὥδι δὴ σκοπεῖτε^ρ. τοῦ τις ἂν εἴνεκ' ἢ ἐφενγεν ἀνοί-
 1105 γειν τὸ γραμματεῖον; ἢ ἡ διαθήκη νῆ Δία μὴ φανερά.
 γένοιτο τοῖς δικασταῖς. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν μὴ προσεμαρτύ- 12
 ρουν τῇ προκλήσει τὴν διαθήκην οὗτοι, λόγον εἶχε
 τιν' ἂν τὸ φεύγειν ἔμ' ἀνοίγειν τὸ γραμματεῖον· προσ-
 μαρτυρούντων δὲ τούτων καὶ τῶν δικαστῶν ὁμοίως

^ρ ὥδι δὴ σκοπεῖτε *vulgo per se positum, a Blassio autem cum sequentibus verbis coniunctum, cum antecedentibus coniuncti.*

^ε εἴνεκεν *Z cum codd.; ἔνεκα Dind.*

10. *ἃς παρέχειν*] *sc. μαρτυροῦσι.* For the infinitive in the relative clause influenced by the principal verb, cf. Or. 36 § 25.

εἴθ' ἢ διαθήκη γέγραπται] 'Then follows a copy of the will,' or (with Kennedy) 'and then the will is set out.' 'Deinde sequitur (in testimonio eorum) testamentum exscriptum, sequitur exemplum testamenti.' See-ger, *Classical Journ.* LX p. 267. Cf. Dem. 9 § 42 *εἴθ' ἢ αἴτια γέγραπται.*

11. *περὶ...ὑπὲρ*] These prepositions are here, as often, practically synonymous. Cf. *infra* § 50, *Fals. Leg.* § 94, p. 371, οὐ περὶ τοῦ εἰ ποιητέον εἰρήνην... ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποῖαν τινα, Or. 4 § 43, &c.

τοῦ τις ἂν εἴνεκ' ἐφενγεν κ.τ.λ.]

'What reason would any one have had for declining, &c.'

'*Malim ἔνεκεν καὶ ἐφενγεν... Latine porro,*' says Dobree, who would similarly read in Or. 37 § 27, *τίνος γὰρ ἔνεκα καὶ ἐπειθον, 'ut in tali re usitatum est dicere'* (Cobet, *Nov. Lect.* 606).

νῆ Δία] Or. 36 § 39, and Or. 54 § 34 n.

12. *εἰ...μὴ προσεμαρτύρουν*] 'Had they not deposed to the will, as well as to the challenge, I might reasonably have declined to open the document (purporting to be a copy of the will): but, as they actually deposed to both, and as the jury would have to hear the will whether I opened it or not, what was the use then of my refusing to open it?'

ἀκουσομένων, τί ἦν μοι κέρδος τὸ μὴ θέλειν^α; οὐδὲ ἐν δήπου. αὐτὸ γὰρ τοῦναντίον ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, κἂν εἰ μὴδὲν προῦκαλοῦνθ' οὗτοι, λόγῳ δ' ἐχρῶντο 13 μόνον, καὶ παρείχεν τις αὐτοῖς γραμματεῖον ὡς διαθήκην, ἐμὸν ἦν τὸ προκαλεῖσθαι καὶ κελεύειν ἀνοίγειν^τ ταύτην, ἵν' εἰ μὲν ἄλλ' ἅττα τῶν ὑπὸ τούτων μεμαρτυρημένων ἦν τὰκεῖ γεγραμμένα, μάρτυρας εὐθὺς τῶν περιεστηκότων πολλοὺς ποιησάμενος, τεκμηρίῳ τούτῳ καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ὡς κατασκευάζουσιν, ἐχρώμην. εἰ δὲ ταῦτ'^β ἐνῆν, τὸν παρασχόντ' αὐτὸν ἤξιουν μαρτυρεῖν. ἐβελήσαντος μὲν γ'^γ ὑπεύθυνον ἐλάμβανον, εἰ

^α Cf. § 15. ^τ ἀνοίγειν *vulg.* (Dind.). κελεύειν ἀνοίγειν Q (γρ. in margine). 'recte, opinor; sin, deleam καὶ ante ἀνοίγειν' G. H. Schaefer. ^β ταῦτ' Reiske; ταῦτα *vulg.* (Dind.).

^γ μὲν γ' *codd.*; μὲν γὰρ Baiter, Dind.

κἂν εἰ] The ἂν strictly belongs to the apodosis ἐμὸν ἦν, but is here, as often, put as early as possible. Cf. Or. 36 § 42, οἶμαι...κἂν εἰ...λέγοι, κάλλιον εἶναι, 19 § 282; 21 § 51; 24 § 109. Sometimes the construction of the apodosis shows that κἂν εἰ is regarded as much the same as καὶ εἰ, e.g. Plato Meno 72 c κἂν εἰ πολλὰ καὶ παντοδαπὰ εἰσω, ἐν γέ τι εἶδος ταῦτ' ἅπασαι ἔχουσι. Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* § 398, p. 210. Buttmann calls this 'ἂν *consopitum*,' where its force is, as it were, dormant. It is peculiar to the later or middle Attic.

§ 13. ἵν—ἐχρώμην] § 17; Or. 36 § 47, ἵνα—ἐφαίνετο n.

ἄλλ' ἅττα τῶν κ.τ.λ.] = ἄλλ' ἅττα ἢ τὰ, i.e. 'had the contents of the alleged will been different from the terms deposed to by these witnesses.' For this rather uncommon use of ἄλλος with gen. (like ἕτερος, ἀλλότριος, διάφορος) cf. Xen. Mem. iv

4 § 25 πότερον τοὺς θεοὺς ἡγῶ τὰ δίκαια νομοθετεῖν ἢ ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων. ἀλλότριος is so used in Dem. 18 § 182, but I cannot find any similar use of ἄλλος in Demosthenes.—Dobree suggests ἄλλ' ἅττα ἀντὶ τῶν.

τεκμηρίῳ κ.τ.λ.] *sc.* τούτῳ ἐχρώμην τεκμηρίῳ ὡς καὶ τὰλλα κατασκευάζουσι.—In the next clause αὐτὸν ('to give evidence himself') is contrasted with the several witnesses, οἱ περὶ Στέφανον.

ἐβελήσαντος μὲν] i.e. εἰ μὲν ἠθέλησε, contrasted with εἰ δ' ἐφευγε. We should naturally expect ἐβελήσαντα, as the use of gen. absolute, in reference to the same person as the acc. ὑπεύθυνον, is somewhat exceptional, the rule being that the gen. absolute is generally found only when there is no other case in the sentence to which the participle might attach itself. Cf. however, Xen. Cyr. i 4 § 2 ἀσθενήσαντος αὐτοῦ (*sc.*

δ' ἔφευγε, πάλιν αὐτὸ τοῦθ' ἱκανὸν τεκμήριον ἦν μοι τοῦ πεπλάσθαι τὸ πρᾶγμα. καὶ δὴ καὶ συνέβαιεν ἐκείνως μὲν ἔν' εἶναι, πρὸς δὲ τὰ πράγματα[†] ἐγίγνετό μοι, ὡς δ' οὗτοι μεμαρτυρήκασιν, πρὸς πολλούς. ἔστιν οὖν ὅστις ἂν[‡] ὑμῶν ταῦθ' εἴλετο; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδέν' ἡγοῦμαι. οὐ τοίνυν οὐδὲ κατ' ἄλλου πιστεύειν ἔστέ¹⁴ δίκαιοι. καὶ γὰρ ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅσοις μὲν πρόσ-
εστιν ὀργὴ τῶν πραττομένων ἢ λῆμμά τι κέρδους[‡] ἢ

[‡] ἂν om. codd.; addidit Dobree.

[†] fere λῆμμα idem est quod κέρδος (52 § 26), unde conici liceat verba τι κέρδους delenda esse' (Huettnr).

τοῦ πάππου) οὐδέποτε ἀπέλιπε τὸν πάππον. (Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* § 494 b, Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 181 R. 6.)

ὑπεύθυνον] Liable to a prosecution for false witness. Found in Dem. with ποιῆν, διδόναι, παρέχειν, καθιστάναι, but not with λαμβάνειν (Huettnr).

πεπλάσθαι] 18 § 10; 28 § 9; 38 § 9.

συνέβαιεν κ.τ.λ.] Kennedy translates: 'And the result was, that in that way, I had one person to deal with.' The conditional is only implied and not directly expressed, in other words συνέβαιεν (like ἔξιλον... ἐλάμβανον... ἦν above) is put without ἂν.—'Μαλὶν καὶ δὴ κὰν συνέβαιεν et μοι ἔστιν οὖν ὅστις ἂν ὑμῶν,' says Dobree, comparing § 33 bis, and also proposing in § 34 τίς γὰρ ἂν ἀνθρώπων. The last two emendations are accepted in Dindorf's text.

[All the imperfects in this remarkable sentence, which does not read altogether like the style of Demosthenes, depend on the preceding ἦν, 'in which case it would have happened that, &c.' The addition of ἂν would be quite out of place here, though it is necessary in the

clause ἔστιν οὖν ὅστις ἂν ὑμῶν, which passes into quite a different construction. P.]

ἐκείνως] 'In the former case,' lit. 'in that other way,' under the hypothesis just mentioned (as opposed to the fact ὡς οὗτοι μεμαρτυρήκασιν), sc. ἐλ τὸν παρὰσχόντ' ἔξιλον μαρτυρεῖν, including the subsequent subdivision of that supposition into the two further hypotheses, ἐθέλησαντος μὲν κ.τ.λ. and ἐλ δ' ἔφευγε κ.τ.λ. πρὸς πολλούς] sc. τὰ πράγματα γενέσθαι μοι.

14. οὐ...οὐδὲ κατ' ἄλλου πιστεύειν] 'Well then, you cannot fairly believe it of any one else either.'

ὅσοις...τῶν πραττομένων] The participle is best taken not as gen. after ὀργή but after ὅσοις, which is neuter. Cf. § 15 ὅσα...τῶν πεπραγμένων. 'In every course of action attended by anger, or by getting of gain, or by any exasperation ('keen resentment,' 'strong provocation'), or by a spirit of jealousy, one man may act in one way, another in another, according to his individual character.'

λῆμμα] 49 § 57 τῶν ἄλλων λημμάτων τοῦ ἀργυρίου.

παροξυσμός ἡ φιλονικία^π, ταῦτα μὲν ἄλλος ἂν ἄλλως πράξειε πρὸς τὸν αὐτοῦ τρόπον· ὅσοις δὲ τούτων μὲν μηδέν, λογισμὸς δ' ἐφ' ἡσυχίας τοῦ συμφέροντος, τίς οὕτως ἄφρων ὅστις ἂν τὰ συνοίσοντ' ἀφείς, ἐξ ὧν κάκιον ἐμελλεν ἀγωνιεῖσθαι, ταῦτ' ἔπραξεν; ἂ γὰρ 1106 οὐτ' εἰκότ' οὐτ' εὐλογ' οὐτ' ἂν ἔπραξεν οὐδὲ εἰς^κ, ταῦθ' οὗτοι μεμαρτυρήκασι περὶ ἡμῶν.

^π φιλονικία vulg.

^κ οὐδὲ εἰς Bl.; οὐδεὶς vulgo.

παροξυσμός] This word, found twice in the New Testament (Hebr. x 24, Acts xv 39), is not used again by Demosthenes, nor indeed does it appear to occur elsewhere in the sense of 'exasperation' in any of the earlier Greek writers. In the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, 1243 (Liddell & Scott), it is a medical term, in the sense perpetuated in our 'paroxysm.' The verb however is found in Or. 21 (Meid.) § 2 ὀργισθῆ καὶ παρώξυνθῃ, 57 (Eubul.) § 49 ἡ πόλις πᾶσα...ὀργιζομένη παρώξυντο, ib. § 2, Or. 47 (Euerg.) § 19; also the adj. in Or. 20 (Lept.) § 105 λόγοι παροξυντικοὶ πρὸς τὸ... πείσαι.

λογισμὸς κ.τ.λ. 'A calm calculation of one's interest.' λ. τῶν πραγμάτων (18 § 229), τῶν ἔργων (18 § 231), τοῦ κινδύνου (16 § 30).

§§ 15—19. Again, the witnesses depose to a Challenge as well as to a Will. Now Challenges are meant to meet the case of those transactions, which it is otherwise impossible to bring before the court. In the present case, what call was there for a Challenge? The arbitration took place in Athens, and they have deposed that the original will was produced before the

arbitrator. If this was true, they ought to have put the original will into the box and the producer should have proved it by evidence. In that case the jury, after weighing the credibility of the deposition and inspecting the seals of the will, would have decided accordingly; and, had I thought myself wronged by the verdict, I might have proceeded against the deponent in question. But, as it is, no single witness has undertaken the whole responsibility; no! they have cleverly divided it, by one witness (Cephisophon) deposing to having a document inscribed 'Pasion's Will'; and another (Amphias), to having produced it after being sent to do so by the former witness; but whether it was genuine or not, was 'more than he knew.'—In fact, Stephanus and his friends made the Challenge a mere mask to enable them to depose to a will, so that the jury were led to believe that the will was my father's, and I myself was debarred from being heard on my wrongs, and so that by these very means my opponents might ultimately be convicted of having given false evidence—a result which they hardly expected.

Οὐ τοίνυν μόνον ἐξ ὧν ἐμέ μὴ θέλειν^γ τὸ γραμμα- 15
 τείον ἀνοίγειν μεμαρτυρήκασιν, γνοίῃ τις ἂν αὐτοὺς ὅτι
 ψεύδονται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρόκλησιν ὁμοῦ διαθήκη
 μαρτυρεῖν. οἶμαι γὰρ ἅπαντας ὑμᾶς εἰδέναι, ὅτι ὅσα μὴ
 δυνατόν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀγαγεῖν ἐστὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων,
 τούτων προκλήσεις εὐρέθησαν. οἷον βασανίζειν οὐκ 16
 ἔστιν ἐναντίον ὑμῶν· ἀνάγκη τούτου πρόκλησιν εἶναι.

^γ θέλειν S (Bl.); ἐθέλειν vulgo.

15. μὴ θέλειν] ἐθέλω is the proper form in Attic prose, θέλω in Attic verse, but the latter is occasionally found in Dem. in such formulæ as ἂν θεὸς θέλῃ. (See Veitch *Gk. Vds.*) It may also be used when a vowel precedes.

προκλήσεις] *Harpor.* s. v. εἰώθεσαν ὅποτε δικάζοντο τινες, ἐξαιτεῖν ἐνίοτε θεραπαίνας ἢ θεράποντας εἰς βάσανον ἢ εἰς μαρτυρίαν τοῦ πράγματος, καὶ τοῦτο ἐκαλεῖτο προκαλεῖσθαι, τὸ δὲ γραμματεῖον τὸ περὶ τούτου γραφόμενον ὠνομάζετο πρόκλησις. παρὰ πολλοῖς δὲ ἐστὶ ρήτορις. *Δημοσθένης* δ' ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου καὶ περὶ ὧν πρόκλησις γίνεται δηλοῖ. *Hermann, Public Antiquities*, § 141, 20; *Meier & Schömann*, p. 871 Lips.

16. οἷον...οἷον] 54 § 17 οἷον...πάλιν.

βασανίζειν οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐναντίον ὑμῶν] In *Dobree's Adversaria*, we have the suggestive note 'Qu. interrog. Qu. the fact.' As a general rule doubtless this examination of slaves took place in private, before a magistrate or arbitrator or other authorized person, in the presence of a number of bystanders either concerned as witnesses or merely present out of curiosity (Or. 47 § 12); and the text as it stands would seem to imply that ad-

ministration of torture in open court was not allowed.—We find *Aeschines* (*Fals. Leg.* § 126) proposing to 'question' certain slaves in public: ἀγωμεν δὲ καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας καὶ παραδιδόμεν εἰς βάσανον...παρῆσται δὲ ἡδὴ ὁ δῆμος καὶ βασανιεῖ ἐναντίον ὑμῶν, ἂν κελεύητε...κάλει μοι τοὺς οἰκέτας δεῦρο ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα... At this point (it is important to notice) follows a Challenge which *Demosthenes* declines. Thus we have a proposal only, and it may be concluded from ἂν κελεύητε, that even if the Challenge had been accepted, the court would have had to give a special order for such departure from ordinary usage.

Again in [Dem.] Or. 47 κατὰ Εὐέργων ψευδομαρτυριῶν § 17, we read: εἶδε αὐτὸν, εἶπερ ἀληθὴ ἦν ἃ φασιν αὐτὸν προκαλεῖσθαι, κληρουμένων τῶν δικαστηρίων κομισαντα τὴν ἀνθρωπον, λαβόντα τὸν κήρυκα, κελεύειν ἐμέ, εἰ βουλοίμην, βασανίζειν, καὶ μάρτυρας τοὺς δικαστὰς εἰσίνοντας ποιῆσθαι ὡς ἐτοιμὸς ἐστὶ παραδοῦναι (cf. ib. § 6). But it would be idle to suppose that this passage proves that the torture might take place in open court; all that is meant is that the defendant might have produced the girl, when the court was about to sit, challenged the plaintiff to 'ques-

οἶον εἴ τι πέπρακται καὶ γέγον' ἔξω πον τῆς χώρας· ἀνάγκη καὶ τούτου πρόκλησιν εἶναι, πλεῖν ἢ βαδίζειν οὐ τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἐπράχθη· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν τοιούτων. ὅπου δ' αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα' ἐφ' αὐτῶν ἔστιν ὑμῖν ἐμφανῇ ποιῆσαι, τί ἦν ἀπλούστερον ἢ ταυτ' ἀγειν εἰς μέ-
 17 σου; Ἀθήνησι μὲν τοίνυν ὁ πατὴρ ἐτελεύτησεν οὐμός, ἐγγίγνετο δ' ἡ δίαίτ' ἐν τῇ ποικίλῃ στοᾷ, μεμαρτυρή-
 κασι δ' οὗτοι παρέχειν τὸ γραμματεῖον Ἀμφίαν πρὸς τὸν διαιτητὴν. οὐκοῦν εἵπερ ἀληθὲς ἦν, ἐχρῆν αὐτὸ

tion' her, and called on the jurors to bear witness that he was ready to hand her over to be tortured in the usual manner and not in public court.—Cf. Meier & Schömann, p. 895 Lips.

οἶον—ἔξω τῆς χώρας] As an illustration of this form of Challenge, we find in Or. 32 the plaintiff (Zenothemis) borrowing money in Syracuse (§ 4) and the defendant challenging him at Athens to sail to Syracuse and appear before the authorities there (§ 18). Cf. *ex iure manum consertum voco* in Cicero *pro Murena* § 26 (with Mr Heitland's note).

πλεῖν ἢ βαδίζειν] Here, as often, contrasted with one another, as the ordinary words for 'going by sea or by land,' Fals. Leg. § 164 οὐτ' ἐπελγεσθαι βαδίζουσιν οὐτε πλεῖν αὐτοῖς ἐπ-
 ῆει, and § 181.

ὅπου] 'since,' or 'in a case where'; 22 § 11 ὅπου δ' αὐτεῖν οὐκ ἔφ, πῶς οὐ σφόδρα δοῦναι γε κωλύει;

17. ἐτελεύτησεν] B.C. 370; Or. 46 § 13.

ποικίλῃ στοᾷ] 'The painted portico.' So called from its pictures, representing the legendary wars of Athens and the battle of Marathon. See Or. 59 (Neaser.) § 94 and Aeschin.

Ctesiph. § 186. As is well known, it was this portico which gave the name of Stoics to the followers of Zeno of Citium. Persius III 53 *quaeque docet sapiens braccatis illita Medis Porticus*. It is placed east of the market of the Cerameicus in Curtius, *Text der sieben Karten* p. 35.

The public arbitrators had particular buildings assigned them according to the tribe to which they belonged: thus in Or. 47 § 12 the arbitration takes place in the Heliaea, οἱ γὰρ τὴν Οἰνηίδα καὶ τὴν Ἐρεχθίδα διαιτῶντες ἐνταῦθα κάθηται.

ἐχρῆν] As usual, without *ἀν*. We might have had *εἴπερ ἀληθὲς ἦν, ἐνέβαλεν ἀν τὸ γραμματεῖον*, implying *ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐνέβαλεν*, whereas the sentence as it stands does not require *ἀν* because it implies *not ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐχρῆν*, but *χρῆ μὲν ἐμβαλεῖν ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐνέβαλεν*. So also with *ὠφέλον*, *ἐμελλον*, *εἶδει*, *προσῆκεν*; 'sed multo latius patet haec ratio... Omnino, ubicunque non potest contrarium opponi, recte abest particula.' Hermann *de particula ἀν* § XII. On a similar principle we have *τί ἦν ἀπλούστερον* above, which follows the analogy of *δικαιον ἦν*, *εἰκός ἦν*, &c.

τὸ γραμματεῖον εἰς τὸν ἐχίνον ἐμβαλεῖν καὶ τὸν παρ-
έχοντα μαρτυρεῖν, ἵν' ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τοῦ τὰ σημεῖ
ἰδεῖν οἱ μὲν δικάσται τὸ πρᾶγμ² ἔγνωσαν, ἐγὼ δ', εἴ
τις ἡδίκηει μ', ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἦα· νῦν δ' εἰς μὲν οὐδεὶς ὄλον 18
τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἀνεδέξατο, οὐδὲ μεμαρτύρηκεν ἀπλῶς, ὥς
ἂν τις τὰ ληθῇ μαρτυρήσειε, μέρος δ' ἕκαστος, ὥς δὴ
σοφὸς καὶ διὰ τούτ' οὐ δώσων δίκην, ὁ μὲν γραμματεῖον
ἔχειν ἐφ' ᾧ γεγράφθαι διαθήκη Πασίωνος, ὁ δὲ πεμ-
φθεὶς ὑπὸ τούτου παρέχειν τούτ', εἰ δ' ἀληθὲς ἢ ψευ-
1107 dos, οὐδὲν εἰδέναι. οἰδὶ δὲ τῇ προκλήσει χρησάμενοι 19
παραπετάσματι, διαθήκας ἐμαρτύρησαν, ὥς ἂν μάλισθ'

* τὰ δίκαια γρ. FQ; cf. 25 § 4.

τὰ σημεῖα] Or. 42 §§ 2, 8. Probably the seals attached to the will (cf. Becker's *Charicles*, Sc. ix note 14), and not those on the deposition-case or ἐχίνος (as supposed in Stark's addenda to Hermann's *Privatalt.* § 65, 9). On the ἐχίνος cf. Or. 39 § 18 *σεσημασμένων τῶν ἐχίνων*, and note on Or. 54 § 27. For the opening of the seals of a will, see Ar. Vesp. 584 κλάειν ἡμεῖς μακρὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰπόντες τῇ διαθήκῃ, καὶ τῇ κόγχῃ τῇ πάνυ σεμνῶς τοῖς σημείοισιν ἐπούση.

ἦα] 'perhaps old Attic, Plat. Theaet. 180, Rep. 449' Veitch, *Gk. Vds.* s.v. εἶμι. Cf. Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gr.*, I 2 § 292, 3. As *first* person ἦει is rare, but *prosḗen* is not. In § 6 we have had ἀπῆεν. See Cobet, *Variae Lect.* p. 307.

18. εἰς...οὐδεὶς] 'No single witness has accepted the whole responsibility'; cf. § 38 *διελκοντο τὰ δικάσματα*. εἰς οὐδεὶς is a much stronger negative than οὐδεὶς. Or. 21 (Midias) § 12 *ἐν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἐφ' ᾧ...οὐ δίκαιος ὧν ἀπολωλέναι φανήσεται*. Cf. Fals. Leg. § 201, *ἐν οὐδ' ὅτι οὖν*, Thuc. II.

15 § 2.

ὁ μὲν...ὁ δὲ] Cephisophon (§§ 21, 22)...Amphias (ὁ Κηφισοφώντος κηδεστής, §§ 10, 17).—The subject of ἕκαστος (ὁ μὲν...ὁ δὲ) is μεμαρτύρηκε implied by the former part of the sentence. This is all that is meant by Dobree's punctuation '*Distingue* ὁ δὲ, πεμφθεὶς,' to show that πεμφθεὶς is subordinate to παρέχειν and is not to be taken with ὁ δὲ. Trans. 'another, that he produced the will on being sent by him (Cephisophon).'

19. παραπετάσματι] sc. προφάσει (46 § 9 *πρόφασιν...τὴν πρόκλησιν*), προσχήματι (5 § 6), as a 'cloak,' or 'pretext,' lit. a 'screen' or 'curtain.' Plat. Protag. 316 *ἐν ταῖς τέχναις ταύταις παραπετάσμασιν ἐχρήσαντο*, immediately after *προσχῆμα ποιέεισθαι καὶ προκαλύπτεισθαι*.

ὥς ἂν μάλισθ' οἱ μὲν δικάσται...ἐπίστευσαν...ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπεκλείσθην...οἱ τοὶ δὲ φωραθεῖεν... This sentence, as it stands in the mss, can only mean 'The present witnesses (Stephanus, &c.) used the challenge as a pretext for giving evidence of a will,

οἱ μὲν^a δικάσται ταύτην τὴν διαθήκην ἐπίστευσαν τοῦ πατρὸς εἶναι, ἐγὼ δ' ἀπεκλείσθην τοῦ λόγου τυχεῖν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀδικοῦμαι, οὗτοι δὲ φωραθεῖεν τὰ ψευδῆ μεμαρτυρηκότες. καίτοι τό γ' ἐναντίον ᾤοντο τούτου. ἵνα δ' εἰδῇθ' ὅτι ταῦτ'^b ἀληθῆ λέγω, λαβὲ τὴν τοῦ Κηφισοφῶντος μαρτυρίαν.

^a addidit Bl. coll. 46 § 9.

^b ὅτι ταῦτ' Bl.; ταῦτα ὅτι (syllabis brevibus) codices.

in the very way in which the court *would have* believed that the will was my father's, and I *should have been* debarred from getting a hearing, and in which my opponents *would now be* palpably convicted of giving false evidence.' This makes nonsense, as the jury in the former trial *did* believe the witnesses, and Apollodorus *was* debarred from speaking. ἄν is quite out of place with ἐπίστευσαν and ἀπεκλείσθην, but not so with φωραθεῖεν (which cannot here be taken as a simple optative expressing a wish). It thus appears that we should (with G. H. Schaefer) remove ἄν from the aorist indicative and place it with the aor. optative, and read as follows: ὥς (or ὥσθ') οἱ δικάσται...ἐπίστευσαν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπεκλείσθην...οὗτοι δ' ἄν μάλιστα φωραθεῖεν. The sense thus gained is fairly satisfactory: 'the witnesses combined the attestation of a challenge with the attestation of a will (made the former a pretext for the latter). The immediate result was that the jury in the previous trial believed the will was really my father's and therefore decided against me without giving me a hearing on my present wrongs. The ultimate result was that by that very means my opponents would be clearly

convicted of having given false evidence.'

Hermann attempts to explain the passage by the following translation:

'*Illi vero, provocationis prae-textu usi, de testamento testati sunt eo modo, quo facillime iudices hoc patris testamentum esse crederent, ego autem ab oranda causa mea excludi debebam*[?], *ipsi vero—falsa testati esse deprehenderentur; atqui contrarium sperabant.* Illa enim οὗτοι δὲ (hic voce paulum subsistit orator) φωραθεῖεν τὰ ψευδῆ μεμαρτυρηκότες, ironice dicta esse patet' (*Opuscula* iv 27, de particula ἄν i 7).

Dobree says: 'Sensus est: ita rem administrarunt, ut tunc quidem iudices deciperent; postea autem hoc palam fieret, quamvis id non praeviderent.—Qu. de modorum permutatione. Similis locus F. Leg. 424. 16' τοσοῦτ' ἀπέχουσι τοῦ τοιοῦτον τι ποιεῖν, ὥστε θαυμάζουσι καὶ ζηλοῦσι καὶ βούλουτ' ἄν αὐτὸς ἕκαστος τοιοῦτος εἶναι.

[I suggest ὥς ἄν εἰ μάλιστα] οἱ δικάσται, and perhaps οὗτοι γε infra (though οὗτοι δὲ might mean 'yet these' &c.). 'They gave their evidence so, that if the dicasts were ever so much persuaded, and I was stopped from further proceedings then, yet they will be detected in

ΜΑΡΤΤΡΙΑ.

ᾠΚηφισοφῶν Κεφαλίωνος^d Ἀφιδναῖος μαρτυρεῖ καταλειφθῆναι αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς γραμματεῖον, ἐφ' ᾧ ἐπιγεγράφαι διαθήκη Πασίωνος.^e

^e *testimonium om. S; uncis incl. Z, Dind.*

^d Κεφαλίωνος Bl.; Κεφάλωνος codices (Dind.).

having lied.' ὡς ἂν φωραθεῖεν is a virtual synonym of ὥστε φωραθῆναι. Cf. Plat. Phaedr. p. 230 B καὶ ὡς ἀκμὴν ἔχει τῆς ἀνθης, ὡς ἂν εὐδέστατον παρέχῃ τὸν τόπον, 'see how this willow is in full blossom, so as to fill the place with fragrance!' Symp. p. 187 D τοῖς μὲν κοσμοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ὡς ἂν κοσμώτεροι γίγνοντο οἱ μήπω ὄντες, δεῖ χαρίεσθαι. For the use of δὲ in apodosis, cf. Or. 21 (Mid.) p. 547 § 100 εἰ δὲ τις πένης μὴδὲν ἡδικῆκώς ταῖς ἐσχάταις συμφοραῖς ἀδικῶς ὑπὸ τούτου περιπέπτωκε, τοῦτ' οὐδ' οὐδὲ συνοργισθήσεσθε; P.]

ἂν et ad ἐπίστευσαν et ad φωραθεῖεν pertinet, verbis ἐγὼ—ἀδικοῦμαι interpositis: ea ratione testati sunt, qua maxime iudices crederent,—ego autem impeditus sum, ne causam meam dicerem,—isti autem falsi testimonii coarguantur' (Huettnr).

§§ 19—23. To prove this, take the evidence of Cephisophon. He deposes to a document having been left him by my father, inscribed 'Pasion's Will'; thinking that to depose to this only was a mere trifle, and that he could not safely go so far as to add (what in itself would have been a simple matter) 'that this was the document produced by the deponent.'—Now, had Phormion's name appeared outside, the deponent might reasonably have kept the document for Phormion; further, had it really been en-

dorsed 'Pasion's Will,' it would have belonged to me by inheritance like the rest of my father's property, and I should of course have appropriated it, feeling that, with a lawsuit before me, the will, if its terms were those alleged, would be rather detrimental to my interests. The fact that, in spite of the alleged endorsement, it has been produced to Phormion, not to myself, and been let alone by me, proves the forgery of the will and the falsehood of the deposition of Cephisophon. However, I dismiss him for the present, especially as he has given no evidence on the contents of the will, which by the way is a strong proof of the falsehood of the deposition of Stephanus and his friends. Cephisophon, the very person who deposes to having the document, did not dare to depose to its identity with that produced by Phormion; and yet the present witnesses (Stephanus and his friends) have declared that it is a copy of the other, though they cannot claim to have been present when the will was drawn up, never saw it opened before the arbitrator, and indeed have deposed that I refused to open it. If so, have they not clearly charged themselves with having given false evidence?

Μαρτυρία] The wording of this deposition is identical with that of the speech itself (§§ 18 and 20), with the exception of

- 20 Οὐκοῦν ἦν ἀπλοῦν ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί, τὸν ταῦτα μαρτυροῦντα προσμαρτυρῆσαι “εἶναι δὲ τὸ γραμματεῖον, ὃ αὐτὸς παρέχει, τοῦτο,” καὶ τὸ γραμματεῖον ἐμβαλεῖν. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν οἶμαι τὸ ψεῦδος ἡγεῖν ὀργῆς ἄξιον, καὶ δίκην ἂν ὑμᾶς παρ’ αὐτοῦ λαβεῖν, γραμματεῖον δ’ αὐτῷ καταλειφθῆναι μαρτυρῆσαι φαῦλον καὶ οὐδέεν. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτ’ αὐτὸ τὸ δηλοῦν καὶ κατηγο-
- 21 ροῦν ὅτι πᾶν τὸ πρῶγμα κατεσκευάκασιν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς διαθήκης “Πασίωνος καὶ Φορμίωνος” ἢ “πρὸς Φορμίωνα” ἢ τοιοῦτό τι, εἰκότως ἂν αὐτὴν ἐτήρει τοῦτῳ· εἰ δ’, ὥσπερ μεμαρτύρηκεν, ἐπὶ “διαθήκη Πασίωνος,” πῶς οὐκ ἂν ἀνηρήμην αὐτὴν ἐγώ, συνει-

the clause ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς (naturally suggested by καταλειφθῆναι), and the description of the witness as Κεφάλωνος (or Κεφαλίωνος) Ἀφιδναῖος. Κεφάλων is a parallel form of Κεφαλίων and is found elsewhere (Plut. Arat. 52). One Κηφισοφῶν Ἀφιδναῖος is mentioned in inscriptions as trierarch and commander of the fleet, and it has been proposed to identify him with the witness in this case, though the name of the trierarch's father is not given (Boeckh, *Seewesen* p. 442). The composer of the deposition may have been led to assign Cephisophon to Aphidna by a passage in Or. 59 κατὰ Νεάπας §§ 9—10, where a person of that name bribes one Stephanus of Eroeadae to charge Apollodorus with causing the death of a woman at Aphidna. (A. Westermann *u.s.* pp. 108—9, cf. § 8 *supra*.) The authenticity of the document is, however, confirmed by the fact that an inscription of the year 343 B.C. mentions Κηφισοφῶν Κεφαλίωνος Ἀφιδ-

ναῖος (C. I. A. II 1, 114 c 6 quoted by Kirchner p. 28).

20. ἐμβαλεῖν] sc. εἰς τὸν ἐχθρον, § 17.—ὀργή, the indignation of the court.—ἂν λαβεῖν depends, like the previous clause, on ἡγεῖτο.

γραμματεῖον δέ] ‘Whereas to give evidence of a document having been bequeathed to him was a trifle of no importance,’ Kennedy.

“Πασίωνος καὶ Φορμίωνος.”] ‘At ineptus Pasio fuisset, si hoc inscripsisset; de utrisque enim, et Phormione et filiis, in eo constituerat’ (Lortzing *Apoll.* p. 78).—ἐτήρει τοῦτῳ sc. Φορμίῳ. ‘If the inscription had been, *This belongs to Pasio, and to Phormion, or for Phormion, or anything of that sort, he would reasonably have kept it for him.*’

21. πῶς οὐκ ἂν ἀνηρήμην...] ‘I should of course have appropriated it.’ The plaintiff actually says that *if* the terms of the will were such as alleged and if it had been really inscribed ‘Pasion’s Will’ (διαθήκη is emphatic: ‘had the endorse-

δὼς μὲν ἐμαυτῷ μέλλοντι δικάζεσθαι, συνειδὼς δ' ὑπε-
 ναντίαν οὖσαν, εἴπερ ἦν τοιαύτη, τοῖς ἐμαυτῷ συμ-
 φέρουσι, κληρονόμος δ' ὦν καὶ ταύτης, εἴπερ ἦν τοῦμοῦ
 πατρός, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν^ο πατρῶων ὁμοίως; οὐκοῦν 22
 τῷ παρέχεσθαι μὲν Φορμίωνι, γεγραφῆναι δὲ Πασίω-
 1108 νος, εἰᾶσθαι δ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν, ἐξελέγχεται κατεσκευασμένη
 μὲν ἢ διαθήκη, ψευδῆς δ' ἢ τοῦ Κηφισοφώντος μαρ-
 τυρία. ἀλλ' ἐὼ Κηφισοφώντα· οὔτε γὰρ νῦν μοι πρὸς
 ἐκείνόν ἐστιν οὗτ' ἐμαρτύρησεν ἐκείνος περὶ τῶν ἐν
 ταῖς διαθήκαις ἐνόντων οὐδέν. καίτοι καὶ τοῦτο σκο- 23
 πείτε, ὅσον ἐστὶ τεκμήριον ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ
 τούτους τὰ ψευδῆ μεμαρτυρηκέναι. εἰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν αὐτὸς
 ἔχειν τὸ γραμματεῖον μαρτυρῶν οὐκ ἐτόλμησ' ἀντί-
 γραφ' εἶναι ἂ παρείχετο Φορμίων τῶν παρ' αὐτῷ

* *add.* Bl. coll. § 27; 19 § 78; 21 § 10; 24 § 153; 37 § 49; 52 § 13.

ment been, not merely, 'This is Pasion's,' but 'This is Pasion's will,' &c.), then he would certainly have claimed it as heir to his father's property and, finding it detrimental to his own interests, would have kept it close.' The effrontery of this statement is sufficiently startling.

As regards the phrase *διαθήκην ἀναιρεῖσθαι*, it may be noticed that in Isaeus Or. 6 (Philoct.) §§ 30—33, we have *πείθουσι τὸν Εὐκτῆμονα τὴν διαθήκην ἀνελεῖν ὡς οὐ χρησίμην οὖσαν τοῖς παισὶ* followed by ὁ Εὐκτῆμων *ἐλεγεν ὅτι βούλοιτ' ἀνελεῖσθαι τὴν διαθήκην* and *ποιησάμενος πολλοὺς μάρτυρας ὡς οὐκ ἐτι αὐτῷ κείτο ἡ διαθήκη, φέχετο ἀπίων*. Cf. also Isaeus Or. 1 (Cleonym.) § 14, *ἀσθενῶν... ἐβουλήθη ταύτας τὰς διαθήκας ἀνελεῖν*, where Schömann remarks 'ἀναιρεῖν est λύειν tollere, rescindere: ἀναιρεῖσθαι autem, de contractum testamentorum -

que tabulis, proprie est repetere ab eo, apud quem depositae fuerunt, quod fit a sublato.' In these passages, however, the phrase is used of a testator revoking his own will; here of an heir claiming his father's will, with a view to suppressing it. See note on Or. 34 § 31, and cf. 48 § 46.

22. *τῷ παρέχεσθαι Φορμίωνι*] 'By its being produced, not by, but to Phormion.'—*εἰᾶσθαι δ'* 'and yet let alone (not made away with) by myself.' (See last note.) The pf. pass. *εἰᾶσθαι* is apparently never used elsewhere. Or. 8 § 59 *εἰᾶσθαι*, 10 § 8 *εἰᾶθέντα*, Isocr. 4 § 97 *εἰᾶθησαν*.

23. *αὐτὸς ἔχειν*] 'That he had the document in his own keeping.'

παρείχετο] *παρέχεσθαι dicitur, qui sua causa, παρείχειν, qui alterius causa facit* (Huettnr).

μαρτυρῆσαι, οὗτοι δὲ οὐτ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὡς παρήσαν ἔχοιεν ἂν εἰπεῖν, οὐτ' ἀνοιχθὲν εἶδον πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ τὸ γραμματεῖον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μεμαρτυρήκασιν αὐτοὶ μὴ θέλειν ἔμ' ἀνοίγειν, ταῦθ' ὡς ἀντίγραφ' ἐστὶν ἐκείνων μεμαρτυρηκότες, τί ἄλλ' ἢ σφῶν αὐτῶν κατήγοροι γεγόνασιν ὅτι ψεύδονται;

- 24 Ἔτι τοίνυν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι πῶς[†] γέγραπται τις ἂν ἐξετάσας τὴν μαρτυρίαν, γνοίῃ παντελῶς τοῦτο μεμηχανημένους αὐτούς, ὅπως καὶ[‡] δικαίως καὶ ἀδίκως δόξει ταῦθ' ὁ πατὴρ οὐμὸς διαθέσθαι. λαβὲ δ' αὐτὴν τὴν μαρτυρίαν, καὶ λέγ' ἐπισχὼν οὐ ἂν σε κελεύω, ἵν' ἐξ αὐτῆς δεικνύω.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Μαρτυροῦσι παρῆναι πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ Τεισίᾳ, ὅτε προῦκαλεῖτο Φορμίων Ἀπολλόδωρον, εἰ μὴ φησιν ἀντίγραφα εἶναι τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Πασίωνος—

- 25 Ἐπίσχες. ἐνθυμείσθ' ὅτι “τῶν διαθηκῶν” γέγραπται “τῶν Πασίωνος.” καίτοι χρῆν τοὺς βουλομένους τᾷληθῇ μαρτυρεῖν, εἰ τὰ μάλιστ' ἐγίγνεθ' ἢ πρόκλη-

[†] ὡς *vulg.*; πῶς *propter hiatum* Bl. [‡] *add.* Bl. coll. 44 § 35; *Anadoc.* 1 § 135; *Arist. Plut.* 233, *Ach.* 373, *Eq.* 256.

ἐξ ἀρχῆς] Emphatic position, as in 9 § 25 ‘Were present in the first instance,’ as witnesses when Pasion made his will (cf. Meier & Schömann, p. 878 Lips.). But it may be remarked that, even supposing they were so present, it does not follow that they would know the contents of the document. (See note on Or. 46 § 2 and Becker’s *Charicles*, So. ix, note 18.)

§§ 24—26. Let us now examine the terms of the deposition, and we shall see that its object is to make it appear by any means, fair or foul, that my father made this will. It speaks of ‘the will of

Pasion’; whereas it ought to have run ‘the will which Phormion asserts to have been left by Pasion’; and you are aware that there is a vast difference between a thing being really true and Phormion’s saying so.

24. πῶς γέγραπται κ.τ.λ.] i.e. εἰ τις ἐξετάσει πῶς γέγραπται ἡ μαρτυρία, γνοίῃ κ.τ.λ. For πῶς after ἐξετάσει, cf. 23 § 196.

δικαίως καὶ ἀδίκως δόξει] ‘That rightly or wrongly it may appear that my father made this will.’ A singular expression, the adverbs belonging to δόξει and not to διαθέσθαι.

25. εἰ τὰ μάλιστ’] ‘If it

σις, ὡς οὐκ ἐγίγνετο, ἐκείνως μαρτυρεῖν. λέγε τὴν μαρτυρίαν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς πάλιν.

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ΜΑΡΤΤΡΙΑ.

Μαρτυροῦσι παρῆναι πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ Τεισίᾳ—

Μαρτυροῦμεν· παρῆμεν γὰρ δὴ. λέγε.

ὅτε προῦκαλεῖτο Φορμίων Ἀπολλόδωρον—

Καὶ τοῦτ', εἴπερ προῦκαλεῖτ', ὀρθῶς ἂν ἐμαρτύρουν.

εἰ μὴ φησιν ἀντίγραφα εἶναι τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Πασίωνος—

Ἐχ' αὐτοῦ. οὐδ' ἂν εἰς ἔτι δήπου τοῦτ' ἐμαρτύ- 26
ρησεν, εἰ μὴ τις καὶ παρὴν διατιθεμένῳ τῷ πατρὶ τῷ
ἐμφ· ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ἂν εἶπε “τί δ' ἡμεῖς ἴσμεν, εἴ τινές
“εἰσι διαθήκαι Πασίωνος;” καὶ γράφειν ἂν αὐτὸν
ἠξίωσεν, ὥσπερ^{ss} ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς προκλήσεως^h “εἰ μὴ
“φημ' ἐγὼ ἀντίγραφα εἶναι τῶν διαθηκῶν,” οὕτως
“ὦν φησι Φορμίων Πασίωνα καταλιπεῖν,” οὐ “τῶν
“Πασίωνος.” τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ἦν εἶναι διαθήκας μαρ-
τυρεῖν ὅπερ ἦν τούτοις βούλημα, ἐκεῖνο δὲ φάσκειν
Φορμίωνα· πλεῖστον δὲ δήπου κεχώρισται τό τ'
εἶναι καὶ τὸ τοῦτον φάσκειν.

Ἴνα τοίνυν εἰδῇθ' ὑπὲρ ἡλίκων καὶ ὅσων ἦν τὸ 27

^{ss} aut ὥσπερ fortasse delendum, aut postea οὕτως cum Blassio inserendum.

^h οὕτως γὰρ Q (adscripto οὕτως ὡς pro ὦν).

were ever so true that the challenge took place, which I utterly deny.' Cf. 16 § 27.—ἐκείνως, 'in a form which I am about to show,' viz. in § 26 τῶν διαθηκῶν (not τῶν Πασίωνος) but ὦν φησι Φορμίων Πασίωνα καταλιπεῖν. Cf. 46 § 5.

26. εἰ τινές εἰσι] 'if there is any will of Pasion's at all.'

φάσκειν] (sc. εἶναι διαθήκας.) Here, as often, used with the collateral notion of saying what is untrue. Thus both φημί and

φάσκω are used in Soph. El. 819 of promising without performing: φησὶν γὰρ φάσκων δ' οὐδὲν ὦν λέγει ποιεῖ. [For the whole sentence, cf. Eur. Alc. 528, χωρὶς τό τ' εἶναι καὶ τὸ μὴ νομίζεσθαι.]

§§ 27, 28. An examination of the terms of the 'Will' proves that Phormion had important motives for forging it, viz. (1) to escape the penalty for seducing one who shall be nameless, (2) to secure all my father's money

κατασκέυασμα τὸ τῆς διαθήκης, μίκρ' ἀκούσατέ μου. ἦν γὰρ ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦτο πρῶτον μὲν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ δοῦναι δίκην ὧν διεφθάρκει, ἦν ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐ καλὸν λέγειν, ὑμεῖς δ' ἴστε, καὶ ἐγὼ μὴ λέγω, ἔπειθ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατασχεῖν ὅς' ἦν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πατρὶ χρήματα παρὰ τῇ μητρὶ, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ὑπὲρ τοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀπάντων κυρίῳ¹ γενέσθαι. ὅτι δ' οὕτω ταῦτ' ἔχει, τῆς διαθήκης αὐτῆς ἀκούσαντες γνώσεσθε· φανήσεται γὰρ οὐ πατρὸς ὡς ὑπὲρ¹ υἱέων γράφοντος ἐοικυῖα [διαθήκη]^k, ἀλλὰ δούλου λελυμασ-

¹ κύριον Lambinus (G. H. Schaefer).

^j ὡς ὑπὲρ H. Wolf (Bl.). ὡς περ Z cum libris. περὶ G. H. Schaefer. ὑπὲρ (tribus brevibus coniunctis) Bekk. Dind. ^k propter syllabas breves secl. Bl., 'quod cum proximis ἀλλὰ δούλου κτέ. non convenit' (Huettnr).

that was in my mother's hands; and (3) to obtain control over all the rest of the family property.

27. κατασκέυασμα] The 'fabrication,' 'forgery,' of the will. Cf. 21 § 128; 23 § 13; 24 § 16 (κατασκευασμός ὑπὲρ τοῦ κ.τ.λ.), and κατασκευάζειν in §§ 13 and 20.

ὧν διεφθάρκει, ἦν...] 'To escape the penalty of having corrupted her whose name I cannot here mention without impropriety, but whom you yourselves know without my naming her.' (For this delicacy of allusion, cf. note on § 3.)—ὧν διεφθάρκει ἦν is equivalent to τῆς διαφθορᾶς τῆς γυναικὸς ἦν (or τοῦ διεφθαρκεῖναι ταύτην ἦν). The substantive is here 'thrown into' the verb as in Fals. Leg. § 238 p. 415 ἐν αὐτοῖς οἷς ἐτιμᾶσθε, 'in the very honours you enjoyed,' where Shilleto quotes de Corona § 312 ἐφ' οἷς ἐλυμήνω and a striking instance from Plato, Phaedo p. 94 c. We may

add Midias § 189 p. 576 ἐφ' οἷς ἐλειτούργουν ὑβρίξεν, and Ar. Ach. 677 οὐ γὰρ ἀξίως ἐκείων ὧν ἐνανμαχήσαμεν γηροβοκούμεσθ' ὑφ' ὑμῶν. Cf. inf. § 68 and Or. 16 § 13; 19 § 77; 21 §§ 25, 128; 23 § 120; 55 § 32. In 29 § 51, τάντιγραφα, ὡς σύ με προῦκαλέσω, must be corrected into τάντιγραφα ὧν κ.τ.λ., as has independently occurred to another scholar.

ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατασχεῖν] 'for the purpose of securing.' So inf. § 47 ὅπως τὴν ἀφορμὴν τῆς τραπεζῆς κατὰσχοι.

κυρίῳ γενέσθαι] The dative is used as though the sentence had begun with ἡ διαθήκη κατεσκευάστω φορμῶνι instead of with its equivalent in sense ἦν τὸ κατασκέυασμα τὸ τῆς διαθήκης. Cf. 20 (Lept.) § 107 ἐκεῖ μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀθλον τῆς πολιτείας κυρίῳ γενέσθαι. The regular construction would of course require κύριον.

λελυμασμένου] Also a de-

μένον τὰ τῶν δεσποτῶν, ὅπως μὴ δώσει δίκην σκο-
 1110 ποῦντος. λέγε δ' αὐτοῖς τὴν διαθήκην αὐτήν, ἣν οὗτοι 28
 μετὰ¹ τῆς προκλήσεως μεμαρτυρήκασιν· ὑμεῖς δ'
 ἐνθυμείσθ' ἃ λέγω.

ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ.

^mΤάδε διέθετο Πασίων Ἀχαρνεύς· δίδωμι τὴν ἔμαντοῦ
 γυναικα Ἀρχίππην Φορμίωνι, καὶ προῖκα ἐπιδίδωμι Ἀρχίππῃ
 τάλαντον μὲν τὸⁿ ἐκ Πεπαρήθου, τάλαντον δὲ τὸⁿ αὐτόθεν,
 συνοικίαν ἑκατὸν μνῶν, θεραπαίνας καὶ χρυσία^o καὶ τᾶλλ' ὅσα
 ἐστὶν αὐτῇ ἔνδον, ἅπαντα ταῦτα Ἀρχίππῃ δίδωμι^m.

Ἦκούσατ' ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πλήθος τῆς
 προικός, τάλαντον ἐν Πεπαρήθου, τάλαντον αὐτόθεν,
 συνοικίαν ἑκατὸν μνῶν, θεραπαίνας καὶ χρυσία, καὶ
 τᾶλλα, φησὶν, ὅς' ἐστὶν αὐτῇ, δίδωμι, τούτῳ τῷ
 γράμματι καὶ τοῦ ζητῆσαί τι τῶν καταλειφθέντων
 ἀποκλείων ἡμᾶς.

¹ Reiske. πρὸ libri. διὰ Dobree, coll. § 31.

^{m-m} om. S; uncis incl. Z, Dind.

ⁿ 'Malim τῶν.....τῶν.'

Dobree.

^o Q (Bl.); τὰ χρυσία vulgo (Dind.).

ponent perfect in Or. 19 § 105 and Or. 21 § 173 (λελύμανται). The inf. is found as pass. in Or. 20 § 142.—The sense is:— 'a slave who is thinking how to escape punishment for having wronged, dishonoured, his master's household, damaged his master's property.' τὰ τῶν δεσποτῶν refers to his master's wife, but is expressed purposely in a general way. Cf. 9 § 31 δούλος ὑποβολιμαῖος τὰ μὴ προσήκοντ' ἀπώλλυε καὶ ἐλυμαίνετο.

28. διαθήκην μετὰ τῆς προκλήσεως] § 12 προσεμαρτύρουν τῇ προκλήσει τὴν διαθήκην and § 15 πρόκλησιν ὁμοῦ διαθήκῃ μαρτυρεῖν. τάδε διέθετο] The usual formula. Thus, Plato's will began:

τάδε κατέλιπε Πλάτων καὶ διέθετο, and Aristotle's: τάδε διέθετο Ἀριστοτέλης (Diog. Laert. iii 41 and v 11).

τάλαντον κ.τ.λ.] Sums in gross, charged on land, are meant (as Pabst and Kennedy understand it); not annual rents (as G. H. Schaefer supposes).—On συνοικίαν see notes on Or. 36 §§ 6 and 34.

Πεπαρήθου] A small island, N.W. of Euboea. As it was an Athenian colony, Athenians could hold property there (Dareste). Its wine is mentioned in 35 § 35.

καὶ τοῦ ζητῆσαι...ἀποκλείων] See on Or. 40 § 15 εἰάν τι οὗτοι τῶν πατρῶν ἐπιζητῶσι.

29 Φέρε δὴ δείξω τὴν μίσθωσιν ὑμῖν, καθ' ἣν ἐμεμίσθωτο τὴν τράπεζαν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς οὗτος. καὶ γὰρ ἐκ ταύτης, καίπερ ἐσκευωρημένης, ὄψεσθ' ὅτι πλάσμ' ὄλον ἐστὶν ἡ διαθήκη. δείξω δ' ἣν οὗτος παρέσχετο μίσθωσιν, οὐκ ἄλλην τινά, ἐν ἣ προσγέγραπται ἑνδεκα τάλαντα ὁ πατήρ ὀφείλων εἰς τὰς παρακαταθήκας 30 τοῦτο. ἔστι δ' οἶμαι ταῦτα τοιαῦτα. τῶν μὲν οἴκοι

§§ 29—36. Again, the 'lease' upon which Phormion took the bank from my father, though itself a fabrication, will prove the 'Will' an absolute forgery.

It concludes with a clause stating that my father owes eleven talents to the bank. This was added in order that whatever sums were traced to Phormion might be made out to have been 'paid' in discharge of this debt, and not embezzled.—(You imagine perhaps that, as Phormion speaks bad Greek, he is merely a foreigner and a fool. To be sure, he is anything but a good Greek in hating those he ought to honour, but in villany and knavery he is far from a fool.)

The terms of the 'lease' shall now be read and examined.

(1) No one would have paid so large a rent, as that alleged, for the banking business.

(2) No one would have committed the rest of his property to a man under whose management the Bank got into debt.

(3) The stringency of the provision preventing Phormion from doing business as a banker on his own account is inconsistent with the singularly generous terms of the will and proves the latter to be a forgery.

29. φέρε δὴ...δείξω...δείξω] 30 § 25 φέρε δὴ...ἐπιδείξω...μάρτυρας δὲ τῶν μὲν ὑμῖν παρέξομαι, τῶν δ'

ἐπιδείξω μεγάλα τεκμήρια. φέρε δὴ may be followed either by the Aor. Subj. or by the Fut. Ind. δείξω here, and in 20 § 26, is apparently Future; ἐπιδείξω in 52 § 20, and ὑπομνήσω in 22 § 60, are ambiguous; εἶπω (19 §§ 169, 234), ἀναγνώ (18 § 267), παράσχωμαι (59, §§ 55, 79) and ἐξετάσωμεν (20 § 62) are Aorists Subjunctive. On the other hand ἀναγγόσομαι (Andoc. 1 § 47) is clearly Future (Huettnner).

τὴν μίσθωσιν κ.τ.λ.] See Or. 36 §§ 4—6.—καὶ γὰρ ἐκ ταύτης, 'for from this too,' &c., 18 § 25; 21 § 10; 37 § 35; 54 §§ 24, 26. [The clause καίπερ ἐσκευωρημένης reads unlike the style of Demosthenes. P.]

πλάσμα] Cf. πέπλακε in line 10 of *Argument*, and Or. 36 § 33. Hesychius has πλάσμα· σχηματισμός ('pretence'). ψεύσμα· ἡ κτίσις.

ἑνδεκα τάλ.] The origin of this 'debt' is carefully explained in Or. 36 §§ 4—5 (see note on *προσώφειλε* p. 7), and in the present speech the plaintiff says nothing that materially shakes that explanation. [The construction is, ὀφείλων τοῦτο ἐς τὰς π., 'owing Phormion eleven talents on the deposits,' or 'for the deposits' which he had put out to interest. Kennedy translates, 'upon the deposits to Phormion.' See § 31 fin. P.]

χρημάτων ὡς ἐπὶ τῇ μητρὶ δοθέντων διὰ τῆς δια-
θήκης αὐτὸν ἐποίησε κύριον, ὥσπερ ἀκηκόατ' ἄρτι,
τῶν δ' ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης ὄντων, ἃ πάντες ᾔδεσαν καὶ
λαθεῖν οὐκ ἦν, διὰ τοῦ προσοφείλοντ' ἀποφῆναι τὸν
πατέρ' ἡμῶν, ἵν', ὅσ' ἐξελέγχωτο ἔχων, κεκομίσθαι
φαίη. ὑμεῖς δ' ἴσως αὐτὸν ὑπειλήφατε, ὅτι σολοικίζει
I I I I τῇ φωνῇ, βάρβαρον καὶ εὐκαταφρόνητον εἶναι. ἔστι

80. ὡς ἐπὶ τῇ μητρὶ δοθέντων] 'As my mother's dowry.' Or. 40, *περὶ προκῆς*, § 6 ἐκδότος αὐτὴν ... καὶ προῖκα τάλαντον ἐπιδόντος, and 59 § 50 *προῖκα ἐπ' αὐτῇ δίδωσι τριάκοντα μνᾶς*.

κύριον] 27 § 55 καὶ αὐτῆς (the mother of Dem.) καὶ τῶν χρημάτων κύριον ποιεῖν.

πάντες ᾔδεσαν κ.τ.λ.] This must be taken as a rhetorical exaggeration. All that the speaker probably means is that as Phormion was only the lessee, not the owner of the bank, he could be called upon by Apollodorus, the lessor after Pasion's death, to give an account of all the moneys held by the bank. As a contrast we have in § 66 *ἐργασίας ἀφανεῖς διὰ τῆς τραπέζης ποιῆται*.

κεκομίσθαι] In middle sense. Or. 41 § 11 οὐκ ἀνενηνόχασιν κεκομισμένοι (τὴν φιλίαν). Or. 56 (Dionysod.) § 3 *δέον δ' αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ πέρυσιν ὥρα κεκομίσθαι τὰ χρήματα*. Trans. 'that whatever sums he might be proved to possess, he might pretend he had recovered in the way of debts.'

σολοικίζει τῇ φωνῇ, βάρβαρον] (See note on Or. 36 § 1 *τὴν ἀπειρίαν τοῦ λέγειν*.) HdT. iv 117 *φωνῇ δὲ οἱ Σαυρομάται νομίζουσι Σκυθικῇ, σολοικίζοντες αὐτῇ*. Aeschin. 3 § 172 *βάρβαρος ἑλληνίζων τῇ φωνῇ*, *σόλοικος* is a word of narrower meaning than *βάρβαρος* and is applied mainly

to faults of pronunciation or mistakes in Grammar, especially Syntax, due to foreign extraction. The word *βάρβαρος* originally referred to language (as an onomatopoeic word connected with the Sanskrit *varvara*, 'a jabberer') and was used to describe the incoherent jargon (as the Greeks considered it) of all languages but their own (Aesch. Ag. 1050). But it gradually attained a wider signification and embraced all that was non-Hellenic in the customs, the politics, the laws, and the moral and intellectual characteristics of foreign nations. (Cf. Isocr. Paneg. § 3 n.)

Hezychius (possibly with the present passage in view) has the gloss *σολοικίζει· βαρβαρίζει*, and Aristotle (*περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων* § 3) explains *σολοικίζειν* by *τῇ λέξει βαρβαρίζειν* and (in § 14) illustrates it by instances from the rules of *gender*. The distinction drawn between *βαρβαρισμός* and *σολοικισμός* by Zeno and the Stoics, and accepted by the writers on Rhetoric, is perhaps best expressed by Quintilian: 'vitium quod fit *in singulis verbis*, sit barbarismus ... cetera vitia omnia *ex pluribus vocibus* sunt, quorum est *soloeismus*' (i 5, 6 and 34).

βάρβαρον καὶ εὐκαταφρόνητον] Ar. Nubes 492 *ἀμαθής... καὶ βάρβαρος*.

δὲ βάρβαρος οὗτος τῷ μισεῖν οὓς αὐτῷ προσήκει
τιμᾶν· τῷ δὲ κακουργῆσαι καὶ διορύξαι πράγματ'
31 οὐδενὸς λείπεται. λαβὲ δὴ τὴν μίσθωσιν καὶ λέγε,
ἦν τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον διὰ προκλήσεως ἐνεβάλλοντο.

ΜΙΣΘΩΣΙΣ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΗΣ^p.

^a Κατὰ τὰδε ἐμίσθωσε Πασίων τὴν τράπεζαν Φορμίῳ·
μίσθωσιν φέρειν Φορμίῳ τῆς τραπέζης τοῖς παισὶ τοῖς
Πασίωνος δύο τάλαντα καὶ τετταράκοντα μνᾶς τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ
ἐκάστου, χωρὶς τῆς καθ' ἡμέραν διοικήσεως· μὴ ἐξεῖναι δὲ
τραπεζιτεῦσαι χωρὶς Φορμίῳ, ἐὰν μὴ πείσῃ τοὺς παῖδας
τοὺς Πασίωνος. ὀφείλει δὲ Πασίων ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν ἑνδεκα
τάλαντα εἰς τὰς παρακαταθήκας.^a

32 Ἄς μὲν τοίνυν παρέσχετο συνθήκας ὡς κατὰ ταύ-
τας μισθωσάμενος τὴν τράπεζαν, αὐταὶ εἰσιν ὧ ἄνδρες
δικασταί. ἀκούετε δ' ἐν ταύταις ἀναγιγνωσκομέναις
μίσθωσιν μὲν φέρειν τοῦτον, ἄνευ τῆς καθ' ἡμέραν
διοικήσεως, δύο τάλαντα καὶ τετταράκοντα μνᾶς τοῦ
ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου, μὴ ἐξεῖναι δὲ τραπεζιτεῦειν αὐτῷ,

^p μίσθωσις Σ.

^{a-q} om. Σ.

διορύξαι πράγματα] Lit. 'to
undermine,' 'to ruin' [here,
perhaps, 'to be a rogue in busi-
ness']. A metaphor from house-
breaking. Or. 9 § 28 κακῶς δια-
κείμεθα καὶ διορῶμεθα κατὰ
πόλεις. Or. 35 (Lacr.) § 9 οἱ
ἐτοιχωρῶντες οὗτοι περὶ τὸ
δάνειον, and Philostratus 552
(quoted by Liddell & Scott);
τοιχωρῶντες τοὺς λόγους τινός.
Huettner quotes Aristides, *adv.*
Lept. 37 διορύξαι τὸ πρᾶγμα.

31. ἐνεβάλλοντο] § 17.
διὰ προκλήσεως] 'by means of,'
i.e. 'under cover of,'—'using the
Challenge as a cat's paw.' Cf.
Fals. Leg. § 291 ἔκρινε Φιλόνεικον
καὶ δι' ἐκείνου τῶν σοὶ πεπραγ-
μένων κατηγορεῖ, where Shilleto

quotes the present passage.

κατὰ τὰδε ἐμίσθωσε] Similarly
in an inscription recording a
lease of the year 300 B.C. we
have: κατὰ τὰδε ἐμίσθωσαν Ἀν-
τίμαχος Ἀμφιμάχου...τὸ ἐργασ-
τήριον τὸ ἐν Πειραιεῖ...Εὐκράτει
Ἐξηκίου Ἀφιδναίου (*Revue Ar-
chéol.* 1866, xiv 852, Ditten-
berger, *Sylloge*, 440); and in
an inscription of 345 B.C. κατὰ
τὰδε ἐμίσθωσαν Ἀλκωνεῖς τὴν Φ[ε]-
λεῖδα Αὐτοκλεί (C.I.G. 93; C.I.A.
ii 1055). Kirchner p. 39.

32. μίσθωσιν φέρειν] 36 §§ 33,
51.

τῆς καθ' ἡμέραν διοικήσεως]
'The daily expenditure' involved
in managing the bank, paying
under-clerks, &c.

ἐὰν μὴ ἡμᾶς πείσῃ. προσγέγραπται δὲ τελευταῖον
 “ὀφείλει δὲ Πασίων ἔνδεκα τάλαντα εἰς τὰς παρα-
 “καταθήκας.” ἔστιν οὖν ὅστις ἂν τοῦ ξύλου καὶ 33
 τοῦ χωρίου καὶ τῶν γραμματείων τοσαύτην ὑπέμεινε
 φέρειν μίσθωσιν; ἔστι δ' ὅστις ἂν, δι' ὃν ὠφειλήκει
 τοσαῦτα χρήμαθ' ἢ τράπεζα, τοῦτ' αὖ λοιπὰ ἐπέ-
 τρεψεν; εἰ γὰρ ἐνεδέχθησε τοσούτων χρημάτων, τοῦτου
 διοικούντος ἐνεδέχθησεν. ἵστε γὰρ πάντες, καὶ ὅτ' ἦν
 ὁ πατήρ ἐπὶ τοῦ τραπεζιτεύειν, τοῦτον καθήμενον
 καὶ διοικούντ' ἐπὶ τῇ τραπέζῃ, ὥστ' ἐν τῷ μύλῳι^τ

^τ μύλῳι Z et Bekker st.; μύλωνι Bl. *accentum omisit S.*

33. ἔστιν οὖν—ὑπέμεινε] Or. 19 § 308 ἔστιν οὖν...; ἔστιν ὅστις ἂν...ὑπέμεινεν (Huettner).

ξύλου...χωρίου...γραμματείων] The bench (desk or counter)... the site (in the market-place)... the banking-books (ledgers, &c., Or. 52 § 6, 14).

ὠφειλήκει ἢ τράπεζα] Phormion's account is that Pasion owed 11 talents to the bank; whereas Apollodorus unfairly, as it seems, treating this sum as a deficit though it stood in Pasion's hands to the *credit* of the bank, denounces Phormion for having caused the bank to get into *debt*. [Apollodorus wishes to throw a doubt on Phormion's ever having had a lease at all on the terms now brought forward. He says he would have been a fool to pay so much for a business that was encumbered if not insolvent; and Pasion would have been equally foolish if he had let the bank to one who had managed it so badly as Phormion. P.]

εἰ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] A sophistical argument to bear out the previous clause δι' ὃν ὠφειλήκει ἢ τράπεζα. It is quite true that

ἢ τράπεζα ἐνεδέχθη χρημάτων, but then the 11 talents in question were held by Pasion on the security of land and were part of the assets of the business.— On καθήμενον κ.τ.λ. v. Or. 36 § 7, n.

ἐν τῷ μύλῳι] So far from being made master of the rest of the household, Phormion ought to have been punished, as a slave, with hard-labour at the mill, for bad management. For the mill, as a common part of slaves' labour, cf. the Phormio of Terence ii 1, 18 *herus si redierit, Molendum usque in pistrino, vapulandum, habendae compedes*. In Lysias Or. i § 18 a master threatens his *θεράπων* with the punishment *μαστιγωθεῖσθαι εἰς μύλωνα ἐμπεσεῖν*, and Dinarchus, *contr. Dem.* § 23, says that Memnon the miller was condemned to death for making a freeborn boy work in his mill. Cf. Eur. *Cycl.* 240 *εἰς μύλωνα καταβαλεῖν*, and Polux *ἵνα κολάζονται οἱ δοῦλοι, μύλῳι κ.τ.λ.* (K. F. Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 24, 9, p. 216 Blümmner.) The parallel of Samson, 'eyeless in Gaza at the mill

προσῆκεν αὐτὸν εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν λοιπῶν κύριον
 34 γενέσθαι. ἀλλ' ἐὼ ταῦτα καὶ τᾶλλ' ὅσ' ἂν περὶ 1112
 τῶν ἑνδεκα ταλάντων ἔχοιμι εἰπεῖν, ὥς οὐκ ὀφείλ' ὁ
 πατήρ, ἀλλ' οὗτος ὑφῆρηται. ἀλλ' οὐ ἀνέγων εἵνεκα*,
 τοῦ τὴν διαθήκην ψευδῇ δεῖξαι, τοῦθ' ὑμᾶς ἀναμνήσω.
 γέγραπται γὰρ αὐτόθι, μὴ ἐξεῖναι δὲ τραπεζίτευσιν
 Φορμίωνι, ἐὰν μὴ ἡμᾶς πείσῃ. τοῦτο τοίνυν τὸ
 γράμμα παντελῶς δηλοῖ ψευδῇ τὴν διαθήκην οὖσαν.
 τίς γὰρ ἂν[†] ἀνθρώπων, ὃ μὲν ἤμελλε[‡] τραπεζίτευσιν

* *εἵνεκα* Z et Bl. cum S; *εἵνεκα vulgo* (Dind.).

† *ἂν add.* G. H. Schaefer. 'non dubitare recipere, si modo libri praeberent...sed necessariam esse voculam ἂν neutiquam mihi persuadere possum' (Gebauer, *de argumenti ex contrario formis*, p. 181). om. Bekker et Z cum libris.

‡ *ἤμελλε* Z et Bl. cum S. *ἐμελλε vulgo* (Dind.).

with slaves,' will occur to every reader (Judges xvi 21, Milton *Samson Agonistes* 41, &c.).—*μύλων* is, in respect of accent, a false form. (Chandler, *Gk. Acc.* § 638.)

34. ἐὼ ταῦτα κ.τ.λ.] The speaker, it will be observed, makes no attempt to meet fairly the statement made on the opposite side, accounting for the 11 talents not being actually in the bank. (Or. 36 §§ 4—6.)

ὑφῆρηται] 20 § 24. [Phormion, he says, has filched, or secretly withdrawn, eleven talents from the bank, which he now pretends Pasion and Pasion's heirs were bound to repay. P.]

μὴ τραπεζίτευσιν] The object of this clause appears to have been to prevent Phormion's doing business on his own account, apart from the profits made on the bank. The plaintiff seems rather unfairly to suggest that Phormion was allowed to make no profit what-

ever out of the lease.

τίς γὰρ ἂν κ.τ.λ.] 'Is there any man, I ask, who, after taking precautions to ensure his own children receiving the profits of a lessee's management of the bank, by preventing him from doing business on his own behalf, would have nevertheless actually provided for that lessee's appropriating the profits he had himself laid by in his lifetime and left behind him on his death?' [The two things, he says, are inconsistent. If Phormion must bank only in the interest and for the benefit of Pasion's family, it was not likely that he would have had so much money left him by Pasion; i.e. he must have got it unfairly. The sentence is artificially constructed, and is one of those sometimes called 'bimembered,' where each clause is antithetical to the other, as here προὔνοήθη ὅπως το παρὲς σκέυασεν ὅπως. P.]

οὗτος ἐργάζεσθαι, ταῦθ' ὅπως ἡμῖν τοῖς αὐτοῦ παισιν, ἀλλὰ μὴ τούτῳ γενήσεται προϋνοήθη, καὶ διὰ τούτο μὴ ἐξεῖναι τούτῳ τραπεζιτεύειν ἔγραψεν, ἵνα μὴ ἀφίστηται ἀφ' ἡμῶν· ἃ δ' αὐτὸς εἰργασμένος ἔνδον κατέλειπε, ταῦθ' ὅπως οὗτος λήψεται παρεσκεύασεν; καὶ τῆς μὲν ἐργασίας ἐφθόνησεν, ἥς οὐδὲν αἰσχρὸν ἦν μεταδοῦναι· τὴν δὲ γυναῖκα ἔδωκεν, οὐ μείζον οὐδὲν ἂν κατέλειπεν^ν θνεῖδος,^ς τυχὼν γε τῆς παρ' ὑμῶν δωρεῖας, εἴθ' ὥσπερ ἂν δοῦλος δεσπότη διδούς, ἀλλ' οὐ τούναντίον, εἴπερ ἐδίδον, δεσπότης οἰκέτη, προστιθεῖς

^ν Bekker. *om.* Z *cum* S. 'quid si [omisso ἐργάζεσθαι] τραπεζιτεύειν scribimus idque praegnanter dictum putamus pro τραπεζιτεύων ἐργάζεσθαι, quem ad modum Horatius *carm.* III 16, 26 *arandi verbo usus est?*' (Gebauer *l.c.*)

^ν Z *cum* S *prima manu*; κατέλειπε Bekker, Dind.

^ς θνεῖδος; *edd.* *interrogationis signum ad finem paragraphi transferendum esse indicavit* H. W. Moss.

85. καὶ τῆς μὲν ἐργασίας ἐφθόνησεν] The subject is *τις ἀνθρώπων* repeated from the previous sentence.

οὐ] *sc.* θνεῖδους, *viz.* the disgrace τοῦ γυναῖκα τούτῳ δέδωκεναι.

τυχὼν γε τῆς παρ' ὑμῶν δωρεῖας] The fact that Pasion was made a citizen of Athens increases the disgrace brought on his family by his providing in his alleged will that his wife should marry Phormion.—Or. 59 § 2 *ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων ἵνα Πασίων καὶ ἐκγόνους τοὺς ἐκείνου διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τὰς εἰς τὴν πόλιν* followed by *τῇ τοῦ δήμου δωρεῇ*. Or. 86 § 47. [τυχὼν γε seems an imaginary answer in favour of Phormion; 'very true; but then it was after he had received the franchise (that he took the wife).' 'So then' (the retort is), 'like a slave who makes a

wife over to his master, rather than in the converse case, Pasion gave him, it seems, a marriage portion larger than any citizen ever did!'] P.]

ὥσπερ ἂν] *sc.* διδοῖν. Pasion's gift of his wife with a large dowry to Phormion, is the kind of gift a slave might offer his master in acknowledgment that all the slave had belonged by right to his master, and not such a gift as might be expected from a superior to an inferior. In the latter case a very slight favour would be enough. At any rate the inferior would be content with being allowed to have the honour of being married to his superior's wife, without any dowry at all.

εἴπερ ἐδίδον] which Apoll. does not admit.

προστιθεῖς προῖκα] Eur. *Hippol.* 628 *προσθεῖς...πατὴρ φερνάς*. Or. 40 § 25 *προσθέντας* (*sc.*

36 προῖκα ὅσῃν οὐδεὶς τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει φαίνεται; καίτοι τοῦτ' αὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἀγαπητὸν ἦν, τὸ τῆς δεσποίνης ἀξιοθῆναι· τῷ πατρὶ δὲ οὐδὲ λαμβάνοντι τοσαῦτα χρήματα, ὅσα φασὶ διδόνθ' οὗτοι, εὐλογον ἦν πρᾶξαι ταῦτα. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἂ τοῖς εἰκόσι, τοῖς χρόνοις, τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἐξελέγχεται ψευδῇ, ταῦτα μαρτυρεῖν οὐκ ὤκνησεν οὗτοσι Στέφανος.

37 Εἰτα λέγει περιιών, ὡς ἐμαρτύρησε μὲν Νικοκλῆς

† Bekker. λαμβάνοντα Ζ cum S.

προῖκα) ἐκδοῦναι. Fals. Leg. § 195 προῖκα προσθεὶς ἐκδώσω καὶ οὐ περιύψομαι παθοῦσας οὐδὲν ἀνάξιον οὐθ' ἡμῶν οὔτε τοῦ πατρός (cf. § 54 infra προῖκα ἐπιδούς ἐκδοῦναι, n.). Isæus Or. 3 (Pyrrhus) § 51 δοκεῖ δ' ἂν τις ὑμῶν οὕτως ἀναιδῆς ἢ τολμηρὸς εἰσπολιτὸς γενέσθαι ὥστε μὴδὲ τὸ δέκατον μέρος ἐπιδούς ἐκδοῦναι τῇ γῆσι θυματρὶ τῶν πατέρων; Hyperides, Lycophron col. 11 line 16 εὐθὺς ἐξεδόθη, τάλαστον ἀργυρίου προσθέντος αὐτῇ Εὐφύμου. The commoner term was ἐπιδοῦναι (cf. §§ 30, 54, &c.).

ὅσῃν οὐδεὶς κ.τ.λ.] The mother of Demosthenes had a dowry of only 80^m: the mother of Manti-theus 60^m; the two daughters of Polyectus 40^m each. (Dareste.)

36. λαμβάνοντι χρήματα] Not even if he got from Phormion (viz. as a bribe for leaving him his wife) the same large amount which the defendants pretend that he gave Phormion as a marriage portion.—φασὶ διδόντα, supply πρᾶξαι ταῦτα.

τοῖς εἰκόσι...ἐξελέγχεται ψευδῇ] 'That which the facts, the dates, the probabilities of the case, show to be false, Stephanus the defendant has not scrupled to bear witness to.' Kennedy. For τοῖς εἰκόσι see esp. §§ 9—14. τοῖς

χρόνοις...ἐξελέγχεται (cf. 19 § 60) seems inexplicable, except as a rhetorical flourish, for we have had nothing like an argument from dates; and Dobree rightly asks *Quomodo?* Huettner suggests a reference to § 33. Even τοῖς πεπραγμένοις is barely justifiable, unless it is to be referred to §§ 15—18.

§§ 37—39. Phormion attempts to prove the existence of the 'will,' by going about saying that Nicocles gave evidence to having been guardian, and Pasicles to having been in wardship, under the will. Why then were not the terms of the will deposed to by Nicocles and Pasicles, instead of by Stephanus and his friends? Was it because the former did not know the terms? If not, much less could the latter. How then came the latter witnesses to depose to one set of facts, the former to another? It's the old story; they divided the responsibility of the wrong; the guardian and ward deposed to the guardianship as being under the will, and the other witnesses, under cloak of a challenge, deposed to the contents—the scandalous contents—of the 'will.'

37. Νικοκλῆς] Possibly the

ἐπιτροπεύσαι κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην, ἐμαρτύρησε δὲ Πασικλῆς ἐπιτροπευθῆναι κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην. ἐγὼ δ' αὐτὰ ταῦτ' οἶμαι τεκμήρι' εἶναι τοῦ μήτ' ἐκείνους τὰ-
 1113 ληθῇ μήτε τοῦσδε μεμαρτυρηκέναι. ὁ γὰρ ἐπιτροπεύ-
 σαι κατὰ διαθήκας μαρτυρῶν, δῆλον ὅτι καθ' ὅποίας
 ἂν εἰδείη, καὶ ὁ ἐπιτροπευθῆναι κατὰ διαθήκας μαρ-
 τυρῶν, δῆλον ὅτι καθ' ὅποίας ἂν εἰδείη. τί οὖν μαθόν- 38
 τες^α ἐμαρτυρεῖθ' ὑμεῖς ἐν προκλήσει διαθήκας, ἀλλ'
 οὐκ ἐκείνους εἰᾶτε; εἰ γὰρ αὐτὸ μὴ φήσουσιν εἰδέναι τὰ
 γεγραμμέν' ἐν αὐταῖς, πῶς ὑμᾶς οἶόν τ' εἰδέναι τοὺς
 μηδαμῇ^β μηδαμῶς τοῦ πράγματος ἐγγύς; τί ποτ' οὖν
 οἱ μὲν ἐκεῖνα, οἱ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐμαρτύρησαν; ὅπερ εἴρηκα
 καὶ πρότερον, διείλοντο τὰδικήματα, καὶ ἐπιτροπεύσαι
 μὲν κατὰ διαθήκην οὐδὲν δεινὸν ἡγεῖτο μαρτυρεῖν ὁ
 μαρτυρῶν, οὐδ' ἐπιτροπευθῆναι κατὰ διαθήκην, ἀφαι- 39
 ρῶν ἑκάτερος τὸ μαρτυρεῖν τὰ ἐν ταῖς διαθήκαις ὑπὸ
 τούτου γεγραμμένα, οὐδὲ καταλιπεῖν τὸν πατέρ' αὐτῶ^β

^α παθόντες H. Wolf et Dindf. (1867). μαθόντες Bekker Z et Dindf. (1846 et 1855) cum libris.

^β Z cum S.

^β αὐτῶ Z.

same as N. the Anagyrsian, son of Hegesippus, mentioned in *C. I. G.* i no. 408 (A. Schaefer, *Dem.* iii 2, 183). The evidence of Nicocles is not expressly mentioned in Or. 36; that of Pasicles is referred to in § 22 of that speech.

κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην] Or. 36 § 8 Φορμίων τὴν μὲν γυναῖκα λαμβάνει κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην, τὸν δὲ παῖδα ἐπετρόπευεν.

καθ' ὅποίας ἂν εἰδείη] 'would know the purport of (the terms of) such will.' [The repetition of the clause δῆλον—εἰδείη seems needless, and perhaps is due to a copyist. P.]

38. τί μαθόντες] Or. 20 § 127;

29 § 20. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 176 (b) R.; or Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses* § 109 (b). ['What then induced you to give evidence of a will in connexion with a challenge, instead of letting them prove it for you?' P.]

ὑμεῖς] sc. οἱ περὶ Στέφανον.—ἐκείνους, Nicocles and Pasicles.

οἱ μὲν...οἱ δέ] Nicocles and Pasicles...οἱ περὶ Στέφανον.—ἀ-
 ρηκα καὶ πρότερον refers to § 18.

39. ἀφαιρῶν ἑκάτερος] i.e. both of them declining to depose to the terms entered in the will by Phormion, not by Pasion himself as is alleged.

καταλιπεῖν] sc. δεινὸν ἡγεῖτο μαρτυρεῖν. The previous text-

ἐπιγεγραμμένον γραμματεῖον διαθήκην, οὐδὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα· διαθήκας δὲ μαρτυρεῖν, ἐν αἷς χρημάτων τοσούτων κλοπῇ, γυναικὸς διαφθορὰ, γάμοι δεσποίνης, πράγματ' αἰσχύνῃν καὶ ὕβριν τοσαύτην ἔχοντα, οὐδὲ εἰς ἥθελε πλήν οὗτοι, πρόκλησιν κατασκευάσαντες, παρ' ὧν δίκαιον τῆς ὅλης τέχνης καὶ κακουργίας δίκην λαβεῖν.

- 40 Ὅτινα τοίνυν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι μὴ μόνον ἐξ ὧν ἐγὼ κατηγορῶ καὶ ἐλέγχω, δηλὸς ὑμῖν γένηται τὰ ψευδῇ μεμαρτυρηκῶς οὕτωσι Στέφανος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξ ὧν πεποίηχ' ὁ παρασχόμενος αὐτόν^ο, τὰ πεπραγμέν' ἐκείνῳ βούλομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν. ὅπερ δ' εἶπον ἀρχόμενος τοῦ λόγου, δείξω κατηγοροὺς γιγνομένους αὐτοὺς ἑαυτῶν. τὴν γὰρ δίκην, ἐν ᾗ ταῦτα ἐμαρτυρήθη, παρεγράψατο Φορμίων πρὸς με^α μὴ εἰσαγώγιμον εἶναι, II 14

* *propter syllabas breves antecessentes τοῦτον mavult* Bl. coll.

§ 71.

^a πρὸς με Bl. coll. 48 §§ 32, 50, 53; πρὸς ἐμέ vulgo.

cipial sentence is subordinate only, and does not carry καταλιπεῖν with it. 'There was no danger in a minor (i.e. Pasicles) deposing that his father had left him a document entitled "a will."' Kennedy. Lit. 'with the word WILL written upon it'; § 18 ὃ ἐπιγεγράφθαι διαθήκη Πασίωνος.

For ἐπιγεγραμμένον διαθήκην cf. Virg. Ecl. III 196 *inscripti nomina regum... flores*.

χρημάτων κλοπῇ] § 34 ὑφῆρηται and § 81 init.—γυναικὸς διαφθορὰ §§ 27 and 3.—On ὕβριν cf. § 4, where the γάμος leads to a γράφῃ ὕβρεως being threatened by Apollodorus.

§§ 40—42. In bar of the previous action, Phormion pleaded a discharge deposed to have been granted by me, releasing him from all further claims.

This is false, as I shall prove at the proper time; but even assuming it to be true, it shows that Stephanus has given false evidence and that the will to which he bears witness is a forgery. For no one would be so foolish as to take the precaution of having witnesses present when he gave a discharge to a lessee with a view to getting rid of any claims against himself on the part of that lessee; and yet allow the 'lease' itself and the 'will' to remain sealed to his detriment. The plea is therefore inconsistent with the evidence and the lease is inconsistent with the will; and thus the whole affair is proved to be a fabrication and a fraud.

40. παρεγράψατο... ὡς ἀφέντος] See notes on Or. 86 Argument I. 28 and *ib.* § 25. The

ὡς ἀφέντος ἐμοῦ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων αὐτόν. τοῦτο τοίνυν ⁴¹
 ἐγὼ μὲν οἶδα ψεύδος ὄν, καὶ ἐλέγξω δ', ὅταν εἰσῶ
 πρὸς τοὺς ταῦτα μεμαρτυρηκότας· τούτῳ δ' οὐχ οἶόν
 τε τοῦτ' εἰπεῖν. εἰ τοίνυν^ο ἀληθῆ πιστεύσασαί^τ εἶναι
 τὴν ἄφεςιν, οὕτω καὶ μάλιστ' ἂν οὗτος φανείη ψευδῇ
 μεμαρτυρηκῶς καὶ κατεσκευασμένης διαθήκης μάρτυς
 γεγονώς. τίς γὰρ οὕτως ἄφρων ὥστ' ἄφεςιν μὲν ἐναν-
 τίων μαρτύρων ποιήσασθαι, τοῦ βεβαίαν αὐτῷ^ι τὴν
 ἀπαλλαγὴν εἶναι, τὰς δὲ συνθήκας καὶ τὰς διαθήκας
 καὶ τὰλλ', ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐποιεῖτο τὴν ἄφεςιν, σεσημασμέν'

* γὰρ *expectaveris* (Bl.).

^ι αὐτῷ Z.

distinction there drawn between ἀφέναι and ἀπαλλάττειν may be exemplified thus:

ἀφῆκε μὲν Ἀπολλόδορος ὁ ἀπαλ-
 λαγείς, ἀτήλλαξε δὲ Φορμίων ὁ
 ἀφείθεis.

41. τούτῳ κ.τ.λ.] *Stephanus*, however, has no right to declare that the evidence to the release is false. [The meaning is, that *Stephanus* was in league with *Phormion*, and therefore was not in a position to deny, though he knew it to be untrue, any plea of *Phormion's* against *Apollodorus*. P.]

τοῦ βεβαίαν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀπαλ-
 λαγὴν εἶναι] The plaintiff's object in having witnesses to his alleged ἀφesis of *Phormion* would be to ensure his own ἀπαλλαγή, that is, his getting quit of any counter-claim on the part of the latter. Or. 33 § 3 πάντων ἀπαλλαγῆς καὶ ἀφέ-
 σεως γενομένης. Cf. 36 § 25.

If ἀπαλλαγὴ were synonymous with ἀφesis, we should have to render 'in order to make his discharge of *Phormion's* dues valid.' 'Who would be such a fool,' he would then ask, 'as to give an ἀφesis in presence of

witnesses and so lose all right to further claims?' But the sense is rather: 'Admit it true that the plaintiff gave a release to *Phormion* in the presence of witnesses with a view to his own riddance of any counter-claim on *Phormion's* part; no one who had (as alleged) done this, would be such a fool as to allow the compacts and agreements, the will, &c. (καὶ τὰλλα sc. περὶ τὴν μίσθωσιν) to remain in existence to his own detriment. No! if he had given a receipt, he would have opened and suppressed the documents. But, as a fact, he had not touched them, and his refraining from suppressing them is thus inconsistent with the alleged grant of a release to *Phormion*.'—ποιήσασθαι ἀφesis not 'to get' but 'to give a release,' = ἀφείναι, as 'any verb in Greek may be resolved into the cognate substantive with ποιείσθαι.' *Shilleto* on *Fals. Leg.* § 103.

βεβαίαν] This form of the feminine is found in 1 § 7; 2 § 10; 16 § 10; 17 § 18. βέβαιος, in 24 § 37; 28 § 3; 20 § 71.

42 εἶσαι καθ' αὐτοῦ κείσθαι; οὐκοῦν ἐναντία μὲν ἡ παραγραφή πᾶσι τοῖς μεμαρτυρημένοις, ἐναντία δ', ἣν ἀνέγνων ὑμῖν ἄρτι, μίσθωσις, τῇδε τῇ διαθήκῃ· οὐδὲν δὲ τῶν πεπραγμένων οὐτ' εὐλογον οὐθ' ἀπλοῦν οὐθ' ὁμολογούμενον αὐτὸ ἐαυτῷ φαίνεται. ἐκ δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρόπου^ε πάντα πεπρασμένα καὶ κατεσκευασμέν' ἐλέγχεται.

43 Ὡς μὲν τοίνυν ἐστὶν ἀληθὴ τὰ μεμαρτυρημένα, οὐτ' αὐτὸν τοῦτον οὐτ' ἄλλον ὑπὲρ τούτου δεῖξαι δυνασέσθαι νομίζω. ἀκούω δ' αὐτὸν τοιοῦτόν τι παρσκευάσθαι λέγειν, ὡς προκλήσεώς ἐστιν ὑπεύθυνος, οὐχὶ μαρτυρίας, καὶ δυοῖν αὐτῷ προσήκει δοῦναι λόγον, οὐ πάντων τῶν γεγραμμένων, εἴτε προῦκαλείτό με ταῦτα Φορμίων ἢ μή, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐδεχόμενη ἐγώ· ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς αὐτὸς μεμαρτυρηκέναι φήσει, τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐκείνον προκαλεῖσθαι, εἰ δ' ἐστὶν ἢ μή
44 ταῦτα, οὐδὲν προσήκειν αὐτῷ σκοπεῖν. πρὸς δὴ τὸν

^ε Z, Dind. Bl. *cum libris*. τοῦ τούτου τρόπου Bekker *cum Reiskio*.

42. ἐναντία μίσθωσις...διαθήκη] §§ 34—36. For πεπρασμένα καὶ κατεσκευασμένα cf. § 13, Or. 36 § 33; also 38 § 9; 22 § 4; 19 § 154; and Isaëus 11 § 22 (Huettnr).—ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τρόπου, 'in this manner.' Kennedy, doubtless following Bekker's text (ἐκ τοῦ τούτου τρόπου), translates: 'just what you might expect from this man's character.'

§§ 43—46. Stephanus will urge, that he is not responsible for a deposition but for a challenge, and for the latter on two points only, (1) the question whether Phormion made this challenge or not, and (2) whether I refused it; and that the terms of the challenge mentioned in the

deposition are Phormion's business, not his. If so, the witness ought to have had the words erased when his deposition was drawn up. It is now too late to disclaim them, and he is bound in this trial by the terms of his own plea that he 'gave true testimony, in testifying to that which is written in the record.'

43. ὡς μὲν κ.τ.λ.] Imitated in Or. 59 § 119.

προκλήσεως ὑπεύθυνος] liable to be prosecuted for giving evidence of a pretended challenge that never took place. This is clear from what follows: δεῖ αὐτὸν δοῦναι λόγον εἰτε προῦκαλείτο Φ. ἢ μή.

λόγον τοῦτον καὶ τὴν ἀναίδειαν βέλτιόν ἐστι μικρὰ
 1115 προειπεῖν ὑμῖν, ἵνα μὴ λάθῃτ' ἐξαπατηθέντες. πρῶτον
 μὲν, ὅταν ἐγχειρῇ λέγειν τοῦθ', ὡς ἄρ' οὐ πάντων
 ὑπεύθυνός ἐστιν, ἐνθυμείσθ' ὅτι διὰ ταῦθ' ὁ νόμος
 μαρτυρεῖν ἐν γραμματεῖῳ κελεύει, ἵνα μήτ' ἀφελεῖν
 ἐξῇ μήτε προσθεῖναι τοῖς γεγραμμένοις μηδέν. τότε
 οὖν αὐτὸν ἔδει ταῦτ' ἀπαλείφειν κελεύειν, ἃ νῦν οὐ
 φήσει^h μεμαρτυρηκέναι, οὐ νῦν ἐνόντων ἀναισχυρντεῖν.
 ἔπειτα καὶ τότε σκοπεῖτε, εἰ ἐάσαιτ' ἂν ἐναντίον ὑμῶν 45
 ἐμὲ προσγράψαι τι λαβόντα τὸ γραμματεῖον. οὐ
 δήπου. οὐκ οὐδὲ τοῦτον ἀφαιρεῖν τῶν γεγραμμένων
 ἔαν προσήκει· τίς γὰρ ἀλώσεται ποτεⁱ ψευδομαρ-
 τυριῶν, εἰ μαρτυρήσει θ' ἃ βούλεται, καὶ λόγον ὧν
 βούλεται δώσει; ἀλλ' οὐχ οὕτω ταῦτ' οὐθ' ὁ νόμος
 διεῖλεν οὐθ' ὑμῖν ἀκούειν προσήκει· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖν' ἀπλοῦν
 καὶ δίκαιον. τί γέγραπται; τί μεμαρτύρηκας; ταῦθ'

^h οὐ φήσει *prima manu* S (Bl.); οὐ φησι *vulgo* (Dind.).

ⁱ πώποτε *Z cum libris*; ποτε Bl. *ἔτι ποτὲ et hiatus et syllabis brevibus admissis* Dind.

44. μαρτυρεῖν ἐν γραμματεῖῳ] 'All testimonial evidence was required to be in writing, in order that there might be no mistake about the terms and the witness might leave no subterfuge for himself when convicted of falsehood.' C. R. Kennedy in *Dict. Antiq. s. v. Martyria*.

ἀπαλείφειν] Used of any obliteration or erasure, whether the document was on a tablet of wax, or, as in this case, of some other material, as we learn from Or. 46 § 11 where the deposition in question is described as *λελευκωμένον* and not *ἐν μάλῃ γεγραμμένον*.

οὐ νῦν ἐνόντων ἀναισχυρντεῖν] 'The terms being in the depo-

sition, he ought not to have the impudence to repudiate them now.'

45. εἰ ἐάσαιτ' ἂν] When *ei* stands for *ἔτε* or *πότερον*, to express an alternative of probabilities, it sometimes takes *ἂν*, which would, in the ordinary sense of *ei*, be inadmissible.

ἀλώσεται.....ψευδομαρτυριῶν] For the gen. cf. Or. 24 § 103 *ἐάν τις ἀλφ' κλοπῆς καὶ μὴ τιμῆθ' ἑαυτοῦ...*, καὶ *ἐάν τις ἀλοῦς τῆς κακώσεως τῶν γονέων...*, *κὼν ἀστρατείας τις ὄφλη*. (Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* § 419, 2 p. 331.)—*ὧν βούλεται*, supply *μόνον*.

διεῖλεν] 23 §§ 54, 70, 79. See note on *Lept.* § 28 *διεῖρκεν ὁ νόμος*.

ὡς ἀληθῇ δείκνυε. καὶ γὰρ ἀντιγέγραψαι ταύτ'
 “ἀληθῇ μεμαρτύρηκα, μαρτυρήσας τὰν τῷ γραμ-
 “ματεῖω γεγραμμένα,” οὐ τὸ καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐν τῷ γραμ-
 46 ματεῖω. ὅτι δ' οὕτω ταύτ' ἔχει, λαβὲ τὴν ἀντιγραφὴν
 αὐτὴν μοι. λέγε.

ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗ.

¹ Απολλόδωρος Πασίωνος Ἀχαρνὲς Στεφάνῳ Μενεκλέους
 Ἀχαρνεῖ ψευδομαρτυριῶν, τίμημα τάλαντον.

τὰ ψευδῇ μου κατεμαρτύρησε ¹ τὰληθῇ ἐμαρτύρησα μαρτυ-
 Στέφανος μαρτυρήσας^k τὰ ἐν ρήσας τὰ ἐν τῷ γραμματεῖω
 τῷ γραμματεῖω γεγραμμένα. γεγραμμένα.¹

Ταὐθ' οὗτος αὐτὸς^m ἀντεγράψαθ', ἃ χρὴ μνημο- III 6
 νεύειν ὑμᾶς, καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐπ' ἐξαπάτη νῦν λόγους

¹⁻¹ om. S.

^k γράψας Pollux.

¹ Στέφανος Μενεκλέους Ἀχαρνὲς addidit cum Reiskio Bekker,
 Dind. om. Z et Bl. cum libris.

^m om. Z et Bekker st. cum S; om. Pollux.

δείκνυε] Plat. *Phaedr.* 228 π,
 268 λ. Neither δεικνυ nor εδεικ-
 νυ is found in Dem. εδεικνυε
 occurs in 18 § 233; 19 § 114;
 34 § 42 (Huettner).

ἀντιγέγραψαι] 'You have
 pleaded' in answer to the in-
 dictment or plaint (λήξις); see
 Dict. Antiq. s. v. *Antigraphe*.
 'The two pleadings together,
 the plaint on the left side, the
 plea on the right, form (as we
 should say) the issue on the
 record. The deposition com-
 plained of was annexed' (C. R.
 Kennedy). Cf. Meier and Schö-
 mann, p. 830 Lips.—τὸ καὶ τὸ,
 'so and so'; 'this or that,' cf.
 9 § 68; 18 § 243; 19 § 74; 21 §
 141; 54 § 26, and similarly τόσα
 καὶ τόσα. 34 § 24.

46. τὴν ἀντιγραφὴν] Harpocr.
 s. v. τὰ τῶν δικάζομένων γράμματα,
 ἃ ἐδίδουσαν περὶ τοῦ πράγματος,

καὶ τὰ τοῦ διώκοντος καὶ τὰ τοῦ
 φεύγοντος, ἀντιγραφὴ, καὶ τὰ
 μαρτύρια. Δημ. κατὰ Στεφάνου...
 The document that follows, is
 the only specimen of an ἀντι-
 γραφή that has come down to
 us. Though rejected by West-
 ermann, and bracketed by Din-
 dorf, it is quoted by Pollux 8,
 58 and in the *lexicon rhetoricum*
Cantabrigiense, p. 664.

ἐπ' ἐξαπάτῃ] Or. 20 (Lept.)
 § 98 ἐξαπάτης ἔνεκα.—ῥηθσομέ-
 νους. This future is used chiefly
 in the participle and infinitive
 (22 § 4; 27 § 53; 47 § 3; 58
 § 25), while the 'third future' is
 probably confined to the third
 person singular εἰρήσεται (Veitch
Greek Verbs s. v. *είρω). ῥηθή-
 σεται however is found in Thuc.
 i 75, Ar. *Ethics* iv. 1, 14, and
Rhet. i 12 and 13.

[ὑπὸ τούτου]ⁿ ῥηθησομένους πιστοτέρους ποιῆσθαι τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ τούτου γραφέντων εἰς τὴν ἀντιγραφὴν.

Πυνθάνομαι τοίνυν αὐτοὺς καὶ περὶ ὧν ἔλαχον 47 τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς δίκην ἐρεῖν καὶ κατηγορήσειν, ὡς συκοφαντήματ' ἦν. ἐγὼ δ' ὃν μὲν τρόπον ἐσκευωρήσατο τὴν μίσθωσιν, ὅπως τὴν ἀφορμὴν τῆς τραπέζης κατὰ-σχοι, εἶπον καὶ διεξῆλθον ὑμῖν, ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων οὐκ ἂν οἰός τ' εἶην λέγειν ἅμα καὶ τούτους ἐλέγχειν περὶ τῆς μαρτυρίας· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανόν μοι τὸ ὕδωρ ἐστίν. 48 ὅτι δ' οὐδ' ὑμεῖς ἐθέλοιτ' ἂν εἰκότως ἀκούειν περὶ τούτων αὐτῶν, ἐκεῖθεν εἴσεσθ', ἂν λογίσσασθε πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ὅτι οὔτε νῦν ἐστὶν χαλεπὸν περὶ ὧν μὴ κατηγορηται λέγειν, οὔτε^o ψευδεῖς ἀναγνόντα μαρτυρίας

ⁿ secl. Bl. qui ὑπὸ τούτων conicit; τούτ' οὖν *prima manu* S.

^o οὔτε τότε, quod ad sententiam attinet, optime Dobree; sed syllabae breves ferri nequeunt.

§§ 47—50. I hear they propose to speak of my original action and to denounce it as fraudulent and vexatious. But I submit that this would be irrelevant to the present issue, and I claim that, instead of their being allowed to go into the proofs of the original claim which they debarred me from adducing, they should be compelled, in the interests of justice and for the convenience of the jury, to keep to the record, and prove that the testimony by which they deprived me of those proofs was true.

47. πυνθάνομαι] Lyeurg. 55 πυνθάνομαι δέ, Dem. 21 § 208 πέπυσμαι τοίνυν.

περὶ ὧν = περὶ τούτων περὶ ὧν. δίκην λαγχάνειν περὶ τινος is, however, rare (40 §§ 17, 31, 35); cf. λαγχάνειν περὶ τινος (37 § 18). Elsewhere the genitive alone is

used (Huettner).

τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς δίκην] The original indictment of Phormion in the δίκη ἀφορμῆς to which Or. 36 is a παραγραφή.

συκοφαντήματ'] not found elsewhere in the Demosthenic speeches.

ὅπως κατὰσχοι, sup. § 27.—εἶπον καὶ διεξῆλθον sc. in §§ 29—36.

τὸ ὕδωρ] see Or. 54 § 36.

48. οὔτε νῦν κ.τ.λ.] i.e. 'it is easy enough for my opponents to introduce into their reply matter that is irrelevant to the case and is in no part of my indictment, just as formerly it was easy enough for them to get an acquittal by reciting false depositions.'

Whether we read οὔτε τότε ψευδεῖς or not, we must in either case take the second clause as a pointed reference to the former trial.

- 49 ἀποφεύγειν. ἀλλ' οὐδέτερόν γε δίκαιον τούτων οὐδ' ἂν εἰς φήσειεν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὃ ἐγὼ προκαλοῦμαι νῦν. σκοπεῖτε δ' ἀκούσαντες. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἀξιῶ, οὓς μὲν ἀφείλοντο μ' ἐλέγχους περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, οὓς προσήκον ἦν ῥηθῆναι, μὴ ζητεῖν αὐτοὺς νῦν, αἷς δ' ἀφείλοντο μαρτυρίαις, ὡς εἰσὶν ἀληθεῖς, δεικνύναι. εἰ δ' ὅταν μὲν τὴν δίκην εἰσῶ, τὰς μαρτυρίας μ' ἐλέγχειν ἀξιώσουσιν, ὅταν δὲ ταύταις ἐπεξῶ, περὶ τῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐγκλημάτων λέγειν με κελεύουσιν, οὔτε δίκαι' οὔτε ὑμῖν
- 50 συμφέροντ' ἐροῦσιν. δικάσειν γὰρ ὁμωμόκαθ' ὑμεῖς οὐ περὶ ὧν ἂν ὁ φεύγων ἀξιῶ, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὧν ἂν ἡ δίωξις ᾖ. ταύτην δ' ἀνάγκη τῇ τοῦ διώκοντος λήξει δηλοῦσθαι, ἣν ἐγὼ τούτῳ ψευδομαρτυριῶν εἴληχα. μὴ δὴ τοῦτ' ἀφείς περὶ ὧν οὐκ ἀγωνίζεται λεγέτω· 1117 μῆδ' ὑμεῖς ἑὰτ', ἂν^p ἄρ' οὗτος ἀναισχυντῇ.
- 51 Οἶομαι^a τοίνυν αὐτὸν οὐδὲν οὐδαμῇ^r δίκαιον ἔχοντα λέγειν ἥξειν κατὰ τοῦτο, ὡς ἄτοπον ποιῶ, παραγραφὴν ἡττημένους, τοὺς διαθήκεν μαρτυρήσαντας

^p εἰδὼν Z cum S.

^a Z et Bl. cum S (cf. Or. 86 § 18); οἶμαι Dind.

^r Z et Bl. cum S; οὐδαμῇ Dind.

49. αἷς δὲ ἀφείλοντο μαρτυρίας] 80. τοὺς ἐλέγχους.—On τὴν δίκην εἰσῶ, see note on § 7 πρὸς ἐκείνοισι εἰσῶ.

50. περὶ...ὑπὲρ] § 11 n. δίωξις] (Dem.) Or. 47 § 70 οἱ δὲ νόμοι τούτων κελεύουσι τὴν δίωξιν εἶναι. The word is also found in Antiphon Or. 6 § 7 τὴν δίωξιν εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα ποιέσθαι.—On λήξει...εἴληχα cf. Or. 86 § 21 λήξεω.

§§ 51, 52. The defendant will urge that the jury in the former trial were led to dismiss my suit by reason of the witnesses in support of the discharge on which Phormion's special plea was

based; and not by reason of those who (like himself) gave evidence to the will, as part of the main issue. But I reply that every one knows that juries look to the main issue as well as to the special plea, and I contend that witnesses to the main issue (like the defendant) crippled my case on the special plea. Where all gave false evidence, it is not enough for any individual defendant to point out that some other witness damaged my case more than he did, but he must prove that his own evidence is true.

51. παραγραφὴν ἡττημένους] 24 § 15 τὰς γραφὰς ἡττητο.

διώκων, καὶ τοὺς δικαστὰς τοὺς τότε φήσειν^ο διὰ τοὺς ἀφείναι μεμαρτυρηκότας ἀποψηφίσασθαι μᾶλλον ἢ διὰ τοὺς διαθήκην μαρτυρήσαντας. ἐγὼ δ' ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι νομίζω πάντας ὑμᾶς εἰδέναι, ὅτι οὐχ ἥττον τὰ πεπραγμέν' εἰώθατε σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς ὑπὲρ τούτων παραγραφάς· περὶ δὴ τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῶν τὰ ψευδῆ καταμαρτυρήσαντες οὐτοί μου, ἀσθενεῖς τοὺς περὶ τῆς παραγραφῆς ἐποίησαν λόγους. χωρὶς δὲ 52 τούτων ἄτοπον, πάντων τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυρησάντων, τίς μάλιστ' ἐβλάψεν ἀποφαίνειν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἀληθῆ μεμαρτύρηκε δεικνύναι. οὐ γὰρ, ἂν ἕτερον δείξῃ δεινότερ' εἰργασμένον, ἀποφεύγειν αὐτῷ προσήκει, ἀλλ' ἂν αὐτὸς ὡς ἀληθῆ μεμαρτύρηκ' ἀποφήνῃ.

Ἐφ' ᾧ τοίνυν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστ' ἀπο- 53 λωλέναι δίκαιός ἐστιν οὐτοσὶ Στέφανος, τοῦτ' ἀκούσατέ μου. δεινὸν μὲν γάρ ἐστιν εἰ καὶ καθ' ὅτου τις οὖν τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυρεῖ, πολλῷ δὲ δεινότερον καὶ πλεί-

^ο cum Reiskio Bekker. φήσει Z cum libris.

ἀφείναι] sc. τῶν ἐγκλημάτων
Φορμίωνα. Or. 86 §§ 23—25.

τὰ πεπραγμένα] The facts of the case on its merits, as opposed to the special plea. See note on Or. 86 Argument 1. 23 ἄπτεται τῆς εὐθείας κ.τ.λ.

ἀσθενεῖς ἐποίησαν κ.τ.λ.] 'Weakened my arguments on the special plea.' This need not imply that he actually spoke; as a matter of fact, we find the court would not listen to him (§ 6).

52. ἀποφαίνειν...δεικνύναι] 18 § 206; 27 § 62; 55 § 6.

§§ 53—56. By giving false evidence against me, the defendant has done wrong to the un-

written laws of natural affection, for my wife is his first cousin. Very different has been the conduct of my wife's father, Deinias, who holds himself debarred by the claims of kinship from giving even true evidence on my behalf against my opponent Stephanus, who is his sister's son.

53. ἀπολωλέναι] 'To be put to death' for bearing false witness against his own relations, Apollodorus having married the first cousin of Stephanus.

καθ' ὅτου τις οὖν] = καθ' ὅπου οὖν ὁστισοῦν; like ὁπωστίουν = ὅπου καὶ ὁπωσοῦν, 40 § 8 ὄντινα δὴ ποτ' οὖν.

ονος ὀργῆς ἄξιον, εἰ κατὰ τῶν συγγενῶν· οὐ γὰρ τοὺς γεγραμμένους νόμους ὁ τοιοῦτος ἄνθρωπος μόνους[†], ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ τῆς φύσεως οἰκεῖ[‡] ἀναιρεῖ. τοῦτο τοῖνυν 54 ἐπιδειχθήσεται πεποιηκῶς οὗτος[‡]. ἔστι γὰρ ἡ τούτου μήτηρ καὶ ὁ τῆς ἐμῆς γυναικὸς πατήρ ἀδελφοί, ὥστε τὴν μὲν γυναῖκα τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνεψιὰν εἶναι τούτῳ, τοὺς

[†] Herwerden (Bl.); μόνος S *prima manu*; μόνον vulg. Dind.

[‡] δίκαια Cobet.

[‡] Z et Bekker st. cum S; οὐροί Bekk.

τοὺς γεγραμμένους νόμους...τὰ τῆς φύσεως οἰκεία] Soph. Antig. 454 οὐ γὰρ σθένειν τοσούτον φόβον τὰ σὰ κηρύγμαθ' ὥστ' ἀγραπτα κάσφαλῇ θεῶν νόμιμα δύνασθαι θνητῶν ὄνθ' ὑπερδραμεῖν. There, as here, the unwritten law of natural affection is contrasted with human ordinances. Cf. ἀγραφος νόμος (And. 1 § 86), ἀγραφοὶ νόμοι (Plat. Rep. 563 D), ἀγραφα νόμιμα (Dem. 23 § 70; 18 § 275).

'Intelligens (asks Cobet) quae sint τὰ τῆς φύσεως οἰκεία ὀρεσῖτα τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς γεγραμμένοις? Non opinor. Sed latet in οἰκεία vocabulum quo non est aliud apud Oratores tritius et frequentius, nempe τὰ τῆς φύσεως δίκαια ἀναιρεῖ, veluti in Orat. xxv 28 προφάσεις πλάττων καὶ ψευδεῖς αἰτίας συντιθεῖς τὰ κοινὰ δίκαια ἀνατρέψειν οἰεῖ. Rectissime igitur componuntur τὰ τῆς φύσεως δίκαια et τὰ τῶν νόμων δίκαια, quae commemorat idem Orator xxv 3 μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ δείξων ἑκάτερος τὰ τῶν νόμων δίκαια' (Novae Lectiones p. 619).—τὰ τῆς φύσεως οἰκεία may however be retained in spite of the above suggestion, and we may readily render it 'natural relationship' or better 'the home-ties of nature,' 'the

natural ties of home affections.' Stephanus is denounced in § 65 as 'the common enemy of all human nature'; and in § 54, as neglecting τὰ τῆς φύσεως ἀναγκαῖα.

C. R. Kennedy (Introduction to this speech p. 45) observes, "To give wilfully false testimony against the plaintiff was an aggravation of his offence,... for the Athenians excused a man for being reluctant even to give true evidence against a relation." [The patriarchal system, descended from the old Aryan peoples, made the Greeks view all family ties as almost inviolable. With all their respect for 'written law,' the obligations of relationship had more of religious sanction. See Cox, *Hist. of Greece*, i. pp. 15—18. P.]

54. ὁ τῆς ἐμῆς γυναικὸς πατήρ] i.e. Deinias, father of the Theomnestus who speaks the first 15 §§ of Or. 59 κατὰ Νεαίρας, when Apollodorus takes up the speech. Apollodorus, besides being brother-in-law to Theomnestus by marrying the sister of the latter, gave his own daughter in marriage to him (Or. 59 § 2).

1118 δὲ παῖδας τοὺς ἐκείνης^ω καὶ τοὺς ἐμούς ἀνεψιαδοὺς.
 ἀρ' οὖν δοκεῖ ποτ' ἂν ὑμῖν οὗτος, εἴ τι δι' ἔνδειαν εἶδε
 ποιούσας ὧν οὐ χρὴ τὰς αὐτοῦ συγγενεῖς, ὅπερ ἤδη
 πολλοὶ πεποιήκασιν, παρ' αὐτοῦ προῖκ' ἐπιδούς ἐκ-
 δοῦναι, ὃς ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδ' ἂ προσήκει κομίσασθαι
 ταύτας τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυρεῖν ἠθέλησε, καὶ περὶ πλεί-
 ονος ἐποίησατο^α τὸν Φορμίωνος πλούτον ἢ τὰ τῆς
 συγγενείας ἀναγκαῖα; ἀλλὰ μὴν ὅτι ταῦτ' ἀληθῇ 55
 λέγω, λαβὲ^ν τὴν μαρτυρίαν τὴν Δεινίου κἀναγίγ-
 νωσκε, καὶ κάλει Δεινίαν.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

^α Δεινίας Θεομνήστου Ἀθμονεὺς μαρτυρεῖ τὴν θυγατέρα

^ω *prima manu* SQ, 'uxoris meae meique liberi sunt ἀνεψιαδοὶ
 τούτῳ' (Bl.); ἐκείνου *vulgo*.

^α ποιήσασθαι? *propter syllabas breves* Bl. coll. 23 § 130.

^ν *Z et Bl. cum* S; λαβέ μοι Bekker, Dind. ^{ν-ν} *om. S.*

ἀνεψιαδοὺς] Hesych. ἀνεψια-
 δοὺς· ἐκ τοῦ ἀνεψιῶν γεγονώς,
 ἢ τῆς ἀνεψιάς, second cousins.
 The form of the word follows
 the analogy of *λυκιδεύς*, *κυνα-
 δεύς*, *ἀδελφιδεύς*, *θυγατρίδους*,
ἀλωπεκιδεύς, the terminations
 in *-ιδεύς*, *-ιδέος*, *-αδεύς*, *-αδέος*
 (οὗς) being a kind of patronymic
 form. P.] See Diet. Ant. s. v.
Heres.

πολλοὶ πεποιήκασιν κ.τ.λ.] In-
 stances of such generosity are
 given in the passages quoted
 from Dem. in the note on
 § 35, *supra*, where instead of
ἐπιδούναι προῖκα the rather less
 common phrase *προσθεῖναι προῖ-
 κα* is used.

τὰ τῆς συγγενείας ἀναγκαῖα]
 'The strong ties of kindred.'
 Cf. *necessitudo*. Fals. Leg. §
 290 ὑπὲρ συγγενῶν καὶ ἀναγκαίων.
 Cf. Or. 36 § 30 ἀνάγκη...οἰκεῖον.

55. Δεινίας Θεομνήστου Ἀθμο-

νεύς] The father's name is very
 likely to be right, as Deinias
 had a son named Theomnestus
 (Or. 59 §§ 2 and 16) and the
 grandson very often bore the
 same name as the grandfather
 (note on Or. 39 § 27). But
 of the numerous persons named
 Deinias or Theomnestus, not
 one is described in any inscrip-
 tion as Ἀθμονεὺς, and the
 ascription of the witness to the
deme in question is perhaps due
 to the invention of the com-
 poser of the document.

It is clear that Deinias, on
 being called, refused to swear
 to the deposition read aloud to
 him, οὐδὲ τἀληθῇ μαρτυρεῖν ἐθέ-
 λει. The deposition ought there-
 fore to be followed by the word
ἐξωμοσία as in § 60. (A. West-
 ermann, *u. s.* pp. 109—111.)
 Cf. Or. 49 § 20.

Apolloḍorus, be it observed,

<τὴν>^a αὐτοῦ ἐκδοῦναι Ἀπολλοδώρῳ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους γυναικα ἔχειν, καὶ μηδεπώποτε παραγενέσθαι μηδὲ αἰσθῆσθαι, ὅτι Ἀπολλοδώρος ἀφῆκε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἀπάντων Φορμίωνα.^a

- 56 "Ομοίος γ' ὁ Δεινίας ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ τούτῳ δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς θυγατρὸς καὶ τῶν θυγατριδῶν καὶ ἐμοῦ τοῦ κηδεστοῦ διὰ τὴν συγγένειαν οὐδὲ τάλληθῇ μαρτυρεῖν ἐθέλει κατὰ τοῦτου. ἀλλ' οὐχ οὕτοσι Στέφανος, οὐκ ὥκνησε καθ' ἡμῶν τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυρεῖν, οὐδ', εἰ μηδένα τῶν ἄλλων, τὴν αὐτοῦ μητέρα ἡσχύνθη τοῖς ἀπ' ἐκείνης οἰκείους τῆς ἐσχάτης ἐνδείας αἵτιος γενόμενος.

- 57 "Ὁ τοίνυν ἔπαθον δεινότατον καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ μάλιστα^a

^a aut τὴν addendum aut αὐτοῦ delendum putat Bl.

assumes that the reason why Deinias refuses to swear to the deposition is that it would be to the detriment of his kinsman Stephanus; but the disclaimer may really have been due to Deinias being aware that the evidence was false. As the document before us is untrustworthy, we cannot tell what the proposed evidence really was,—possibly something referring to Pasion's will (as suggested by Westermann u. s.) or rather something to the detriment of Stephanus' character, e.g. his bad behaviour to Apollodorus and his family, or his receiving bribes from Phormion to give false evidence against the plaintiff. (Lortzing, *Apoll.* p. 80.)

56. ὁμοίος γε] Or. 24 (Timocr.) § 106 ὁμοίος γε, οὐ γάρ; Σόλων νομοθέτης καὶ Τιμοκράτης, ib. 181 and Or. 22 (Androt.) § 73 ὁμοίον γε, οὐ γάρ; also 18 § 136; 36 § 56.

ἀλλ'—οὐκ ὥκνησε] 25 § 51

ἀλλ' οὐχ οὗτος οὐδέν, οὐδ' ἂν ἔχοι δεῖξαι, 9 § 31 ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου... οὐχ οὕτως ἔχουσιν. Elsewhere we have the ἀλλὰ repeated, e.g. Or. 21 (Midias) § 200 ἀλλ' οὐ Μειδίας, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης λέγει κ.τ.λ. and Or. 23 (Aristocr.) § 89 ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀριστοκράτης, ἀλλὰ προφηλακίζει μὲν κ.τ.λ. Passages like these led Dobree to say, '*malim* ἀλλ' οὐκ ὥκνησε,' but either construction is allowable.—οὐδ' εἰ μηδένα τῶν ἄλλων, sc. ἡσχύνθη. If he had no respect for any one else, he might at least have respected (had some regard for) his own mother and her relations.

§§ 57—62. I must tell the jury, by the way, of an atrocious trick which was played me to my great disadvantage in the former action. At the trial itself, the deposition on which I mainly relied proved to be missing. I have since learnt that it was stolen by Stephanus while the suit was still before the arbitrator.

ἐξεπλάγην ὅτ' ἡγωνιζόμεν ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, τοῦθ' ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν βούλομαι· τὴν τε γὰρ τούτου πονηρίαν ἔτι μᾶλλον ὑμεῖς ὄψεσθε, καὶ ἐγὼ τῶν γεγενημένων ἀποδουράμενος τὰ πλείστα πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὡςπερὶ ῥάων
 1119 ἔσομαι. τὴν γὰρ μαρτυρίαν, ἣν ᾧμην εἶναι καὶ δι' ἣς ἦν ὁ πλείστος ἐλεγχὸς μοι, ταύτην οὐχ εὖρον ἐνοῦσαν ἐν τῷ ἐχίνῳ. τότε μὲν δὴ τῷ κακῷ πληγείς οὐδὲν ἄλλ' 58 εἶχον [ποιῆσαι]^b πλὴν ὑπολαμβάνειν, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἡδικηκέναι με καὶ τὸν ἐχίνον κεκινήκηναι. νῦν δὲ ἀφ' ὧν

^b 'aecl. ποιῆσαι, quo sensus obscuratur' Bl. coll. 19 § 47; 3 § 1; 29 § 11; 45 § 23.

I call witnesses to prove this: they take an oath of disclaimer.—I thought as much.—To prove they are perjured, I now produce a challenge (duly attested by witnesses) calling on Stephanus to allow his slave to be tortured as to the abstraction of the document; my witnesses depose he refused the challenge.

Now, do the jury suppose that one who thus perpetrated a theft without any personal provocation, would have had the slightest hesitation in giving false evidence in his own interests and at the special instance of another?

57. ἐξεπλάγην] The form -επλάγην is post-Homeric and is used in compounds with the sense 'strike with terror or amazement' (Veitch *Gk. Vbs.* s. v. πλῆσσω). For the simple verb, ἐπλήγην is used, as in the first line of the next section, but only in the sense of 'receiving a blow from.'

ἀποδουράμενος τὰ πλείστα πρὸς ὑμᾶς] 'by unburdening to you all that I can of my past sorrows.' Hdt. II 141 πρὸς τῷ-γαλμα ἀποδύρεσθαι ὅλα κινδυνεύει παθεῖν. Or. 55 § 24; 60 § 37; Plat. Rep. 606 A.

ῥάων ἔσομαι] 'I shall feel relieved' or (to translate it still more closely) 'I shall feel easier.' For this use of ῥάων (εὐθυμότερος, Hesychius), cf. Eur. Ion 875 στέρνων ἀπονησαμένη ῥάων ἔσομαι. Herc. Fur. 1407 φίλτρον τοῦτ' ἔχων ῥάων ἔσει.

58. τῷ κακῷ πληγείς, malo percussus; Hdt. I 41 συμφορῇ πεπληγμένον, Eur. Alc. 405 συμφορᾷ πεπλήγμεθα.

τὴν ἀρχὴν] 'the magistrate,' in whose possession the sealed casket of depositions was kept until the trial. Cf. notes on Or. 53 § 24 τὴν ἀρχὴν and on Or. 39 § 9 where ἀρχὴν, like magistratus in Latin and 'authorities' in English, is used of the holder of the office as well as of the office itself. 'Portentose Reiskius τὴν Ἀρχιππὴν,' says Dobree,—Archippe having died eight or ten years before the suit against Phormion.

τὸν ἐχίνον κεκινήκηναι] 'had tampered with the deposition case.' κινεῖν is similarly used elsewhere in the sense of 'meddling with unlawfully,' in Or. 22 Androt. § 71 and Or. 24 Timocr. § 179 χρήματα κινῶν ιερὰ. Hdt. VI 134 κινεῖν τὰ ἁγία.

ὑστερον πέπυσμαι, πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ διαιτητῇ Στέφανον
τουτοῦ ταύτην^c ὑφηρημένον εὐρίσκω, πρὸς μαρτυρίαν
τιν', ὡς ἐξορκώσαιμ', ἀναστάντος ἐμοῦ. καὶ ὅτι ταύτ'
ἀληθὴ λέγω, πρῶτον μὲν ὑμῖν μαρτυρήσουσι τῶν
τούτοις παρόντων οἱ ἰδόντες. οὐ γὰρ ἐξομνῦναι
59 θελήσειν αὐτοὺς οἴομαι^d. ἐὰν δ' ἄρα τοῦτο ποιήσωσ'
ὑπ' ἀναιδείας, πρόκλησιν ὑμῖν ἀναγνώσεται, ἐξ ἧς
τούτους τ' ἐπιορκούντας ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῃ λήψεσθε, καὶ
τούτον ὁμοίως ὑφηρημένον τὴν μαρτυρίαν εἴσεσθε.
καίτοι ὅστις ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι κακῶν^e ἀλλοτρῶν

^c αὐτὴν propter hiatus mutavit Bl.

^d Z cum S (cf. § 51).

^e fortasse καὶ τῶν vel καὶ ἐκῶν. eadem quae ipse anno 1875 protuleram, postea eodem Aristophanis loco laudato protulit G. Gebauer, de argumenti ex contrario formis, 1877, p. 8. ἔνεκα τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν H. Richards. κακῶν ἔνεκα τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν? T. Nicklin.

ὡς ἐξορκώσαιμ] 'that I might put a witness on his oath,' sc. τὸν μάρτυρα implied in the preceding μαρτυρίαν. Or. 54 § 26 τῶν παρόντων ἡμῖν (sc. μαρτύρων) καθ' ἓνα οὕτως πρὸς τὸν λίθον ἄγοντες καὶ ἐξορκίζοντες, 21 § 65, 52 § 28.

ἐξομνῦναι] 'to take an oath of disclaimer.' Cf. Fals. Leg. § 176 ἡ μαρτυρεῖν ἢ ἐξομνῦσθαι ἀναγκάσω. ἐὰν δ' ἐξομνῶσιν, ἐπιορκούντας ἐξελέγξω παρ' ὑμῖν φανερώς. Pollux: ἐξωμοσία δέ, ὅταν τις ἢ πρεσβευτὴς ἀπρεθεῖς ἢ ἐπ' ἄλλην τινα δημοσίαν ὑπηρεσίαν, ἀρρωστῇν ἢ ἀδυνατεῖν φάσκων ἐξομνῆται αὐτὸς ἢ δι' ἑτέρου. ἐξώμνυντο δὲ καὶ οἱ κληθέντες μάρτυρες, εἰ φάσκοιεν μὴ ἐπιστάσθαι ἐφ' ᾧ ἐκαλοῦντο. Isaacus Or. 9 (Astyphe.) § 18 καλεῖ Ἱεροκλέα ἵνα ἐναντίον τούτων μαρτυρήσῃ ἢ ἐξομώσῃται. ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ. ἀκριβῶς μὲν ἦδεν· τοῦ γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐστίν, ᾧ μὲν οἶδεν, ἐξομνῦσθαι, τῶν δὲ μὴ γενο-

μένων πιστὴν ἐθέλειν ἐπιθεῖναι ἢ μὴ εἰδέναι γενόμενα. Or. 29 § 20; Or. 58 (Theocrines) § 7; Or. 59 § 28. Meier and Schöm., p. 880 Lips.

59. κακῶν ἀλλοτρῶν κλέπτῃς κ.τ.λ.] 'did not shrink from being set down as having stolen what stood in other people's way.' κακῶν ἀλλοτρῶν κλέπτῃς is a very singular expression, 'a thief of other people's ills,' meaning (as some suppose) one who steals what is detrimental to other people's interests, in this case the μαρτυρία, which is a κακὸν οἰκεῖον to Phormion and a κακὸν ἀλλοτρίον to Stephanus. But Lambinus justly objects to the phrase, and Lortzing p. 91 rightly observes, *singulariter dicta sunt*. Reiske says 'Fur alienorum malorum est Graecis ille qui mala, fraudes, scelera, clam, in occulto exsequitur et perficit, non sponte sua, sed iussu alieno'; and similarly C.R.

κλέπτης ὑπέμειν' ὀνομασθῆναι, τί ἂν ἡγείσθε [ποιῆσαι τοῦτον]ῖ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ^ε; λέγε τὴν μαρτυρίαν, εἴτα τὴν 60 πρόκλησιν ταύτην.

ΜΑΡΤΤΡΙΑ.

^h Μαρτυροῦσι φίλοι εἶναι καὶ ἐπιτηδαιοὶ Φορμίῳνι, καὶ

^f *secl. Bl. coll.* § 58.

^g τοῦτον ἄλλου του Z *cum* FSQ; ὑπὲρ ἄλλου του Voemel. τοῦτον ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Bekker *cum* γρ. FQ. '*sensui satisfaceret* δεομένου *vel* αἰτούντος του. Cf. § 62.' Sauppe.

^h *testimonium om.* S.

Kennedy (rather vaguely) renders it 'a person who would commit a theft as a tool of another.' G. H. Schaefer, who rightly doubts whether *κακὰ ἀλλότρια* can mean anything but *mala quae alius patitur*, proposes to read *κακῶν* with the sense '*qui quid furatur, ut sceleribus alius accomodat.*' Another critic (Beels, *diatribe* p. 100) says: '*κακῶν ἀλλοτρῶν κλέπτης lepide vocatur Stephanus, qui in gratiam Phormionis et fortasse eius iussu, testimonium e capsula surripuerat.*' Blass takes *κακῶν ἀλλοτρῶν* as a genitive of price. Lastly, Huettner observes: '*κακῶν ἀλλοτρῶν κλέπτης Stephanus dicitur, quod surrepto illo testimonio, quo Apollodori causa maxime nitebatur, Phormionis nequitiam dissimulavit et ne coargueretur impedit* (*κλέπτειν occultare*, Soph. Aj. 1187; Dem. 29 § 5; Aesch. 3 § 142).' In Plato Rep. 346 ε we have *μηδὲνα ἐθέλειν ἐκόντα ἄρχειν καὶ τὰ ἀλλότρια κακὰ μεταχειρίζεσθαι ἀνορθούντα* ('to handle and set right other people's disorders'); but neither this nor any other passage that I can find supports the sense usually assigned to the words before us.

It may therefore be worth while to suggest that *κακῶν* may be corrupt and should be altered into *καὶ τῶν* where *καὶ* emphasizes the whole clause *τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν κλέπτης ὑπέμειν ὀνομασθῆναι*, and not *τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν* only. [The latter construction would inappropriately import into the passage some of the humour of the lines in Aristoph. *Ranae* 610 εἴτ' οὐχὶ δεῖνὰ ταῦτα, τύπτειν τουτοῖ κλέπτοντα, πρὸς τ' ἀλλότρια 'isn't it a shame to beat this poor fellow (Xanthias) for stealing, and that too—another man's goods?' *καὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν κλέπτης* seems a highly probable emendation; nor is there any difficulty in *καὶ* referring to the general character of a *κλέπτης τῶν ἀλλοτρῶν*. P.] Cf. also Or. 28 § 22 ἄλλα καὶ τὰλλότρια ἀποστερῶν ἀποδέδεικται.

Or again we may alter *κακῶν* into *καὶ ἐκῶν*, comparing § 62 where *ὁ τὴν τοῦ κλέπτης φανῆναι* (*δόξαν*) *μὴ φυγῶν* is parallel to *ὅς ἃ μηδεὶς ἐκέλευεν ἐθέλον-της* (= *ἐκῶν*) *πονηρὸς ᾖ*.

ἀλλοτρῶν in any case is intended to point the contrast with *ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ* in the second half of the sentence.

60. *μαρτυροῦσι κ.τ.λ.*] The

παρεῖναι πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ Τεισίᾳ, ὅτε ἦν ἀπόφασις τῆς διαιτῆς Ἀπολλοδώρῳ πρὸς Φορμίωνα, καὶ εἶδέναι τὴν μαρτυρίαν ὑψηρομένον Στέφανον, ἣν αἰτιάται αὐτὸν Ἀπολλόδωρος ὑφελέσθαι.^h

*Ἡ μαρτυρεῖτ', ἡ ἐξομόσασθε.

ΕΞΩΜΟΣΙΑ.

- 61 Οὐκ ἄδηλον ἦν ὡς ἄνδρες δικασταί, ὅτι τοῦτ' ἐμελλον ποιήσῃν, προθύμως ἐξομῆσθαι. ἵνα τοίνυν παραχρῆμ' ἐξελεγχθῶσ' ἐπιωρκηκότες, λαβέ μοι ταύτην τὴν μαρτυρίαν καὶ τὴν πρόκλησιν. ἀναγίνωσκε.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ. ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ¹.

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^h Μαρτυροῦσι παρεῖναι, ὅτε Ἀπολλόδωρος προῦκαλεῖτο Στέφανον παραδῶναι τὸν παῖδα τὸν ἀκόλουθον εἰς βάσανον περὶ τῆς ὑφαιρέσεως τοῦ γραμματείου, καὶ γράμματα ἣν ἔτοιμος γράφειν Ἀπολλόδωρος, καθ' ὃ τι ἔσται ἡ βάσανος.

¹ *Dind. ante testimonium titulum ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ sustulit, subiecit eundem post testimonium, quasi non huic inesset tota πρόκλησις. Alia res Or. 59 §§ 123, 124' (Bl.).*

composer of the present document and the next and of that in Or. 46 § 21 has not taken the trouble to invent any names for the witnesses. He describes them as 'friends of Phormion' to suggest a motive for their disclaiming cognisance of the alleged theft on the part of his witness Stephanus. The writer adds that it was 'on the declaration or award of the arbitrator between Phormion and Ap.' But so long as there were fresh witnesses being brought forward (as appears from § 58 πρὸς μαρτυρίαν κ.τ.λ.), the case was not ripe for the arbitrator's decision; so we must either suppose that the writer has made a mistake, or that at any rate he uses ἀπόφασις in a vague

and general sense for the process of decision and its immediate antecedents. (A. Westermann, u. s. p. 111, 112; cf. Kirchner, p. 31; Schucht, p. 71.) —On ἀπόφασις, cf. Or. 54 § 27 ad fin. The word in this sense is from ἀποφαίνω, not from ἀπόφθηναι.

ἡ μαρτυρεῖτ'] Or. 59 § 28; 49 § 20.

61. καθ' ὃ τι ἔσται ἡ βάσανος] 'The terms of the torture.' Cf. Ar. Ban. 618—625 (α) καὶ πῶς βασανίσω; (β) πάντα τρόπον κ.τ.λ. ... (α) κἄν τι πηρώσω γέ σοι τὸν παῖδα τύπτων τὰργύριόν σοι κείσεται. Antiphon vi (de Choreuta) § 23 ὡμολόγουν πέσας τὸν δεσπότην παραδῶσειν αὐτῷ βασανίσειν τρόπον ὅποιον βούλοιο.

ταῦτα δὲ προκαλουμένον Ἀπολλοδώρου, οὐκ ἐβλήθη παραδοῦναι Στέφανον, ἀλλ' ἀποκρίνασθαι Ἀπολλοδώρῳ δικάζεσθαι, εἰ βούλοιο, εἰ τί φησιν ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ.¹

Τίς ἂν οὖν ὑπὲρ τοιαύτης αἰτίας ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, εἴπερ ἐπίστευεν αὐτῷ, οὐκ ἐδέξατο τὴν βάσανον; οὐκοῦν τῷ φεύγειν τὴν βάσανον ὑψηρημένος ἐξελέγχεται. ἄρ' οὖν ἂν ὑμῖν αἰσχυνηθῆναι δοκεῖ τὴν τοῦ τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυρεῖν δόξαν, ὃ τὴν τοῦ κλέπτης φανῆναι μὴ φυγῶν; ἡ δεηθέντος ὀκνῆσαι τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυρεῖν, ὃς ἂ μὴδεὶς ἐκέλευ' ἐθελοντὴς πονηρὸς ἦν;

Δικαίως τοίνυν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τούτων ἀπάντων δούς ἂν^k δίκην, πολὺ μᾶλλον ἂν εἰκότως διὰ τὰλλα κολασθεῖη παρ' ὑμῖν. σκοπεῖτε δὲ, τὸν βίον δν βεβίωκεν ἐξετάζοντες· οὗτος γὰρ, ἡνίκα μὲν συνέβαινε εὐτυχεῖν Ἀριστολόχῳ τῷ τραπεζίτῃ, ἴσα βαίνων

¹ ἐκέλευεν Bekker. ἐκέλευσεν Z cum S.

^k om. Dind. cum S.

62. φεύγειν τὴν βάσανον] 29 §§ 12, 13; 30 § 27; 37 § 28.

τὴν τοῦ κλέπτης φανῆναι (δόξαν), 'the discredit of being proved a thief.' ('Who did not shrink from becoming a thief.' Kennedy.)

δεηθέντος] sc. τινός. See Kühner *Gk. Gr.* § 486 A, 2, p. 641 'on the gen. absol. without any substantive like ἀνθρώπων, πραγμάτων being expressed.'

§§ 63—67. Examine the defendant's life and character, and you will find him cringing to and flattering the prosperous, only to desert them when they fall into destitution. For the present, he is the creature of Phormion; and, to compass his own ends, he is willing to do wrong to his own relations, regardless of the ill-repute he thus incurs. He de-

serves to be abhorred as the common enemy of all humanity. With all his wealth, he has never performed a single public service. Villains who are poor may have some allowance made them, for the exigencies of their position; villains who are rich can claim no excuse and therefore call for punishment at your hands.

63. δούς ἂν] 19 § 27; 23 §§ 144, 151; 21 §§ 151, 202; 24 § 112; 18 § 94.

ἡνίκα συνέβαινε εὐτυχεῖν Ἀριστολόχῳ] See Or. 36 § 50.—Note συνέβαινε followed soon after by βαίνων.

ἴσα βαίνων ἐβádixεν ὑποπετωκῶς ἐκεῖν] 'Walked in step with that person and cringed to him.' 'Cringed to him, as he walked beside him.' Harpocr. ἴσα βαίνων Πυθοκλεῖ· Δημοσθένης

ἐβαδίζ' ὑποπεπτωκῶς ἐκείνῳ, καὶ ταύτ' ἴσασι πολλοὶ
 64 τῶν ἐνθάδ' ὄντων ὑμῶν. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἀπώλετ' ἐκείνος καὶ
 τῶν ὄντων ἐξέστη, οὐχ ἤκισθ' ὑπὸ τούτου καὶ τῶν
 τοιούτων διαφορηθεῖς, τῷ μὲν υἱεὶ τῷ τούτου πολλῶν
 πραγμάτων ὄντων οὐ παρέστη πώποτ' οὐδ' ἐβοήθη-
 σεν, ἀλλ' Ἀπόληξίς καὶ Σόλων καὶ πάντες ἄνθρωποι
 μᾶλλον βοηθοῦσι· Φορμίωνα δὲ [πάλιν]¹ ἑώρακεν^m,
 καὶ τούτῳ γέγον' οἰκείος, ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντων
 τούτου ἐκλεξάμενος, καὶ ὑπὲρ τούτου πρεσβευτῆς μὲν 1121
 ᾔχετ' εἰς Βυζάντιον πλέων, ἥνικ' ἐκείνοι τὰ πλοῖα
 τὰ τούτου κατέσχον, τὴν δὲ δίκην ἔλεγεν τὴν πρὸς

¹ *propter syllabas breves secl. Bl.*

^m ἑώρακε Dind.

ἐν τῷ κατ' Αἰσχίνου (Fals. Leg. § 315) ἀντὶ τοῦ συνῶν ἀεὶ καὶ μὴδὲ βραχὺ ἀφιστάμενος· καὶ ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου α' φησὶν Ἀριστολόχῳ τῷ τραπέζιτῃ ἴσα βαίων ἐβάδιζε· Μένανδρος· παρ' αὐτὸν ἴσα βαίνουσ' ἐταῖρα πολυτελής. (Ἀριστολόχῳ really comes after συνέβαιεν and is understood after ἴσα βαίων.) Shilleto u. s. explains it here as 'trunkling to, and adapting his pace to his companion's.' The phrase became common in later Greek, e.g. Alciphron Ep. iii 56 ἐπαίρει σεαυτὸν, οὐδὲν δέον, καὶ βαδίζει ἴσα αὐτῷ [καὶ τύφου πλήρης εἶ], τοῦτο δὴ τοῦ λόγου, Πυθοκλεῖ. See note on § 68.

ὑποπεπτωκῶς inf. 65; Or. 59 (Neaer.) § 43 ὑπέπεσε Καλλίστρατῳ, Isaeus Or. 6 § 29 ὑποπεπτωκότες οἶδε τῇ ἀνθρώπῳ. Aesch. 3 § 116, Arist. Eq. 47.

64. ἀπώλετ' § 51.

τῶν ὄντων ἐξέστη] Or. 36 § 50 ἐξέστησαν ἀπάντων τῶν ὄντων, 37 § 49; 33 § 25.

διαφορηθεῖς] In pass. generally of things, here of the person, plundered. Plat. Leg. 672 B;

διαφορεῖν τι, 27 § 29; 19 § 315; 57 § 65.

πραγμάτων] 'lawsuits.'

Ἀπόληξίς] Harpocr. εἰς τῶν ἱ' συγγραφέων, ὃν Πλάτων κωμῶδεῖ ἐν Σοφισταῖς (for ἱ' the mss have ν', corrected by Cobet who explains it of the ten συγγραφεῖς in Thuc. viii 67). Ἀπόληξίς Προσπάλτιος occurs in Or. 43 πρὸς Μακάρτατον, as grandfather of Macartatus, and there are others of the same name in inscriptions. But Ἀπόληξίς cannot be identified with any of the above; and of this Solon nothing is known.

ἑώρακεν] *resperxit*, 'has had his eye upon,' i.e. has courted, 18 §§ 25, 32.

πρεσβευτῆς] 'Agent.' Or. 32 Zenoth. § 11 πρεσβευτὴν ἐκ βουλῆς τινα λαμβάνομεν... One who negotiates for another is named after a political custom 'an ambassador.'

ἐκείνοι] sc. οἱ Βυζάντιοι, implied from Βυζάντιον. See note on Isocr. Paneg. § 110 φάσκοντες μὲν λακωνίζειν τὰναντία δ' ἐκείνοις ἐπιτηδεύοντες.

Καλχηδονίους, τὰ ψευδῆ δ' ἐμοῦ φανερώς οὕτω καταμε-
μαρτύρηκεν. εἴθ' ὅς εὐτυχούντων ἐστὶ κόλαξ, κὰν ἀτυ- 65
χῶσι, τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων προδότης, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων
πολιτῶν πολλῶν καὶ καλῶν κάγαθῶν ὄντων μηδενὶ
μηδ' ἐξ ἴσου χρήται, τοῖς δὲ τοιούτοις ἐβελοντῆς ὑπο-
πίπτει, καὶ μήτ' εἴ τινα τῶν οἰκείων ἀδικήσει, μήτ' εἰ
παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις φαύλην δόξαν ἔξει ταῦτα ποιῶν,
μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν σκοπεῖ, πλὴν ὅπως πλέονⁿ ἔξει,
τούτον οὐ μισεῖν ὥς κοινὸν ἐχθρὸν τῆς φύσεως ὅλης
τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης προσήκει; ἔγωγ' ἂν φαίην. ταῦτα 66
μέντοι τὰ τοσαύτην ἔχοντ' αἰσχύνην ὥ ἄνδρες Ἀθη-
ναῖοι, ἐπὶ τῷ τὴν πόλιν φεύγειν καὶ τὰ ὄντ' ὁ ἀποκρύπ-
τεσθαι προήρηται πράττειν, ἵν' ἐργασίας ἀφανεῖς διὰ
τῆς τραπέζης ποιῆται καὶ μήτε χορηγῇ μήτε τριη-
ραρχῇ μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν ὧν προσήκει ποιῇ. καὶ
κατείργασται τοῦτο. τεκμήριον δέ· ἔχων γὰρ οὐσίαν
τοσαύτην ὥσθ' ἑκατὸν μνᾶς ἐπιδιδύναι τῇ θυγατρὶ, οὐδ'
ἡντινοῦν ἐώραται λητουργίαν^p ὑφ' ὑμῶν λητουργῶν,

ⁿ τι πλέον *syllabis brevibus* S (Dind.).

^o Bekker. χρήματα *syllabis brevibus* S (Z).

^p Bekker. λειτουργίαν ἐώραται Z cum F.

Καλχηδονίους] Phormion, it seems, must have been implicated in some mercantile suit with people at Calchedon (opposite Byzantium). The affair is not alluded to elsewhere.

65. καλῶν κάγαθῶν] In good Greek always *two* words (neither καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός nor καλοκάγαθος) though the derivative is nevertheless καλοκάγαθια. Cf. θεοὺς ἐχθρὸς and θεοισεχθρία. See note on Isocr. Paneg. § 78.

κοινὸν ἐχθρὸν τῆς φύσεως] § 58 τὰ τῆς φύσεως οἰκεία ἀναιρεῖ.

66. ἐπὶ τῷ τὴν πόλιν φεύγειν] 'With a view to escape the public service.' Kennedy. [Another singular expression. Such

citizens were called διαδρασιπο-
λῖται, Ar. Ran. 1014. P.]

ἀποκρύπτεσθαι] 28 § 3 οὐκ ἀποκρύπτεται τὴν οὐσίαν, ἀλλὰ χορηγεῖ καὶ τριηραρχεῖ, and § 24 ἀποκρύπτεσθαι μᾶλλον, in contrast to λητουργεῖν ἐβελόνειν.

ἐργασίας ἀφανεῖς] 'Sly (un-
returned) profits.' Contrast § 30 δ πάντες ἦδσαν κ.τ.λ.

χορηγῇ...τριηραρχῇ] See note on Or. 36 § 39 ἐλγούργεις.—κατείργασται τοῦτο (middle) 'he has accomplished this object.' 19 § 300.

τεκμήριον δέ· ἔχων γὰρ] Mad-
vig *Gk. Synt.* § 196 a, and note on Isocr. Paneg. § 87.

οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην. καίτοι πόσῳ κάλλιον φιλοτι-
 μούμενον ἐξετάζεσθαι καὶ προθυμούμενον εἰς ἃ δεῖ
 τῇ πόλει, ἢ κολακεύοντα καὶ τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυροῦντα ;
 67 ἄλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ κερδαίνειν πᾶν ἂν οὗτος ποιήσειεν. καὶ
 μὴν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἄξιον ὀργίλως ἔχειν
 τοῖς μετ' εὐπορίας πονηροῖς ἢ τοῖς μετ' ἐνδείας. τοῖς I 122
 μὲν γὰρ ἡ τῆς χρείας ἀνάγκη^α φέρεται τινὰ συγγνώμην
 παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνως λογιζομένοις· οἱ δ' ἐκ περιου-
 σίας, ὥσπερ οὗτος, πονηροί, οὐδεμίαν πρόφασιν δικαίαν
 ἔχοιεν ἂν εἰπεῖν, ἀλλ' αἰσχροκερδείᾳ^β καὶ πλεονεξίᾳ
 καὶ ὕβρει καὶ τῷ τὰς αὐτῶν συστάσεις κυριωτέρας

^α τῆς ἀνάγκης χρεία S et Stobaeus.

^β -ia S prima manu (Dind.).

ἐξετάζεσθαι] 'To be found in the pursuit of an honourable ambition for willing service to the state.' Or, shorter, 'to show oneself a man of public spirit.' Harpocr. ἀντὶ τοῦ δρᾶσθαι, Δημοσθένης κατὰ Στεφάνου. καὶ ἐν τῷ κατ' Ἀνδροκλίνου (§ 66) 'ἐξητάσθης' φησὶν ἀντὶ τοῦ ὥφθης, ἑωράθης. Cf. de Cor. §§ 115, 173, 197; 21 § 161; 22 § 66.

ἄλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ κ.τ.λ.] 'Unfortunately, the defendant is a person who will do anything to get money.' Kennedy.

67. ὀργίλως ἔχειν] 24 §§ 215, 211; 21 § 215; 59 § 37.

ἡ τῆς χρείας ἀνάγκη] ἡ ἀναγκαία χρεία 23 § 148; 50 § 13; ἀνάγκη and χρεία are practically synonymous as in Hom. II. 8, 57; Thuc. vi 68 § 4; Arist. Plut. 534. 'The pressure of their necessitous lot leads to some allowance being made for them in the eyes of those who view the case with human fellow-feeling.' Stobaeus (46, 72) has ἡ τῆς ἀνάγκης χρεία. He also has οὐδεμίαν δικαίαν πρόφα-

σιν ἔχουσι, besides, for obvious reasons, omitting ὥσπερ οὗτος. The extract proceeds with the words πολλὰ δ' οὖν κακὰ πράγματα τοῖς ἐλευθέρους ἡ πένια βιάζεται ποιεῖν, ἐφ' οἷς ἂν ἐλεοῖντο δικαιότερον ἢ προσπαλλοῦντο, which do not appear in the present passage. They are really taken from Dem. Or. 57 (Eubulides) § 45, as Meineke might have noted in his edition of Stobaeus. For the copyist's patchwork δ' οὖν κακὰ πράγματα we should therefore restore δουλικά πράγματα from Demosthenes himself, and print the passage as a separate extract.

οὐδεμίαν πρόφασιν] 24 § 195 οὐδεμίαν γὰρ ἂν εἰπεῖν ἔχοις ἄλλην πρόφασιν... ἡ αἰσχροκερδεῖαν.

συστάσεις] 'plots,' 'conspiracies,' parties, political interests, studia, ἐταιρεῖαι. Or. 37 § 39 περιστήσας τοὺς μετ' ἑαυτοῦ, τὸ ἐργαστήριον τῶν συνεστῶτων. 18 § 297; 57 § 62. [Thuc. ii 21 § 2 κατὰ συστάσεις γενόμενοι. So also οἱ συνιστάμενοι in Ar. Lysistr. 577. P.] Cf. Or. 46 § 25.

τῶν νόμων ἀξιούν εἶναι ταῦτα φανήσονται πρᾶττοντες. ὕμιν δ' οὐδὲν τούτων συμφέρει, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀσθενή παρὰ τοῦ πλουσίου δίκην, ἂν ἀδικῆται, δύνασθαι λαβεῖν. ἔσται δὲ τοῦτ', ἐὰν κολάζητε τοὺς φανερώς οὕτως ἐξ εὐπορίας πονηρούς.

Οὐ τοίνυν οὐδ' ἂ πέπλασται καὶ βαδίζει παρὰ τοὺς 68 τοίχους οὗτος* ἐσκυθρωπακώς, σωφροσύνης ἂν τις

* οὗτος, quod erat post βαδίζει, propter hiatus transposuit Bl.

ἐξ εὐπορίας πονηρούς] 'made bad by their wealth.' Kennedy is hardly correct here in rendering 'men who (for all their riches) are thus flagrantly dishonest.' It is not in spite of, but directly from, their large means that they become bad citizens. P.]

§§ 68—70. *His affected airs as he sullenly stinks along the sides of the streets, so far from showing a modest reserve, really indicate an unsociable character. All this solemn guise is purposely put on, to veil his real disposition, while it serves to repel the approaches of his fellow-men. He has never contributed to the needs of any one of all the citizens of Athens; but as a usurer, who counts his neighbours' needs his own good fortune, he has ejected relations of his from their homes, and shown himself ruthless in the exaction of interest from his debtors.*

68. ἂ πέπλασται κ.τ.λ.] explained by the contrast immediately after, τοῖς ἀπλῶς ὡς πεφύκασι βαδίζουσι καὶ φαυδοῖς. ἂ πέπλασται καὶ βαδίζει instead of ἦν ἔχει πεπλασμένην ὄψιν καὶ τὸ σμῶδον βάδισμα, is a fresh instance (like ὦν διεφθάρκει in § 27) of the fondness of the Greeks for throwing into the verb what

in other languages would be naturally expressed by a substantive.

ἐσκυθρωπακώς] Or. 54 § 34 μεθ' ἡμέραν μὲν ἐσκυθρωπάκασι καὶ λακωνίζουσιν φασί... For this and similar words expressing sullen and morose demeanour the student should read the speech of Hercules in Eur. Alc. 773—802.

For a similar passage, showing how keenly the behaviour of persons walking in the streets was criticised at Athens, we may compare Or. 37 (Pant.) § 52 where the defendant anticipates that the plaintiff will bring up against him his fast walking and loud talking, and his constantly carrying a stick. After contrasting their respective characters he adds (§ 55) τοιοῦτος ἐγὼ ὁ ταχὺ βαδίζων καὶ τοιοῦτος σὺ ὁ ἀτρέμας. Again Plato, Charmid. p. 159 B, expressly mentions 'walking quietly in the streets' as a mark of σωφροσύνη. σωφροσύνη τὸ κοσμίως πάντα πράττειν καὶ ἡσυχῇ ἐν τε ταῖς ὁδοῖς βαδίζειν καὶ διαλέγεσθαι. Aristotle ascribes κίνησις βραδεία and φωνὴ βαρεία to his μεγαλόθυμος (Eth. iv 9=3), and Theophrastus characterises the 'Arrogant man' (ὁ ὑπερήφανος) as δεινός... ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς πορεύμενος μὴ λαλεῖν τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι, κάτω κεκυφώς.

ἡγήσαιντο εἰκότως εἶναι σημεῖα, ἀλλὰ μισανθρωπίας. ἐγὼ γὰρ, ὅστις αὐτῷ μηδενὸς συμβεβηκότος δεινοῦ, μηδὲ τῶν ἀναγκαίων σπανίζων, ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ σχέσει διάγει τὸν βίον, τοῦτον ἡγοῦμαι συνεωρακέναι[†] καὶ λελογίσθαι παρ' αὐτῷ, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἀπλῶς, ὡς πεφύκασι, βαδίζουσι καὶ παιδοῖς, καὶ προσέλθοι τις ἂν καὶ δεηθείη καὶ ἐπαγγείλειεν[‡] οὐδὲν ὀκνῶν, τοῖς δὲ πεπλασμένοις καὶ σκυθρωποῖς ὀκνήσειεν[§] τις ἂν[¶] προσ-
69 ελθεῖν πρῶτον. οὐδὲν οὖν ἄλλ' ἢ πρόβλημα τοῦ τρόπου τὸ σχῆμα τοῦτ' ἔστι, καὶ τὸ τῆς διανοίας

[†] -εωρακέναι Dind.

[‡] H. Wolf (Reiske), ἀπ. codices.

[§] ὀκνήσει τις ἂν S, ὀκνήσειεν ἂν τις vulgo, ὀκνήσειέ τις ἂν Dind.

Cf. Alexis ap. Athen. i p. 21 § 38 ἐν γὰρ νομίζω τοῦτο τῶν ἀνελευθέρων εἶναι, τὸ βαδίζειν ἀρρύθμως ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. Soph. fragm. 234 b ὡς νῦν τάχος στείχωμεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως σπουδῆς δικαίας μῶμος ἀφεται ποτε. Alciphron i 34 § 1 ἐξ οὗ φιλοσοφεῖν ἐπενόησας, σεμνὸς τις ἐγένου καὶ τὰς ὁρρῦς ὑπὲρ τοῦς κροτάφους ἐπῆρας. εἰτα σχῆμα ἔχων καὶ βιβλίδιον μετὰ χεῖρας εἰς τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν σοβεῖς. Cf. supr. § 63 ἴσα βαίνων κ.τ.λ. and infr. § 77.

σχέσει] cf. τὸ σχῆμα inf. § 69; 19 § 251; Plat. Gorg. 511 κ περιπατεῖ ἐν μετρίῳ σχήματι. [διάγειν ἐν σχέσει seems unlike Demosthenes. The same may be said of ποιεῖν δόικτρον, 'to deprive of a home,' § 70. P.]

ἀπλῶς] 37 § 43 ἀπλῶς καὶ ὡς πύφουκα ζῆν.

τοῖς... παιδοῖς... προσέλθοι τις ἂν καὶ δεηθείη] The 'Surly man' (ὁ αὐθάδης) is characterised by Theophrastus as apt προσαγορευθεῖς μὴ ἀντιπροσεπεῖν, and the 'Arrogant man' as προσελθεῖν (to greet) πρότερος οὐδενὶ θελήσας. —φαιδροῖς, 'cheerful,' 'bright'

(as we say).

δεηθείη καὶ ἐπαγγείλειεν] 'prefer a request and make a promise (or proposal).' The two words are correlative to one another like 'asking and granting a favour.' ἐπαγγείλειεν is due to H. Wolf. Dobree unnecessarily suggests 'Quaere an potest = ἐπαγγείλαιτο, i.e. *optem peteret*.' This would involve a needless repetition of the idea of δεηθείη. [Besides, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι is rather 'to make a profession of,' 'to propose that some one should accept your service' in some matter. P.]

πεπλασμένοις καὶ σκυθρωποῖς] 'Affected and sullen characters.'

69. πρόβλημα τοῦ τρόπου] 'A cloak to mask his real character.' Soph. Phil. 1008 ὥς μ' ὑπήλθες, ὡς μ' ἐθάρσω λαβὼν πρόβλημα σαντοῦ παιδα τόνδ' ἀγνώτ' ἐμοί. Cf. παραπέτασμα supr. § 19, also πρόσχημα in the sense of 'an excuse,' 5 § 6, Plat. Prot. 316 d. For προβάλλεσθαι, *praetendere*, cf. Thuc. i 37 § 4; ii 87 § 3; iii 63 § 2.

ἄγριον καὶ πικρὸν ἐνταῦθα δηλοῖ. σημείον δέ· τοσούτων γὰρ ὄντων τὸ πλῆθος Ἀθηναίων, πράττων πολὺν βέλτιον ἢ σὲ προσήκον ἦν, τῷ πάποτ' εἰσήνεγκας, ἢ τίνι συμβέβλησαι πω, ἢ τίν' εὖ πεποίηκας"; οὐδέν' ἂν εἰπεῖν ἔχοις· ἀλλὰ τοκίζων καὶ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων 70 συμφορὰς καὶ χρείας εὐτυχήματα σαυτοῦ νομίζων, ἐξέβαλες μὲν τὸν σαυτοῦ θεῖον Νικίαν ἐκ τῆς πατρῴας
 I 123 οἰκίας, ἀφήρησαι δὲ τὴν σαυτοῦ πενθερὰν ταύτ' ἀφ' ὧν ἔξῃ, ἀοίκητον δὲ τὸν Ἀρχεδήμου παῖδα τὸ σαυτοῦ

* Bekker. ἢ τίνα εὖ πεποίηκας om. Z cum Σ.

ἐνταῦθα δηλοῖ] 'He shows herein the real rudeness and malignity of his temper,' § 70; 25 § 45; 54 § 14; 21 § 204; Plat. Grat. 394 E.

τῷ πάποτ' εἰσήνεγκας] 'to whose service did you ever contribute?' Cf. Or. 53 § 9 ἔρανον αὐτῷ...εἰσίστοιμι.

συμβέβλησαι] 'to whom have you ever lent any aid?' (Kennedy). συμβάλλεσθαι (with perf. pass. used as mid.) is here used in a general sense of helping, as in Or. 21 (Mid.) § 133 συμβαλουμένους τοῖς συμμάχοις. Cf. 59 § 69 εἰς ἐκδοσιν...τῇ θυγατρὶ συμβάλλεσθαι, followed by εἰσνεγκεῖν εἰς τὴν ἐκδοσιν (§ 70). It is used of 'contributing' ib. § 118 προῖκα...συμβάλλεται, Lys. 4 § 10 τὸ ἡμῖν τοῦ ἀργυρίου συνεβαλόμην. We have the active use in Or. 34 § 1 συμβόλαια πολλοῖς συμβάλλοντες.

70. ἐξέβαλες] 'ousted from his patrimony,' cf. Or. 36 § 49 ἐκβαλεῖν. The debtor in such a case would be said ἐκπεσεῖν or ἐκστῆναι τῶν ὄντων, ib. § 50. Or. 29 § 2 λίαν ὠμῶς καὶ πικρῶς ὄντα συγγενῇ τούτῳ ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας ἀπάσης ἐκβέβληκα.

θεῖον] his (maternal) uncle, not *patruium*. Reiske suggests

that this Nicias may be identified with the person of that name in Or. 36 § 17 married to the sister of Apollodorus' wife. But the relationships that would thus result are rather complex (cf. *supra* §§ 54—56), and it seems simpler to suppose that there were two persons of that name in the same family.

δόληκτον] 'a homeless outcast.' The word is rare in this meaning, being generally used of an uninhabitable country ('δόληκτος καὶ ἔρημος Hdt. II 34, cf. v 10. So in Plat. Legg. 778 B, etc.' L and S). Unless we accept it in the sense of 'homeless,' it would be necessary either (as Reiske says) to alter παῖδα into οἶκον or to read δοικον (as G. H. Schaefer suspects). The latter word is found in this sense in Plato Symp. 203 D and elsewhere. In Lucian however (p. 727), the word δόληκτος is used as in the present passage: Gallus § 17 περιέμενον δόληκτος ἐστὼς, ἀχρι δὲ ὁ Μνήσαρχος ἐξεργάζετό μοι τὸν οἶκον. ('Ἀλεκτῶν loquitur.)

τὸ σαυτοῦ μέρος] 'quod ad te attinet.' Fals. Leg. § 82 οὕτω διέθηκας αὐτοῦς τὸ μέρος σὺ, ib. 103; 35 § 50 and 43 § 78 τὸ

οὕτω πικρῶς οὐδ'
 οὐκ ὀφείλοντας τοὺς
 οὕτως ἄγριον καὶ
 αἰτοφώρῳ λαβόντες
 δικασταὶ ποιήσετε

Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Φορμίῳνι

νεμεσῆσαι τοῖς πεπραγμέ-

master, of whom no harm is
 said, called by the conventional
 name Pasion, doubtless taken
 from our Pasion.

[δὲ κ.τ.λ.] 21 § 97; 23 §
 74; 35 § 53; 39 § 12; 24 §§
 303, 305; 19 § 282. Cf. Midias
 § 97.

§§ 71—76. Against Phormion,
 who produced the defendant as
 his witness, you have a right to
 be indignant for his effrontery
 and his ingratitude. When
 Phormion was for sale, instead
 of being bought by a cook, or
 what not, and learning his mas-
 ter's trade, he had the good for-
 tune to come into the hands of
 my father, who taught him the
 business of a banker, and con-
 ferred on him many other bene-
 fits. Yet, with all his wealth,
 he is ungrateful enough to allow
 the founders of his fortunes to
 remain in poverty and distress.
 He has not scrupled to marry
 her, who was once his own
 master's wife, thus securing to
 himself a large marriage-portion,
 while he suffers my daughters to
 languish without a dowry and
 become poor old maids in their
 father's house. Meanwhile, he
 counts and calculates the amount
 of my money, and criticises me
 as narrowly as a master might
 his slave.

71. νεμεσῆσαι] A poetic verb,
 rarely found in good Greek

In

νοις, τὴν ἀναίδειαν τοῦ τρόπου καὶ τὴν ἀχαριστίαν
 ἰδόντας. οἶμαι γὰρ ἅπαντας ὑμᾶς εἰδέναι, ὅτι τοῦτον,
 ἡνίκ' ὦνιος ἦν, εἰ συνέβη μάγειρον ἢ τινος ἄλλης
 τέχνης δημιουργὸν πρίασθαι, τὴν τοῦ δεσπότου τέχνην
 ἂν μαθὼν πόρρω τῶν νῦν παρόντων ἦν ἀγαθῶν. ἐπειδὴ 72
 δ' ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ἡμέτερος τραπεζίτης ὦν ἐκτήσατ' αὐτὸν
 καὶ γράμματα ἐπαίδευσεν καὶ τὴν τέχνην ἐδίδαξε καὶ
 χρημάτων ἐποίησε κύριον πολλῶν, εὐδαίμων γέγονεν,
 τὴν τύχην, ἣ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀφίκετ', ἀρχὴν λαβὼν πάσης
 τῆς νῦν παρούσης εὐδαιμονίας. οὐκοῦν δεινὸν ὦ γῆ 73
 καὶ θεοὶ καὶ πέρα δεινοῦ, τοὺς Ἕλληνα μὲν ἀντὶ βαρ-
 βάρου ποιήσαντας, γνώριμον δ' αὐτ' ἀνδραπόδου,
 τοσοῦτων δ' ἀγαθῶν ἡγεμόνας, τούτους περιορᾶν ἐν
 ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἀπορίαις ὄντας ἔχοντα καὶ πλουτοῦντα,
 καὶ εἰς τοῦθ' ἥκειν ἀναιδείας, ὥσθ', ἥς παρ' ἡμῶν τύχης

* om. S (Dind.).

prose. It occurs, however, in Or. 20 (Lept.) § 161 τοιαῦτα... οἷς μηδεὶς ἂν νemesῆσαι; twice in Plato, and also in Arist. Rhet. II 9. Here, as elsewhere, νemesῶν is used in its regular sense of 'indignation at undeserved good fortune' (Arist. Eth. II 7 § 15 ὁ νemesητικὸς λυπεῖται ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀναξίως εὖ πράττονσι).

ἀν μαθὼν ... ἦν] ἂν belongs solely to ἦν, the principal verb of the apodosis, although it is placed immediately before the emphatic participle μαθὼν. 6 § 20. See Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses* § 42, 3 note 1; § 224 ed. 1889.

72. τραπεζίτης ὦν] The participial clause is here, as often, more emphatic than the principal verb ἐκτήσατο. 'Since my father, into whose hands he came, was a banker.'

73. γνώριμον] Kennedy renders this: 'a friend instead of

a slave.' γνώριμος however is a weaker word than φίλος, though it is curiously placed after it by an anti-climax in Or. 18 (de Corona) § 284 ξένος ἢ φίλος ἢ γνώριμος. But in the present passage, the context leads us to prefer translating it: 'a man of note instead of a mere slave.' In 8 § 66 γνώριμος is contrasted with ἀνώνυμος.

τοσοῦτων ἀγαθῶν ἡγεμόνας] 'who had led him to, showed him the way to, so many social and political advantages,' ἡγεμόνας, *auctores*, 18 § 24; Xen. Cyr. I 5 § 12.

ἔχοντα καὶ πλουτοῦντα *ad vim augendam copulantur*; ἔχειν *per se ipsum est divitem esse* (Huettner).

ἀναιδείας] For the gen. cf. Or. 36 § 48 εἰς τοῦθ' ἥκειν *maulas*. 19 § 72; 21 § 194; 27 §§ 24, 31; 21 § 62; 57 § 64; 33 §§ 15, 22; 59 § 72.

- 74 μετέσχε, ταύτης ἡμῖν μὴ τολμᾶν μεταδοῦναι. ἀλλ' αὐτὸς μὲν οὐκ ὤκνησε τὴν δέσποιναν γῆμαι, καὶ ἡ τὰ καταχύσματ' αὐτοῦ κατέχευε τόθ' ἡνίκ' ἐωνήθη, ταύτη I 124 συνοικεῖ, οὐδὲ προῖκα πέντε τάλανθ' αὐτῷ γράψαι, χωρὶς ὧν οὔσης τῆς μητρὸς κυρίας οὗτος ἐγκρατὴς γέγονεν πολλῶν χρημάτων (τί γὰρ αὐτὸν οἶεσθ' εἰς τὰς διαθήκας ἐγγράφαι "καὶ τᾶλλα, ὅσα ἐστίν," Ἀρ- "χίππη δίδωμι";) τὰς δ' ἡμετέρας θυγατέρας μελλούσας δι' ἔνδειαν ἀνεκδότους ἔνδον γηράσκειν περιορᾷ.
- 75 καὶ εἰ μὲν πένης οὗτος ἦν, ἡμεῖς δ' εὐποροῦντες ἐτυγχάνομεν, καὶ συνέβη τι παθεῖν, οἷα πόλλ', ἐμοί, οἱ παῖδες ἂν οἱ τούτου τῶν ἐμῶν θυγατέρων ἐπεδικάζοντο², οἱ τοῦ δούλου τῶν τοῦ δεσπότου· θείοι γάρ

¹ S (Bl.). συνοικεῖν Dind.

² ἐδικάζοντο vulgo et Dind. ἐπεδικάζοντο correctus S, quod etiam Dobreo placuerat.

74. καταχύσματα] Harpoer. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου α'. ὅτι τῶν νεωνήτων οἱ δεσπότες τραγήματα κατέχεον Ἀριστοφάνης Πλούτῳ δηλοῖ (Ar. Plut. 768 φέρε νῦν ἰοθσ' ἄσω κομίσω καταχύσματα ὥσπερ νεωνήτοιςιν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐγώ). The sweetmeats, nuts, &c. were scattered over the newly-purchased slave and scrambled for by his fellow-servants. 'This was done, not on the slave's account, but for the sake of a good omen, as the Scholiast tells us.' Becker's *Charicles* III 33 (=p. 368 of Eng. abridg.). Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 12, 5, p. 82 Blümner; St John's *Manners and Customs of the Greeks*, III 27.

προῖκα πέντε κ.τ.λ.] § 28.

οὔσης κυρίας] He, as the husband, has got possession of property, as κύριος (or legal possessor) of her, as she was of the said property. P.] Meier

and Schöm., p. 519 Lips.

θυγατέρας] Two daughters, one of whom was shortly afterwards married to Theomnestus, the prosecutor of Neaera (Or. 59 §§ 2, 8).

75. εἰ...συνέβη τι παθεῖν κ.τ.λ.] 'If, in the ordinary course of nature, anything had happened to me'; a common euphemism for death. Cf. 23 § 59 and note on Or. 54 § 25.

οἷα πόλλ'] 8 § 41 ἐάν ποτε συμβῇ τι πταῖσμα, ἃ πολλὰ γένοιτ' ἂν ἀνθρώπῳ.

ἐπεδικάζοντο] Or. 43 Macart. § 55 τῆς ἐπικλήρου ἐπιδικάζεσθαι and ἐπεδικάζουνη γένει ὧν ἐγγυράτω. When there was no son to inherit the estate, the heir-esses were bound to be married to their nearest relatives (not in the ascending line). The next of kin brought his claim before the chief Archon, whose duty it was ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῶν ἐπικλήρων

εἰσιν αὐταῖς διὰ τὸ τὴν μητέρα τὴν ἐμὴν τοῦτον λαβεῖν· ἐπειδὴ δ' ἀπόρως ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν, τῆνικαῦτα δ' οὐ συνεκδώσει ταύτας, ἀλλὰ λέγει καὶ λογιζέται τὸ πλήθος ὧν ἐγὼ χρημάτων ἔχω. καὶ γὰρ τοῦτ' 76 ἀτοπώτατον πάντων. ὧν μὲν ἀπεστέρηκεν ἡμᾶς χρημάτων, οὐδέπω καὶ τήμερον ἠθέλησεν ὑποσχεῖν τὸν λόγον^b, ἀλλὰ μηδ' εἰσαγωγίμυς εἶναι τὰς δίκας παραγράφεται· ἃ δὲ τῶν πατρῶων ἐνειμάμην ἐγώ, ταῦτα λογιζέται. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἂν τις ἴδοι τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπὸ τῶν δεσποτῶν ἐξεταζομένους· οὗτος

^a *addidit* Bl. coll. 20 § 80.

^b Bekker. τὸν λόγον om. Z cum S.

^c FQ (Bl.): *μη vulgo et Dind.*

(Or. 43 § 75), public notice was given of the claim, and if no one appeared to dispute it, the Archon adjudged the heiress to him (*ἔρεδίκασεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἐπίκληρον*). If another claimant appeared, a court was held to decide the suit, according to the Athenian law of consanguinity. Cases even occurred in which the suitor would get his wife taken off his hands to enable him to marry such an heiress (e.g. Or. 47 § 41). If the 'heiress' was poor, and the nearest relative did not choose to marry her, he was bound to give her a marriage-portion according to his own fortune (C. R. Kennedy, *Dict. Antiq. s. v. Epiclerus*). Or. 43 § 54 *lex*, τῶν ἐπικλήρων δσαι θητικὸν τελοῦσιν, ἐὰν μὴ βούληται ἔχειν ὁ ἐγγύτατα γένους ἐκδιδῶτω ἐπίδοις κ.τ.λ. (Cf. K. F. Hermann, *Public Antiq.* § 120, notes 6—12; *Privatalt.* § 64, notes 10 and 11 = *Rechtsalt.* p. 66 Thahheim, with Pollux III 33; and see Aristoph. *Vesp.* 583—7.)

θεῖοι] Phormion's sons being, like Apollodorus, sons of Archippe, would be 'uncles' to the daughters of their half-brother Apollodorus.—*ἡμεῖς* is emphatically contrasted with *εἰ πένης οὗτος ἦν* (*supra*), as *ὧν ἐγὼ ἔχω* inf. with the implied *ὧν οὗτος* (or *ὧν αὐτός*) *ἔχει*.

συνεκδώσει] 18 § 268; Lysias 19 § 59.

76. *ἐξεταζομένους*] 'scrutinised,' 'narrowly examined,' 'called to account,' 'taken to task' (§§ 80, 82; 2 § 27 *πικρῶς ἐξετάσαι*). Liddell and Scott refer to this passage, and explain it 'to question by the torture,' comparing Polybius xv 27 § 7 (*φιλοτίμως ἐξετάσαι πᾶσαν προτιθέντα βάσανον*); but in view of the context it seems better to give it a general sense, though not to the exclusion of the special meaning above suggested. Besides, a reference to the passage in Polybius will show that the verb there refers not to the torture itself, but to the close examination preceding the torture. The torture

δ' αὐτό^d τούναντίον τὸν δεσπότην ὁ δοῦλος ἐξετάζει,
ὡς δῆτα ποιηρὸν καὶ ἄσωτον ἐκ τούτων ἐπιδείξω.
77 ἐγὼ δ' ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς μὲν ὀψέως τῇ φύσει
καὶ τῷ ταχέως βαδίζειν καὶ λαλεῖν μέγα, οὐ τῶν
εὐτυχῶς πεφυκότων ἐμαυτὸν κρίνω· ἐφ' οἷς γὰρ οὐδὲν
ὠφελούμενος λυπῶ τινος, ἔλαττον ἔχω πολλαχού·

^d αὐτὸ scripsit Bl., coll. 21 §§ 120, 136. ad vulgo et Dind.

was only to be applied if the ἐξέτασις failed. [The verb is here used for ἐλεγχόμενος τὴν οὐσίαν, 'having their property inquired into.' Slaves, in fact, had no property: but their masters might inquire if they had, rightly or wrongly, become possessed of anything, e.g. of means to purchase their liberty. 'To make an inventory of property' is ἐξετάζειν (Ar. Eccl. 729), or ἐξέτασιν ποιῆσαι, which is also a military term. P.]

§§ 77—80. *My aspect of countenance, my quickness of walk and my loudness of talk may not, perhaps, be in my favour; they are not my fault but my misfortune; they annoy other people and do me no good; and yet I can claim that I am moderate in my personal expenditure, and I thereby show that I lead a far more orderly life than Phormion and the like. Towards the state, I have performed public services in a most liberal manner, passing even beyond the requirements of the law, to express the gratitude due to Athens from one who owes his citizenship to her generous adoption of his father. Don't taunt me then, Phormion, with what is really to my credit, but prove, if you can, that I am guilty of immorality like your own. How dare you criticise another's life*

and character?

77. τῆς ὀψέως τῇ φύσει κ.τ.λ.] These are datives of respect,— 'in the matter of appearance,' &c. Kennedy wrongly construes with κρίνω, 'I judge by,' &c. P.]

τῷ ταχέως βαδίζειν καὶ λαλεῖν μέγα κ.τ.λ.] For the general sense, cf. Lysias 16 § 19 οὐκ ἄξιον ἀπ' ὀψέως...οὔτε φιλεῖν οὔτε μισεῖν οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν ἔργων σκοπεῖν· πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ μικρὸν διαλεγόμενοι καὶ κοσμίως ἀμπεχόμενοι μεγάλων κακῶν αἰτίοι γεγῶσιν, ἕτεροι δὲ τῶν τοιοῦτων ἀμελοῦντες πολλὰ κάγαθὰ ὑμᾶς εἰσω εἰργασμένοι. Plut. Pericl. 5. See also note on § 68 and cf. particularly Or. 37 (Pant.) § 52 Νικόβουλος ἐπίφθονός ἐστι καὶ ταχέως βαδίζει καὶ μέγα φθέγγεται καὶ βακτηρίαν φορεῖ, and esp. § 55 where Nicobulus says of himself οὐχὶ λέληθα ἐμαυτὸν, οὐδ' ἄγνω ὁ τῶν εὖ πεφυκότων κατὰ ταῦτα ὦ ἀνθρώπων, οὐδὲ τῶν λυσitelούτων ἑαυτοῖς. εἰ γὰρ ἐν οἷς μὴ δὲν ὠφελοῦμαι ποῶν, λυπῶ τινάς, πῶς οὐκ ἀτυχῶ κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος; The parallel is so close that it lends some colour to the inference that the two speeches were written by the same orator, and that if Demosthenes wrote either, he probably wrote both. Cf. *Introd.* p. xlv.

1125 τῷ μέντοι μέτριος κατὰ πάσας τὰς εἰς ἑμᾶντὸν
δαπάνας εἶναι πολὺ τούτου καὶ τοιούτων ἐτέρων
εὐτακτότερον ζῶν ἂν φανείην. τὰ δ' εἰς τὴν πόλιν 78
καὶ ὅσ' εἰς ὑμᾶς, ὡς δύναμαι λαμπρόταθ', ὡς ὑμεῖς
σύνιστε, ποιῶ· οὐ γὰρ ἀγνοῶ τοῦθ', ὅτι τοῖς μὲν γένει
πολίταις ὑμῖν ἱκανόν [ἐστι]° λητουργεῖν ὡς οἱ νόμοι
προσάττονσι, τοὺς δὲ ποιητοὺς ἡμᾶς, ὡς ἀποδιδόν-
τας χάριν, οὕτω προσήκει φαίνεσθαι λητουργούντας.
μὴ οὖν μοι ταῦτ' ὀνειδίξ' ἐφ' οἷς ἐπαίνου τύχοιμ' ἂν
δικαίως, ἀλλὰ τιν' ὃ Φορμίων τῶν πολιτῶν ἑταιρεῖν, 79
ὥσπερ σύ, μεμίσθωμαι; δεῖξον. τίνα τῆς πόλεως,
ἧς αὐτὸς ἡξιώθην, καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ παρρησίας ἀπεστέ-
ρηκα, ὥσπερ σὺ τοῦτον δν κατήσχυνας; τίνος γυναικα
διέφθαρκα, ὥσπερ σὺ πρὸς πολλαῖς ἄλλαις ταύτην,
ἢ τὸ μνήμ' ὠκοδόμησ' ὃ θεοῖς ἐχθρὸς οὗτος πλησίον

° *propter syllabas breves antecedentes secl. Bl.*

τῷ μέντοι μέτριος — φανείην]
This self-complacent assertion
may be instructively compared
with the passage in Or. 36 §§
42 and 45, where the present
plaintiff is charged with extra-
vagance of expenditure and li-
centiousness of life.

78. τοὺς ποιητοὺς] Or. 53 § 18
(of Apollodorus) κατὰ ψήφισμα
πολίτης (Hermann, *Political
Antiquities* § 117).

79. ἑταιρεῖν μεμίσθωμαι] Aes-
chin. Timarch. § 13 τῷ παιδι...
δς ἂν ἐκμισθωθῇ ἑταιρεῖν.

τῆς πόλεως ... παρρησίας ἀπέ-
στέρηκα] νόμος γὰρ ἦν τὸν ἡται-
ρηκότα μὴ πολιτεύεσθαι *Argu-
ment* to Dem. Fals. Leg. p. 338.
Or. 59 § 28. This forms the
main point of the speech κατ'
'*Ἀνδροκρίωνος*. See also Ar. Equit.
877. Aeschin. Timarch. §§ 19
— 32 (Hermann, *Privatalit.* § 20,

22 = p. 258 Blümner).

τὸ μνήμ' ὠκοδόμησ'... ἀνηλω-
κῶς πλέον ἢ τάλαντα δύο] The
tendency to extravagant outlay
on tombs was checked at Athens
by a legal enactment referred to
by Cicero, *Legg.* II 64 *post ali-
quanto propter has amplitudines
sepulcrorum... lege sanctum est,
ne quis sepulcrum faceret oper-
osius quam quod decem homines
effecerint triduo*, ib. 66. Cf.
Plato, *Legg.* p. 959 D ἔστω δὴ
νόμος οὗτος· τῷ μὲν δὴ τοῦ μεγί-
στου τιμήματος εἰς τὴν πᾶσαν τα-
φὴν ἀναλισκόμενα μὴ πλέον πέντε
μῶν κ.τ.λ. Plato even suggests
that the tomb or barrow (χώμα)
should not take more than the
work of five men for five days
and that the inscription on the
stèle should not be more than
four lines long, *ib.* p. 958 E.—
T.—

21 εἰς τὸ μνήμα.

τοῦ τῆς δεσποίνης, ἀνηλωκὼς πλέον ἢ τάλαντα δύο ; καὶ οὐκ ἠσθάνετο, ὅτι οὐχὶ τοῦ τάφου μνημεῖον ἔσται τὸ οἰκοδόμημα τοιοῦτον ὄν, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἀδικίας ἣς τὸν
 80 ἄνδρ' ἠδίκηκεν ἐκείνῃ διὰ τοῦτον. εἶτα τοιαῦτα ποιῶν καὶ τηλικαύτας μαρτυρίας ἐξηγνητοχῶς τῆς ὑβρεως τῆς σεαυτοῦ[†] σύ, τὸν ἄλλου του βίον ἐξετάζειν τολμᾷς ; μεθ' ἡμέραν εἰ σὺ σώφρων, τὴν δὲ νύκτ' ἐφ' οἷς θάνατος [ἡ][§] ζημία, ταῦτα ποιεῖς. πονηρὸς ὡ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι πονηρὸς οὗτος ἄνωθεν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀνακείου κάδικος. σημεῖον δέ· εἰ γὰρ ἦν δίκαιος, πένης

[†] σεαυτοῦ Bl. σεαυτοῦ vulgo.

[§] *propter syllabas breves antecedentes secl. Bl. 'ne locus quidem est articulo in re, quam omnino puniri nondum constabat; cf. 39 § 12, 20 § 135.'*

τοῦ πατρὸς οὐκ ἀναλώσας πέντε καὶ ἑκοσι μᾶς ἐκ πεντακισχιλίων δραχμῶν, τὸ μὲν ἡμῖν αὐτῷ τίθησι τὸ δὲ τοῦτοις λελογισται (cf. Becker, *Charicles* III 108=p. 395 of Engl. Abridg.).

πλησίον τοῦ τῆς δεσποίνης] Archippe, his former master's wife. [τῆς ἀδικίας ἣς—ἠδίκηκεν. The genitive by attraction for the cognate accusative, ἀδικεῖν τινα (μεγάλην) ἀδικίαν. P.]

80. σύ] 19 § 313 ὡ κακὴ κεφαλὴ σύ, 21 § 135 ὡ μαρὰ κεφαλὴ σύ (Blass). On ἐξετάζειν, cf. § 76.

μεθ' ἡμέραν...σώφρων, τὴν δὲ νύκτα...] Or. 54 § 34 μεθ' ἡμέραν μὲν ἐσκυθρωπώκασι κ.τ.λ.

ἐφ' οἷς θάνατος ζημία] e.g. certain forms of ὄβρις (K. F. Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 61, 20 = *Rechtsalt.* p. 42^a Thalheim, where Lysias is quoted, τοῦς ὑβρίζων δόξαντας ἐξεστὶν ὑμῶν θανάτῳ ζημιούν).

§§ 80—82. You are a rogue of old, Phormion, an arrant rogue. Had you been honest, you would have remained poor. As it is,

after embezzling the sums under your control, you choose to regard them as an inherited patrimony! Yet, suppose I could have clapped your present property on your shoulders and arrested you summarily as a thief caught in the act, then, if you denied the theft, you would have been compelled to confess that you got it all from my father: you could not have got it elsewhere, for you were a barbarian when we bought you. And yet you ungratefully resisted a suit for the sums claimed from you on our part; you abused us, you criticised the antecedents of our family. Well, even if I am bound to think less of myself than of all the rest of my audience, I am at any rate bound to think more of myself than of Phormion; and Phormion, at least, is bound to think less of himself than of me. You may make us out what you please, but you yourself were a slave all the same.

πονηρὸς...ἄνωθεν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀνακείου] A knave, an arrant knave

ἂν ἦν τὰ τοῦ δεσπότου διοικήσας. νῦν δὲ τοσούτων
 χρημάτων τὸ πλῆθος κύριος καταστάς, ὥστε τοσαῦτα
 λαθεῖν ἀπ' αὐτῶν κλέψας ὅσα νῦν κέκτηται, οὐκ
 ὀφείλειν ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ πατρὶ ἔχειν ἡγεῖται. καίτοι 81
 πρὸς θεῶν, εἰ κλέπτην σ' ἀπήγον ὡς ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῃ
 1126 [εἰληφώς]^b, τὴν οὐσίαν ἦν ἔχεις, εἰ πως οἶόν τ' ἦν,
 ἐπιθείς σοι, εἰτά σ' ἤξιουν, εἰ μὴ φῆς ὑψηλόμενος
 ταῦτ' ἔχειν, ἀναγαγεῖν^c ὅθεν εἰληφας, εἰς τίν' ἂν αὐτ'
 ἀνήγαγες; οὔτε γάρ σοι πατὴρ παρέδωκεν, οὔθ' εὔρες,
 οὔτε λαβὼν ποθεν ἄλλοθεν ἦλθες ὡς ἡμᾶς· βάρβαρος
 γὰρ ἐωνήθης. εἰθ' ὧ δημοσίᾳ προσήκεν ἐπὶ τοῖς

^b secl. Bl. coll. Inae. 4 § 28.

^c Bl. ἀνάγειν vulgo.

and a villain of old since he left
 the temple of Castor. Or. 18
 § 242 πατρὶς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖαι
 πατρὶς ὁ συκοφάντης. ἄνωθεν is
 a maiori ad maius, πατρὶς καὶ πατρῶν,
 cf. Or. 58 § 17 πατρὶς ἐκ τρι-
 γωνίας. Or. 44 (Leocarch.) § 5
 οὐδὲν ὦ θεοὶ ἐνώθεν ἐφετάειν τὸ
 γένος τὸ ἡμέτερον. Cf. § 6; 21
 §§ 77, 160; 59 § 74. The Ἀνέσιον
 is the temple of the Dioscuri
 or Ἄνακες, as they were called
 (Plut. Thea. 23, Cic. Nat. Deor.
 iii § 53). It was one of the
 places where slaves were sold;
 Διοσκουρίων ἱερὸν, οὗ νῦν αἱ μισθο-
 φοροῦντες δοῦναι ἐστῆσαν (Beckker
 Anecd. 212). Harypocr. ἀνασίον
 ἀνέσιον Διμοσθένους ἐν τῷ
 ἐπὶ Στεφάνου. ἱερὸν τῶν Διοσ-
 κουρίων. Μιστοία, Ἄνακες καὶ Ἀνέ-
 σιον Ἀττικῶς (cf. ἀνασίον Thuc.
 viii 58, Andoc. 1 § 45), Διδοκάρου
 καὶ Διοσκουρίων Ἑλλησπονίου. Pol-
 lux i 37, ἐργαὶ δὲ ἐστὶν αἱ... Διοσ-
 κουρίων Ἀθήνῃσι Ἀνέσιον. The
 temple stood S.E. of the market
 of the Cerameicus (E. Curtius,
 Text der sieben Karten p. 58;
 Stadtgeschichte von Athen, pp.
 xvi, 42). It was probably some
 way up the north-east slope of

the Acropolis (cf. Lucian, Pis-
 cator, 42).

Cf. Seneca de constantia sapi-
 entis 13 non moleste feram, si
 mihi non reddiderit nomen ali-
 quis, ex his qui ad Castoris
 negotiantur, nequam mancipia
 ementes tendentesque, quorum
 tabernis pessimorum mercorum
 arcae refertae sunt.

81. κλέπτην σ' ἀπήγον κ.τ.λ.]
 See Or. 54 § 1 τῇ τῶν λυποῦ-
 τῶν ἀπαγωγῇ α.—ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῃ,
 flagrante delicto.

ἀναγαγεῖν] ἀναφέρειν, κ. ἐκείσε
 ἔθεν (καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἀφ' οἷ) ἀνα-
 φας, demonstrare unde et qui
 facultates illas adeptus sit
 (Beckker). 'Had I taken my money
 from the name the market house
 whence you got it, the whence
 whence you have referred as the
 source?' Kappeler.

ὅθεν πατὴρ παρέδωκεν, οὐθ'
 εὔρες] Or. 56 § 43 οὐθ' γὰρ
 Μασίων ὁ σὺ πατρὶς ἐκτάσας εἰρῆν
 οὐθ' τοὺς πατρὶς ἀντὶ παρέδωκεν.
 —πατὴρ, hence (as ὁ δὲ) whence
 the article.

βάρβαρος ἐωνήθης] Eur. Iph.
 Aul. 1449 βαρβάρων Ἑλλήνων
 ὄρχαν αἰεὶ, ἀλλ' οἱ βαρβάρους,

εἰργασμένοις τεθνάναι, σύ, τὸ σῶμα σεσωκῶς καὶ πόλιν ἐκ τῶν ἡμετέρων σαυτῷ κτησάμενος, καὶ παῖδας ἀδελφούς τοῖς σεαυτοῦ δεσπόταις ἀξιοθεῖς ποιήσασθαι, παρεγράψω μὴ εἰσαγώγιμον εἶναι τὴν δίκην τῶν ἐγκαλουμένων χρημάτων ὑφ' ἡμῶν; εἴτα κακῶς ἡμᾶς ἔλεγες, καὶ τὸν ἡμέτερον πατέρ' ἐξήταζες ὅστις 82 ἦν; ἐφ' οἷς τίς οὐκ ἂν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπῶς ἤνεγκεν; ἐγὼ γάρ, εἰ πάντων τῶν ἄλλων ὑμῶν ἔλαττον προσήκει μοι φρονεῖν, τούτου γε μεῖζον, οἶμαι, καὶ τούτῳ γ' εἰ μηδενὸς τῶν ἄλλων ἔλαττον, ἐμοῦ γ' ἔλαττον· ὄντων γὰρ ἡμῶν τοιούτων, ὁποίους τινὰς ἂν [καὶ] σὺ κατασκευάσης τῷ λόγῳ, σὺ δοῦλος ἦσθα.

83 Τάχα τοίνυν ἂν ἴσως καὶ τοῦτό τις αὐτῶν εἴποι, ὡς ἀδελφὸς ὢν ἐμὸς Πασικλῆς οὐδὲν ἐγκαλεῖ τῶν αὐτῶν τούτῳπραγμάτων. ἐγὼ δ' ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ περὶ Πασικλέους, παραιτησάμενος καὶ δεηθεὶς ὑμῶν συγγνώμην ἔχειν, εἰ προεληλυθὼς εἰς τοῦθ'

¹ *secl.* Bl.

μητέρα, Ἑλλήνων, τὸ μὲν γὰρ δοῦλον οἱ δ' ἐλεύθεροι, the first four words of which are quoted by Arist., Pol. i 2 § 4, with the comment ὡς ταῦτό φύσει βάρβαρον καὶ δοῦλον ἐν.

ἐπὶ τοῖς εἰργασμένοις] 'for what you have done,' Or. 21 (Mid.) § 105 φεύγειν ἐφ' αἵματι. Dem. 3 § 24 τὴν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις δόξαν.

τὸ σῶμα σεσωκῶς] 22 § 55 τοῖς μὲν δούλοις τὸ σῶμα τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀπάντων ὑπεύθυνόν ἐστι, τοῖς δ' ἐλευθέροις, κὰν τὰ μέγιστ' ἀτυχῶσι, τοῦτό γ' ἐνεσσι σώσαι.

ἐξήταζες] i.e. in Or. 36 §§ 43 and 48, ἐγένετο Πασίων Ἀρχεστράτου. On ἐξετάζειν, cf. § 76.

82. μεῖζον] sc. προσήκει φρονεῖν, which is also understood in both the next two clauses.

σὺ δοῦλος ἦσθα] Emphatically placed at the close of the passage.

§§ 83—84. Oh, but my brother Pasicles takes no part with me in these claims against Phormion!

As for Pasicles (craving your forgiveness for being provoked into uttering what I am about to say), while I acknowledge him as my mother's son, yet, judging from his taking Phormion's side against me, I have my fears that his father was another. Say no more, then, of Pasicles! call him your son, Phormion, and not your master; my opponent (as he is bent upon it)—not my brother.

83. τοῦτῳ. Depending on ἐγκαλεῖ, not on τῶν αὐτῶν.

ὥσθ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμαντοῦ δούλων ὑβρισθεῖς^k οὐ δύναμαι
κατασχεῖν, ἃ τέως οὐδὲ τῶν ἄλλων λεγόντων ἀκούειν
ἐδόκουν, ἐρῶ καὶ οὐ σιωπήσομαι. ἐγὼ γὰρ ὁμομήτριον⁸⁴
μὲν ἀδελφὸν ἐμαντοῦ Πασικλέα νομίζω, ὁμοπάτριον
1127 δ' οὐκ οἶδα, δέδοικα μέντοι μὴ τῶν Φορμίωνος ἁμαρ-
τημάτων εἰς ἡμᾶς ἀρχὴ Πασικλῆς ἦ. ὅταν γὰρ τῷ
δούλῳ συνδικῇ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀτιμῶν, καὶ παραπεπ-
τωκῶς θαυμάζη τούτους ὑφ' ὧν αὐτῷ θαυμάζεσθαι
προσῆκε, τίν' ἔχει δικαίαν ταῦθ' ὑποψίαν; ἀνελ' οὖν

^k Z et Bl. cum libris coll. 26 § 22, 10 § 40. ὑβρίσθαι Dobree
(G. H. Schaefer, Dind.).

ὑβρισθεῖς] This reading makes it necessary to take ὥστε with οὐ δύναμαι κατασχεῖν and at first sight leaves εἰ without a verb. To remove the supposed difficulty, Dobree proposed ὑβρίσθαι, placing παραιτησάμενος—κατασχεῖν in a parenthesis. But the emendation is at once unnecessary and inadequate, and we prefer accepting the arrangement suggested by Shilleto, who was the first to explain the manuscript reading correctly. *Interpunctionis egebat locus, non coniecturae*. The passage should run as follows: ἐγὼ δ' ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ περὶ Πασικλέους, (παραιτησάμενος καὶ δεηθεὶς ὑμῶν συγγνώμην ἔχειν, εἰ, προεληλυθὼς εἰς τοῦθ' ὥστε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμαντοῦ δούλων ὑβρισθεῖς οὐ δύναμαι κατασχεῖν, ἃ τέως οὐδὲ τῶν ἄλλων λεγόντων ἀκούειν ἐδόκουν ἐρῶ καὶ οὐ σιωπήσομαι) ἐγὼ γὰρ...νομίζω. 'γὰρ post parenthesisin saepe fraudi fuit criticis' (Fals. Leg. § 107 not. crit.).

[The passage is slightly ἀνακόλουθον, but it can hardly be doubted that we must construe προεληλυθὼς εἰς τοῦθ' ὥστε—ὑβρισθεῖς οὐ δύναμαι κατασχεῖν,

'having reached such a point that—I am unable to restrain (my feelings),' and συγγνώμην ἔχειν (ἐμοί) εἰ—ἐρῶ καὶ οὐ σιωπήσομαι. The ἐγὼ δ' at the beginning is resumed at ἐγὼ γὰρ ὁμομήτριον. There is no great difficulty in the passage; certainly it is not made clearer by any proposed alteration. He was going to say ἐγὼ καὶ περὶ Πασικλέους—ἐρῶ, but he lost himself, as it were, in the maze of the intervening clauses. P.]

84. παραπεπτωκῶς] 'Court- ing,' 'flattering.' As this verb does not seem to occur elsewhere in this sense, H. Wolf and Dobree would prefer ὑποπεπτωκῶς as in §§ 63, 65; but the text is supported by the mss and by Harpocration, who says: ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑποπεπτωκῶς. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου.— παραπεπτωκῶς implies subservience of a less abject and cringing form than ὑποπεπτωκῶς, which would be too strong a word for this context. 'ὑποπίπτειν est ad pedes alicuius, παραπίπτειν ad latus alicuius succumbere' (Lortzing, *Apoll.* p. 90).

ἐκ μέσου μοι Πασικλέα, καὶ σὸς μὲν υἱὸς ἀντὶ
δεσπότην καλείσθω, ἐμὸς δ' ἀντίδικος (βούλεται γὰρ)
ἀντ' ἀδελφοῦ.

- 85 Ἐγὼ δὲ τούτῳ μὲν χαίρειν λέγω, οὗς δ' ὁ πατήρ
μοι παρέδωκε βοηθοὺς καὶ φίλους, εἰς τούτους ἤκω,
εἰς ὑμᾶς ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί. καὶ δέομαι καὶ ἀντιβολῶ
καὶ ἱκετεύω, μὴ ὑπερίδῃτέ με καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας δι'
ἔνδειαν τοῖς ἐμᾶντοῦ δούλοις καὶ τοῖς τούτου κόλαξιν
ἐπίχαρτον γενόμενον. οὐμὸς ὑμῖν πατήρ χιλίας ἔδω-
κεν ἀσπίδας, καὶ πολλὰ χρήσιμον αὐτὸν παρέσχε,
καὶ πέντε τριήρεις¹ ἐθελοντῆς ἐπιδούς καὶ παρ'
αὐτοῦ πληρώσας ἐτρηράρχησε^m τριηραρχίας. καὶ

¹ *secl.* Bl.

^m πέντε (ε') ante ἐτρηράρχησε *iterari voluerat* Reiske; post ἐτρη-
ράρχησε *ε* *manult* T. Nicklin.

Πασικλέα] The silence of Pasicles is a point brought against Apoll. in Or. 36 § 22. The insinuation in the text seems quite gratuitous, and its indelicacy forms a singular contrast to the plaintiff's affectation of reserve in referring to his mother in the earlier part of the speech (§ 3 and § 27).

§ 85. Farewell, then, to my so-called brother; while I turn to my true friends, the jury, and appeal to them not to allow me to be laughed to scorn by my own servants and by those who cringe to them, like Stephanus.—My father was a great benefactor to the state, and it would hardly be creditable to yourselves that his son should suffer wrong.

85. δέομαι... ἀντιβολῶ... ἱκετεύω] Cf. § 1.

τοῖς τούτου κόλαξιν] i.e. Stephanus and his friends (not excluding Pasicles).

ἐπίχαρτον] Thuc. III 67; Plat.

Ep. 8, 356 B, βαρβάρους ἐπίχαρτος γενόμενος 'Demosthenes non dixit' (Lortzing, *Apoll.* p. 91). ἐπίχαρτον occurs in Dem. 9 § 61 and 21 § 134.

ἀσπίδας] The father, Pasion, had a shield manufactory, as we learn from Or. 36 § 4.

πολλὰ—παρέσχε] 36 § 49.

ἐπιδούς] Used of voluntary free gifts for state purposes (ἐπιδόσεις) opp. to εἰσφέρειν. See Wolf's *Leptines* p. 86, ed. Beatson, notes 109, 110; and Boeckh, *P. E.* Book IV, chap. 17, p. 759 Lamb. Or. 21 § 165 ἐκὼν ἐπιδούς τριήρη. The system of voluntary trierarchies began in 357 B.C.; cf. 18 § 99.

ἐτρηράρχησε τριηραρχίας] At first sight this is an exception to the usual idiom, whereby a cognate accusative is not used after a verb except with an adjective. Or. 28 § 3 χορηγεῖ καὶ τριηραρχεῖ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας λειτουργίας λειτουργεῖ. But the clause πέντε τρη-

ταῦτ', οὐκ ὀφείλειν ὑμᾶς νομίζων χάριν ἡμῖν, ὑπομνησκῶ· ἡμεῖς γὰρ ὀφείλομεν ὑμῖν· ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ λάθω τι παθὼν τούτων ἀνάξιον· οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμῖν ἀν γένοιτο καλόν.

Πολλὰ δ' ἔχων εἰπεῖν περὶ ὧν ὕβρισμαι, οὐχ ὅτι
ἱκανὸν [δν]ⁿ τὸ ὕδωρ ὁρῶ μοι. ὥς οὖν μάλιστ' ἀν

ⁿ *propter syllabas breves secl. Bl.*

ρεῖς ἐθελοντῆς ἐπιδοῦς is virtually an adjectival phrase descriptive of the nature of the trierarchies. Thus, in English we do not say 'he fought a fight' by itself, but 'he has fought a good fight.' (See Mayor on *dicta dicere* and *servitutum serviunt* Cic. Phil. II § 42, where the absence of the adj. is explained by the sense of the acc. being different from that of the governing verb and therefore cognate in form alone.) 'Speciose Reiskius ἐ ἐπιτηράρχησε τριηραρχίας i.e. πέντε' Dobree. Compare Antiphon 5 § 77 καὶ χορηγίας ἐχορήγει καὶ τέλη κατερίβει, Andoc. I § 73 εὐθύνας ὥφλον ἀρξάντες ἀρχάς, Dem. 18 § 114, 24 § 150. Kühner's *Gk. Gr.* II p. 265 n. 3, Lobeck's *Paralipomena* p. 501—538, and Rehdantz, *indices s.v. etymologica figura*, where it is shewn that this use of the cognate accusative is specially frequent in legal and constitutional phrases. On the trierarchal services of Apollodorus, see note on Or. 36 § 41.

§§ 86—end. Time would not suffice to tell of all the outrages inflicted on me; but you may form some notion of their enormity if each one of you would just think of the slave he left at home and imagine himself treated by him as I have been treated by Phormion. Whatever satisfaction each of you would claim under

such circumstances, you will allow me to have a right to now, and I therefore ask you, for the sake of the laws and of your solemn oaths, to establish a signal precedent by the punishment of the man who by his false evidence robbed me of that satisfaction. Remember all that you have heard on our side and meet my opponents' suggestions at every point. If they deny that they are responsible for all the details of their deposition, ask them 'What stands in the document?' 'Why did not Stephanus erase the clause?' If they say that a will has been deposited to by a guardian, by a ward, and by one who has it in his keeping; then ask these three witnesses 'What will?' 'what are its terms?' for not one of the three has gone so far as to attest the terms of the will, which are deposited to by the other witnesses (viz. by Stephanus and his friends). If they appeal to your compassion, remember that the victim of a wrong deserves more pity than those who are doomed to be punished; and that if you inflict that punishment, you will grant redress to myself, you will restrain my opponents from their abject adulation, and you will be giving a verdict which will be true to your solemn oath.

86. τὸ ὕδωρ] Or. 54 § 36.

- ἅπαντας ὑμᾶς ἡγοῦμαι γινῶναι τὴν ὑπερβολὴν ὧν ἡδικήμεθ' ἡμεῖς, φράσω· εἰ σκέψαιτο πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος ὑμῶν τίν' οἴκοι κατέλιπεν οἰκέτην, εἴθ' ὑπὸ τούτου πεπονθόθ' ἑαυτὸν θείη ταῦθ' ἅπερ ἡμεῖς ὑπὸ τούτου. μὴ γὰρ εἰ Σύρος ἢ Μάνης ἢ τίς ἕκαστος ἐκείνων, οὗτος δὲ Φορμίων· ἀλλὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα ταυτό· δοῦλοι μὲν ἐκείνοι, δοῦλος δ' οὗτος ἦν, δεσπότηται δ' 87 ὑμεῖς, δεσπότης δ' ἦν ἐγώ. ἦν τοίνυν ὑμῶν ἄν ἕκαστος δίκην ἀξιώσειε λαβεῖν, ταύτην νομίζετε καὶ μοι προσήκειν νῦν· καὶ τὸν ἀφηρεμένον τῷ μαρτυρησάι τὰ ψευδῆ, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν 1128 ὄρκων, οὓς ὁμωμοκότες δικάζετε, τιμωρήσασθε καὶ ὁ παράδειγμα ποιήσατε τοῖς ἄλλοις, μνημονεύοντες πάνθ' ὅσ' ἀκηκόαθ' ἡμῶν, καὶ φυλάττοντες, ἔαν παράγειν ἐπιχειρῶσιν ὑμᾶς, πρὸς^ρ ἕκαστον ἅπαντῶντες, ἔαν μὴ φῶσιν ἅπαντα μεμαρτυρηκέναι, “τί οὖν ἐν τῷ γραμματεῖω γέγραπται; τί οὖν οὐ τότ' ἀπηλείφου; τίς ἢ παρὰ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ἀντιγραφῆ;” 88 ἔαν μεμαρτυρηκέναι τὸν μὲν ἐπιτροπευθῆναι κατὰ διαθήκας, τὸν δ' ἐπιτροπεῦσαι, τὸν δ' ἔχειν, ποίας;

^ο *habet S a me collatus. om. Z et Bekker st.*

^ρ *πρὸς codices (Bl.); καὶ πρὸς vulgo.*

μη γὰρ.....] sc. σκέψεται, understood from σκέψαιτο in the previous sentence.

Σύρος ἢ Μάνης] Both common slave-names. Strabo vii p. 467 ἐξ ὧν γὰρ ἐκομίζετο ἡ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἐκείνοις ὁμωνύμου ἐκάλουν τοὺς οἰκέτας ὡς Λυδὸν καὶ Σύρον, ἡ τοῖς ἐπιπολάζουσιν ἐκεῖ ὀνόμασι προσηγόρευον, ὡς Μάνην (cf. Or. 53 § 20) ἢ Μίδα τὸν Φρύγα, Τίβιον δὲ τὸν Παφλαγόνα (K. F. Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 13, 16 p. 92 Blümner). [Ar. Pax 1146, τὸν τε Μανὴν ἢ Σύρα βωστηρησάτω κ' τοῦ χωρίου. P.]

87. τὸν ἀφηρεμένον] Him (i.e. Stephanus) who by false testimony has robbed me of it (i.e. of my right to a verdict, τὸ δίκην λαβεῖν).

μνημονεύοντες.....φυλάττοντες] Or. 36 § 61.

τί οὖν...γέγραπται] Cf. § 45. ἀπηλείφου, § 44. ἡ ἀντιγραφῆ, § 46.

τοῖς ἄρχουσιν] The Forty (Meier and Schöm., p. 697, 59, Lips.).

88. τὸν μὲν ἐπιτροπευθῆναι κ.τ.λ.] §§ 37, 38.

τὸν δ' ἔχειν] ‘Has the docu-

ἐν αἷς τί γέγραπται; ταῦτ' ἐρωτᾷτε· ἄς¹ γὰρ οὗτοι μεμαρτυρηκάσιν, οὐδεὶς ἐκείνων προσμεμαρτύρηκεν. ἐὰν δ' ὀδύρωνται, τὸν πεπονθότ' ἐλαινότερον² τῶν δωσόντων δίκην ἡγεῖσθε. ταῦτα γὰρ ἂν ποιῇτ', ἐμοί τε βοηθήσετε, καὶ τούτους τῆς³ ἄγαν κολακείας ἐπισχήσετε, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ εὖορκ' ἔσεσθ' ἐψηφισμένοι.

¹ ἄς Bl. coll. § 12; ἄ codices.

² ed. Paulina (Bl.); ἐλαινότερον *tribus brevibus continuatis vulgo*.

³ *post Felicianum Bekker. τὰς Z cum SQF.*

ment in his custody,' i.e. the γραμματεῖον inscribed διαθήκη Πασίωνος § 16 ὁ μὲν γραμματεῖον ἔχειν ἐφ' ᾧ γεγράφθαι διαθήκη Πασίωνος.

ἄς γὰρ] None of the witnesses corroborate one another; one group depose to one series of isolated facts; another to another.—οὗτοι, Stephanus and his supporters.—ἐκείνων, Pasicles and Nicocles.

ἐὰν ὀδύρωνται] Alluding to the pathetic appeals of the peroration. Cf. the *miserabiles epilogi* of Cicero and the ἐλέου εἰσβολὴ of the Greek Rhetoricians (Volkmann's *Rhetorik* § 27).

εὖορκα κ.τ.λ.] So in the former speech on the other side; Or. 36 § 61 αὐτοὶ εὖορκήσετε.

XLVI.

ΚΑΤΑ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ ΨΕΥΔΟΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΩΝ Β.

ΤΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Ἐν τούτῳ τῷ λόγῳ καὶ τῶν φθασάντων τινὰ ἐπικατα-
σκευάζεται, καὶ ἕτερα προσεισάγεται^α, ὡς καὶ^β παράνομοι
αἱ διαθήκαι^γ.

Argumentum a manu recentiore in S supra scriptum.

^α Wolf. *προεισ- vulgo.*

^β ὡς Z (Bl.); *ei codices.*

^γ *παράνομος ἡ μαρτυρία καὶ αἱ (a Bekkero additum) διαθήκαι
manuult Bl.*

1. 1. τῶν φθασάντων τινὰ προσ-
εισάγεται.] 'The speaker esta-
blishes afresh some of the points
of his former speech; and
brings on other new points.'

φθάνειν in this sense is found
only in late Greek, e.g. *Argument*
to Or. 4 (Philippic) τῷ φθάσαντι
(λόγῳ), and *Aelian Var. Hist.*
1 34 τὰ φθάσαντα, 'the matters
before-mentioned.' *ἐπικατασκευ-*
άζειν (according to *Sophocles'*
Lex. of late Greek) is found in
Dio Cassius 50, 23, 3 ('to con-
struct on') and *Eusebius* 11 557
Α ('to prepare after'). It is here
perhaps middle, and not passive.
—*προεισάγω* is found in *Dio-*
genes Laertius 9, 88 (quoted by
Liddell and Scott, who take it
as middle in the present pas-
sage).

§§ 1—3. *Stephanus has made
a long reply to my former speech,
and, as I suspected, has had a
good deal to say in defence of
his evidence. A cunning rogue
himself, and well primed by
Phormion's numerous advisers,
he has attempted to mislead you
into the notion that he is not
responsible for all the details of
his deposition. He has not
brought a single witness to prove,
either (1) that he was present
when my father made the alleged
will, or (2) that he ever saw it
opened after my father's death;
and yet he has actually deposed
that the copy set forth in his
deposition is a transcript of the
'will.' By so doing he is pal-
pably convicted of having given
false testimony.*

1129 "Οτι μὲν οὐκ ἀπορήσειν ἔμελλε Στέφανος οὕτως, ἰ
 ὃ τι ἀπολογήσεται περὶ τῆς μαρτυρίας, παράγων τῷ
 λόγῳ, ὡς οὐ πάντα μεμαρτύρηκε τὰ ἐν τῷ γραμματεῖ
 γεγραμμένα, καὶ ἑξαπατῶν ὑμᾶς, καὶ αὐτὸς σχεδὸν τι
 ὑπενόουν ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί. πανοῦργός τε γὰρ ἐστι,
 καὶ οἱ γράφοντες καὶ οἱ συμβουλευόντες ὑπὲρ Φορμίω-
 νος πολλοί· ἅμα τ' εἰκὸς ἐστὶ τοὺς ἐγχειροῦντας τὰ
 ψευδῆ μαρτυρεῖν, καὶ τὴν ἀπολογία ἐυθέως ὑπὲρ αὐ-
 τῶν μελετᾶν. ὅτι δ' ἐν τοσούτῳ λόγῳ οὐδαμοῦ μάρ- 2
 τυρας παρέσχεθ' ὑμῖν ὡς ἡ διατιθεμένη τῷ πατρὶ τῷ
 ἐμῷ παρεγένετο πού αὐτὸς ταύτην τὴν διαθήκην, ὥστ'
 εἰδέναι ταῦθ' ὅτι ἀντίγραφ' ἐστὶν ὧν ὁ πατήρ μου
 διέθετο, ἡ ἀνοιχθὲν εἶδε τὸ γραμματεῖον ὃ φασὶ δια-
 θέμενον ἐκείνον καταλιπεῖν, ταῦτα συμμέμνησθέ μοι.

1. παράγων—ὑπενόουν] Apollodorus had already, in his former speech, thrown out his suspicions that Stephanus would have recourse to this line of defence. See Or. 45 §§ 44 and 87.
 οἱ γράφοντες...ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος] e.g. Demosthenes himself.

τὴν ἀπολογία...μελετᾶν] 'prepared their defence.' μελετᾶν, like *meditari*, with which it is etymologically connected, is often used of 'rehearsing a part,' 'conning over a task,' 'practising for a performance.'

2. μάρτυρας ... ὡς ... παρεγένετο] The plaintiff objects that Stephanus could not attest to a document being a copy of Pasion's 'will,' as he calls no evidence to prove he was present when the will was made (cf. Or. 45 § 26). But even supposing he had been present, it would not follow that he was familiar with the terms, as even the witnesses to a will would not necessarily know its contents, or be able to attest to

its correspondence with any document purporting to be a copy of the same. Cf. Isaeus Or. 4 (Nicostratus) § 13 τῶν διατιθεμένων οἱ πολλοὶ οὐδὲ λέγουσι τοῖς παραγινόμενοις ὃ τι διατίθενται, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ μόνου, τοῦ καταλιπεῖν διαθήκας, μάρτυρας παρίστανται, τοῦ δὲ συμβαινόντος ἐστὶ καὶ γραμματεῖον ἀλλαγῆναι καὶ τὰναντία ταῖς τοῦ τεθνεώτος διαθήκαις μεταγραφῆναι. οὐδὲν γὰρ μᾶλλον οἱ μάρτυρες εἰσονται εἰ ἐφ' αἷς ἐκλήθησαν διαθήκαις, αὐταὶ ἀποφαίνονται (Becker, *Charicles*, Scene ix note 18).

The inelegance of the triple repetition διατιθεμένη...διέθετο...διαθέμενον is considered open to criticism by A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit.* III 2, 187.

ἐκείνον] not αὐτόν, either because it refers to a person deceased, or to distinguish τὸν πατέρα from the subject of the sentence, Στέφανος. P.]

συμμέμνησθε] A verb apparently never used elsewhere, except in late Greek.

...αὐτοὶ τῶν
...αὐτοὶ γέ-
...μήθ' ὥς
...παραγενό-
...οὐ περι-
...τοκῶς;
...ἢ μαρτυ-
...αρέχονται
...οἱ ἀντί- 1130
...ἂν εἰδείθ'
...ἐκάτεροι,
...ὅταν δὲ
...οὔσι,
...ἀ-
...καὶ τὴν
...ἔστι, καὶ ὥς
...ἢ πρόκλησις,
...πρὸς τῷ
...Ἀπολλό-
...Ἀμφίας

ed.). ἔχειν Bekker

Pind. cum libris.

...ἢ μαρτυρίαν]
...§ 43 προκλήσεως ἔστιν
...ἢ μαρτυρίας. Ste-
...disclaims responsibility
...deposition, but the
...on his part insists that
...deposition is inseparable
...the Challenge, as no Chal-
...could be put in evidence
...unless attested by the
...of a responsible

ὁ Κηφισοφῶντος κηδεστής, Ἀπολλόδωρον δ' οὐκ ἐθέλειν ἀνοίγειν.' οὕτω μὲν ἂν μαρτυροῦντες ἐδόκουν ἀληθῆ μαρτυρεῖν· ἀντίγραφα δὲ τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Πασίωνος μαρτυρεῖν εἶναι τὰ ἐν τῷ γραμματεῖφ δ⁸ παρείχετο Φορμίων, μήτε παραγενομένους ἐκείνφ διατιθεμένφ, μήτ' εἰδότας εἰ διέθετο, πῶς οὐ περιφανῶς ἀναισχυντία^h δοκεῖ ὑμῖν εἶναι;

Ἄλλὰ μὴν εἰ φησὶ Φορμίωνος λέγοντος πιστεύειν 6 ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ εἶναι, τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀνδρός ἐστι πιστεύειν τε λέγοντι τούτφ ταῦτα καὶ κελεύοντι μαρτυρεῖν. οἱ δέ γε νόμοι οὐ ταῦτα λέγουσιν, ἀλλ' ἂ ἂνⁱ εἰδῇ τις καὶ οἷς ἂν παραγένηται πραττομένοις, ταῦτα μαρτυρεῖν κελεύουσιν ἐν^j γραμματεῖφ γεγραμμένα, ἵνα μήτ' ἀφελεῖν ἐξῇ μηδὲν μήτε προσθεῖναι τοῖς γεγραμμένοις. ἀκοὴν δ' οὐκ ἐῷσι ζῶντος μαρτυρεῖν, ἀλλὰ τεθνεώτος, 7 τῶν δὲ ἀδυνάτων καὶ ὑπερορίων ἐκμαρτυρίαν γεγραμ-

⁸ Reiske (Bl.); ἂ *vulgo*.

^h 'Μαλὶν περιφανοῦς ἀναισχυντίας.' Dobree.

ⁱ ἂ ἂν Bekker st. ἂν Z. ἂν *prima manu*.

^j ἐν Bekker cum S a me collato. ἐν τῷ Z cum Q.

5. περιφανῶς] § 3; the corresponding substantive περιφάνεια has occurred in Or. 45 § 2.

§§ 6—8. If Phormion's assertion was the defendant's only reason for deposing to the document being a copy of Pasion's will, then he has been guilty of giving hearsay evidence which is false and which he has given in a manner contrary to the law.

7. ἀκοὴν...μαρτυρεῖν] 'to give hearsay evidence.' Or. 57 (Eubul.) § 4 οὐδὲ μαρτυρεῖν ἀκοὴν ἐῷσιν οἱ νόμοι, 44 (Leoch.) § 55. Isaeus Or. 6 (Philoctemon) § 54 (δίκαιον) οἷς μὴ παρεγένετο, ἀλλ' ἤκουσέ τις, ἀκοὴν μαρτυρεῖν, 8 (Kiron) §§ 6, 14, 29. Examples

of this kind of evidence are found in Or. 43 (Macart.) §§ 36, 42, 44—46. Meier and Schömann, *Attische Process* p. 878 Lips.

τῶν ἀδυνάτων καὶ ὑπερορίων ἐκμαρτυρίαν] The witness, whether he had been present at the preliminary examination or not, was compelled to attend at the trial itself to confirm his evidence, unless he was either ill or abroad, in which case his evidence might be taken by a commission. Or. 35 (Lacr.) §§ 20, 34. Isaeus Or. 3 (Pyrrhus) §§ 20—27, esp. § 20 παρὰ τῶν ἀσθενούντων ἢ ἀποδημούντων ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκμαρτυρούντων ὅταν τις ἐκμαρτυρίαν

μένην ἐν τῷ^κ γραμματείῳ· καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς ἐπισκήψεως τὴν τε μαρτυρίαν καὶ ἐκμαρτυρίαν ἀγωνίζεσθαι 1131
 ἅμα, ἵν' ἐὰν μὲν ἀναδέχεται ὁ ἐκμαρτυρήσας, ἐκείνος
 ὑπόδικος ᾗ τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀναδέχ-
 8 ται, οἱ μαρτυρήσαντες¹ τὴν ἐκμαρτυρίαν. Στέφανος
 τοῖνυν οὕτως, οὐτ' εἰδὼς διαθήκας καταλιπόντα τὸν
 πατέρα ἡμῶν, οὔτε παραγενόμενος πώποτε διατιθε-
 μένῳ τῷ πατρὶ ἡμῶν^μ, ἀκούσας δὲ Φορμίωνος, με-
 μαρτύρηκεν ἀκοὴν τὰ ψευδῆ τε καὶ παρὰ τὸν νόμον.
 καὶ ταῦθ' ὅτι ἀληθὴ λέγω, αὐτὸν ὑμῖν τὸν νόμον ἀνα-
 γνώσεται.

^κ om. Z cum Reiskio. τῷ, 'eo de quo iam § 6 dictum erat' (Bl.).

¹ Z et Bekker st. cum Reiskio. ἐκμαρτυρήσαντες Bekker (Berlin ed.) cum libris.

^μ τῷ πατρὶ ἡμῶν *delere* vult Bl.

ποιῆται... Harpocration, ἐκμαρτυρία· διαφέρει τῆς μαρτυρίας, ὅτι ἡ μὲν μαρτυρία τῶν παρόντων ἐστίν, ἡ δ' ἐκμαρτυρία τῶν ἀπόντων. σαφέστατα δὲ περὶ τούτων διδάσκουσι Δημοσθένης τε ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου καὶ Δελναρχος. Meier and Schömann, p. 879 Lips.

ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς ἐπισκήψεως] The laws enact 'that the evidence of the absent witness shall come before the court under the same impeachment as that of the witnesses attesting the same, in order that, if the absent witness acknowledge his evidence, he may be liable to a trial for false testimony, and if he disown it, then the attesting witnesses.' For ἐπίσκεψις, the process of bringing an action for false witness, cf. Arist. Pol. II 12 § 11 Χαρόνδρου ἴδωσιν ὅθεν ἐστὶ πλὴν αἱ δίκαι τῶν

ψευδομαρτυριῶν, πρῶτος γὰρ ἐποίησε τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν. Or. 47 §§ 1 and 5 Θεόφνημος αὐτοῖς ὡς ἀληθὴ μεμαρτυρηκόσιν οὐκ ἐπεσκήφατο οὐδ' ἐπεξέρχεται τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν, ib. 51. Or. 29 §§ 7, 41 and Or. 34 § 46 note. Cf. Meier and Schömann, p. 491 Lips.

ἐὰν μὴ ἀναδέχεται] 'if he does not acknowledge it' e.g. on the ground of its being forged or incorrectly copied. Isæus Or. 3 §§ 23, 24 tells us 'it was usual to select persons of good character to receive such evidence and to have as many of them as possible' (C. R. Kennedy in Dict. Ant. s.v. ἐκμαρτυρία). Cf. Schol. on Aeschin. Fals. Leg. § 19 εἰ ἐπανελθὼν ἐκείνος (sc. ὁ ἐκμαρτυρήσας) εἶπεν, ὅτι οὐδὲν εἶπον, ἐκρίνοντο οὗτοι (sc. οἱ μαρτυρήσαντες) ὡς συκοφάνται.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Ἄκοὴν εἶναι μαρτυρεῖν τεθνεώτος, ἐκμαρτυρίαν δὲ ὑπεροίου καὶ ἀδυνάτου^α.

Ὡς τοίνυν καὶ παρ' ἑτερον νόμον μεμαρτύρηκεν 9 ἐπιδείξαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι, ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι μεγάλων ἀδικημάτων οὐκ ἔχων καταφυγὴν ὁ Φορμίων, πρόφασιν λαβὼν λόγῳ τὴν πρόκλησιν, ἔργῳ αὐτὸς αὐτῷ μεμαρτύρηκε προστησάμενος τούτους, δι' ὧν οἱ μὲν δικασταὶ ἐξηπατήθησαν ὡς ἀληθῇ τούτων μαρτυρούντων, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπεστερήθην ὧν ὁ πατήρ μοι κατέλιπε^ο χρημάτων καὶ τοῦ δίκην λαβεῖν περὶ ὧν ἀδικοῦμαι. μαρτυρεῖν γὰρ οἱ νόμοι οὐκ ἐώσιν αὐτὸν αὐτῷ οὐτ' ἐπὶ ταῖς γραφαῖς οὐτ' ἐπὶ ταῖς δίκαις οὐτ' ἐν ταῖς εὐθύναις. ὁ τοίνυν Φορμίων αὐτὸς αὐτῷ μεμαρτύρηκεν, ὁπότε

^α *leges et testimonia in hac or. om. S; uncis incl. Dind., quos removet Bl.*

^{οο} ὧν θ' ὁ πατήρ κατέλιπε (μοι fortasse per errorem omisso) Dobree.

§§ 9, 10. The defendant has also given evidence contrary to another law. Under cover of the testimony of the defendant and his friends, Phormion has virtually given evidence in his own cause, which is illegal; and the law declares that a suit for false testimony shall be maintainable against a person on the ground of his having given evidence contrary to the law.

9. πρόφασιν λαβὼν τὴν πρόκλησιν] In Or. 45 § 19 (which should be compared with the whole of the present sentence) this Challenge is denounced as a *παραπέτασμα*. So below, *προσστησάμενος τούτους* [putting these men forward as an excuse.] For the favourite antithesis between λόγος and ἔργον, cf. Thucydides *passim*, and Antiphon, Or. 5 § 5. οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον οὐτε ἔργῳ ἀμαρ-

τάντα διὰ ῥήματα σωθῆναι οὐτε ἔργῳ ὁρθῶς πράξαντα διὰ ῥήματα ἀπολέσθαι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ῥήμα τῆς γλώσσης ἀμάρτημά ἐστι τὸ δ' ἔργον τῆς γνώμης. Cf. *id.* § 84 and Or. 6 § 47 οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἔργοις τοὺς λόγους ἐλέγχουσιν, οὗτοι δὲ τοῖς λόγους τὰ ἔργα ζητοῦσιν ἀπιστα καθιστάναι. See also Blass *Att. Ber.* i 129¹, 213¹ = 141², 218².

τούτων is redundant after δι' ὧν, that is, μαρτυρούντων might have agreed with ὧν, instead of a new clause introduced with a genitive absolute. [The latter was preferred from its tendency to combine with ὥς. P.]

γραφαῖς...δίκαις] See note on Or. 54 § 2.—εὐθύναις, 'audits,' 'examinations on surrendering office,' as opposed to *δοκιμασία*, 'the enquiry preliminary to taking office.'

φασὶν οὗτοι ἀκούσαντες ἐκείνου ταῦτα μεμαρτυρη-
10 κέναι. ἵνα δὲ εἰδῇτε ἀκριβῶς, αὐτὸν τὸν νόμον μοι
ἀνάγνωθι.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Τοῖν ἀντιδίκων ἐπάναγκες εἶναι ἀποκρίνασθαι ἀλλήλοις
τὸ ἐρωτώμενον, μαρτυρεῖν δὲ μή.

Σκέψασθε τοίνυν τουτονὶ τὸν νόμον, ὃς κελεύει
ὑποδίκους εἶναι τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ 1132
τοῦτο, ὅτι μαρτυρεῖ παρὰ τὸν νόμον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Ἔστω δὲ καὶ ὑπόδικος τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν ὁ μαρτυρήσας
αὐτοῦ τούτου^p, ὅτι μαρτυρεῖ παρὰ τὸν νόμον· καὶ ὁ προβαλό-
μενος^a κατὰ ταῦτά.

11 Ἔτι τοίνυν κἂν ἀπὸ τοῦ γραμματείου γνοίῃ τις,
ἐν ᾧ ἡ μαρτυρία γέγραπται, ὅτι τὰ ψευδῆ μεμαρ-

^p 'ἵμμο δι' αὐτοῦ τούτου vel αὐτῷ τούτῳ' Z.

^a Bekker cum Reiskio. προβαλλόμενος Z cum libris.

10. τοῖν ἀντιδίκων—μή] 'that both parties be compelled to answer one another's questions, but that neither be allowed to be a witness in his own cause.' On ἐρώτησις see Aristot. Rhet. III 18 and for examples cf. Lysias Or. 12 §§ 24—26, Or. 22 § 5; Or. 13 §§ 30—33. Dem. de Cor. § 52, Plato Apol. p. 25, Isaeus Or. 11 § 4. 'A favourite instrument of debate with speakers in the public assembly and law courts is the interrogation of the adversary. The object of this is to enforce an argument; or to take the adversary by surprise and extract from him an unguarded admission; or to place him in an awkward dilemma, by shaping your question in such a way, that he must either by avowing

it admit something which his antagonist wishes to establish, or by refusing seem to give consent by his silence to that which the questioner wishes to insinuate; or to gain some similar advantage' (Cope's Introduction to Ar. Rhet. p. 362).

αὐτοῦ τούτου]=κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο above.

ὁ προβαλλόμενος κατὰ ταῦτά] The person who produced the false witness, προὔβαλετο or προύστησας, was liable to what was called a δίκη κακοτεχνιών for conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. Or. 47 § 1 τῶν προβαλλόμενων ὑπόδικον ἔχῃ τῶν κακοτεχνιών.

§ 11. That the defendant's evidence is false may be concluded from the material on which it is written.

τύρηκεν. λελευκωμένον τε γάρ ἐστι καὶ οἰκοθεν κατεσκευασμένον. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν τὰ πεπραγμένα μαρτυροῦντας προσήκει οἰκοθεν τὰς μαρτυρίας κατεσκευασμένας μαρτυρεῖν, τοὺς δὲ τὰς προκλήσεις μαρτυροῦντας, τοὺς ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου προστάντας¹,

¹ παραστάντας H. Wolf; *sed* cf. 47 § 12 (Bl.).

λελευκωμένον καὶ οἰκοθεν κατεσκευασμένον] The plaintiff curiously argues the falsehood of the defendant's deposition from the nature of the material on which it is inscribed. The document, he points out, is 'whitened, and must have been brought from home purposely prepared.' This would have been proper enough for a deposition attesting to the facts of the past, in which case there is time to draw up an elaborate document. But a deposition purporting to attest a Challenge (evidence to which might be given by any duly qualified person even accidentally present) would naturally be rapidly written on the spot *ἐν μάλθῃ*, i.e. on a waxen tablet. This would allow of any addition or erasure being made at the request of the witnesses before they attested it. 'The difference between these methods,' as C. R. Kennedy remarks, 'was much the same as between writing with a pen on paper and with a pencil on a slate' (Dict. Ant. s.v. *μαρτυρία*). The distinction here drawn is (as Mr Paley observes) between a waxed tablet (*δέλτος*) scratched with a point like the Roman *stilus*, and a whitened surface on which the letters could be conveniently laid on with black pigment (*μέλαν*).

For λελευκωμένον cf. Dem. Or. 24 (Timocr.) § 23 *Lex*, ὁ τιθεὶς τὸν καινὸν νόμον, ἀναγράφας εἰς

λεύκωμα, ἐκτιθέτω πρόσθε τῶν ἐπωνύμων. Arist. Const. of Athens, 47 § 2, 48 § 4. Bekker's Anecd. p. 277 λεύκωμά ἐστι πίναξ γύψῳ ἀηλιμμένος, πρὸς γραφὴν πολιτικῶν γραμμάτων ἐπιτήδειος (we may compare the Roman *album* and contrast the *black boards* of our class-rooms).

For ἐν μάλθῃ *id.* p. 278 μάλθη· μεμαλαγμένος κηρός ἢ ἄλλο τι τοιοῦτον, ᾧ τὰ γραμματεῖα πράττεται. Pollux x 58: ὁ δὲ ἐνὼν τῇ πινακίδι (sc. καλεῖται) κηρός ἢ μάλθη ἢ μάλθα. Ἡρόδοτος μὲν γάρ κηρὸν εἰρηκεν, Κρατῖνος δὲ ἐν τῇ Πυτλῇ μάλθην ἔφη, Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἐν τῷ Γηρυτάδῃ 'τὴν μάλθαν ἐκ τῶν γραμματειῶν ἡσθιον.' Harpocr. μάλθη· ὁ μεμαλαγμένος κηρός. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου. Ἰππῶναξ, ἔπειτα μάλθη τὴν τρόπιν παραχρῆσας. And similarly Hesychius and Suidas. (Bekker's *Charicles*, Scene ix, notes 12 and 13, and Beels, *diatribe* p. 116—119.)

οἰκοθεν κατεσκευασμένον] a 'pregnant' expression, equivalent in sense to οἰκοι κατεσκευασμένον καὶ οἰκοθεν ἀπηνεγμένον. Similarly below, where Reiske unnecessarily proposes οἰκοθεν ἐπιφερομένας τὰς μαρτυρίας κατεσκευασμένας μαρτυρεῖν. For the general drift of the argument and its imputation of deliberate design, cf. Cic. Phil. II § 85 *unde diadema? non enim abiectum sustuleras, sed attuleras domo meditatam et cogitatum acclis*. προστάντας. See p. 186.

ἐν^ο μάλθῃ γεγραμμένην τὴν μαρτυρίαν, ἵν', εἴ^τ τι προσγράψαι ἢ ἀπαλείψαι ἐβουλήθη, ῥάδιον ἦν^α.

12 Οὐκοῦν κατὰ μὲν ταῦτα πάντα ἐξελέγχεται τὰ ψευδῆ^ν μεμαρτυρηκῶς καὶ παρὰ τὸν νόμον^ν· βούλομαι δ' ὑμῖν καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐπιδείξαι, ὡς οὔτε διέθετο ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν διαθήκην οὐδεμίαν, οὔθ' οἱ νόμοι ἐῷσιν. εἰ γάρ τις ἔροιτο ὑμᾶς, καθ' ὁποίους νόμους δεῖ πολιτεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς, δῆλον ὅτι ἀποκρίναισθ' ἂν κατὰ τοὺς κειμένους. ἀλλὰ μὴν οἷ γε νόμοι ἀπαγορεύουσι 'μηδὲ

^ο Z cum Reiskio. καὶ ἐν Bekker cum libris.

^ε εἰ...βουληθῇ Z cum libris. ἐάν...βουληθῇ G. H. Schaefler, δν...βουληθῇ Dind. 'malim ἐβουλήθη vel βουληθεῖν' Sauppe; εἰ...ἐβουλήθη Bl.

^α ἦ H. Wolf (Dind). ἦν cum libris Z, 'referuntur haec per anacoluthiam quandam ad Phormionem et Stephanum, itaque est locus imperfecto ἦν' (Bl.).

^ν τὰ τε ψευδῆ mavult Bl. coll. § 8, 'quamquam etiam § 27 τε omittitur.'

τοὺς προστάτας] These words are rather obscure. Kennedy renders προστάτας as equivalent to παρόντας. Rather, perhaps, 'who stand forward voluntarily.' P.]

ἵν', εἰ...ἐβουλήθη, ῥάδιον ἦν] Or. 28 § 5 ἐχρῆν εἰσκαλέσωντας μάρτυρας πολλοὺς παρασημῆσθαι κελεύσαι τὰς διαθήκας, ἵν', εἰ τι ἐγένετο ἀμφισβητήσιμον, ἦν εἰς τὰ γράμματα ταῦτ' ἐπανελθεῖν (Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, § 333, ed. 1886).

§§ 12—17. Further, my father made no will at all, nor do the laws allow it, laws which bind every citizen of Athens without exception. It was not until ten years after my father's death that Phormion obtained the citizenship; not foreseeing this, how could my father have insulted our family, cast contempt on your bounty and disregarded the

laws, by giving his own wife in marriage to Phormion, and that by a will which he was legally incompetent to make? The law forbids a man's making a will if he have male issue lawfully begotten.—Again, the law only allows those who are not 'adopted' to dispose of their property by will, and my father was a citizen by 'adoption' only. Lastly, it does not permit a person to make a will if he is of unsound mind, and the terms of the alleged 'will' which give my father's widow to Phormion are inconsistent with the terms of the 'lease,' and argue the absence of sound mind and therefore my father's incompetence to make any will whatever.

12. κειμένους...θεῖναι] κείμεαι is constantly borrowed as a perfect passive to τιθεῖν, while τέθειμαι is almost invariably

νόμον ἐξεῖναι ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ^W θείναι, ἂν μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐφ'
 ἅπασιν Ἀθηναίοις.' οὐκοῦν ὁ μὲν νόμος οὕτοσι τοῖς 13
 αὐτοῖς νόμοις πολιτεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς κελεύει καὶ οὐκ
 ἄλλοις. ὁ δὲ πατὴρ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐπὶ Δυσνικήτου
 ἄρχοντος, ὁ δὲ Φορμίων Ἀθηναῖος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ Νικο-
 φήμου ἄρχοντος, δεκάτῳ ἔτει ὕστερον ἢ ὁ πατὴρ
 ἡμῶν ἀπέθανεν. πῶς ἂν οὖν μὴ εἰδῶς ὁ πατὴρ αὐτὸν
 Ἀθηναῖον ἐσόμενον, ἔδωκεν ἂν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα,
 1133 καὶ προεπηλάκισε μὲν ἂν ἡμᾶς, κατεφρόνησε δ' ἂν
 τῆς δωρεῖᾶς ἧς παρ' ὑμῶν ἔλαβε, παρεῖδε δ' ἂν τοὺς
 νόμους; πότερα δὲ κάλλιον ἦν αὐτῷ ζῶντι πράξαι
 ταῦτα, εἴπερ ἐβούλετο, ἢ ἀποθανόντα διαθήκας κατα-
 λιπεῖν, ἃς οὐ κύριος ἦν; ἀλλὰ μὴν αὐτῶν τῶν νόμων 14
 ἀκούσαντες γνῶσεσθε, ὥς οὐ κύριος ἦν διαθέσθαι.
 λέγε τὸν νόμον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Ὅσοι μὴ ἐπεποίηντο, ὥστε μήτε ἀπειπεῖν μήτ' ἐπιδικά-

^W S (Dind. Bl.). ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ ἐξεῖναι FQ (Z et Bekker st.); 23 § 86.

used as a deponent perfect. Thus the usage of the perfect in the best writers would be:

ὁ νομοθέτης τέθεικε τὸν νόμον.
 ἡ πόλις τέθεται τὸν νόμον.
 ὁ νόμος κεῖται.

(See further in notes on Or. 34 § 16, Or. 39 Argument, line 23, and on Isocr. ad Dem. § 36.)
 μηδὲ νόμον...ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θείναι]
 Just as a *privilegium* was forbidden by Roman law, so at Athens legislation expressly affecting a particular individual, whether in his interest or to his detriment, was not allowed, except in the single instance of ostracism; cf. the law quoted in Andocides, de mysteriis § 87
 μηδὲ ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ νόμον ἐξεῖναι θείναι,
 ἂν μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν Ἀθη-

ναίοις, ἂν μὴ ἐξακισχιλίοις δόξῃ κρύβδην ψηφισμένοις, and see Dem. Or. 24 (Timocrates) § 59, and 23 (Aristocr.) § 86.

13. ὁ μὲν νόμος...ὁ δὲ πατὴρ κ.τ.λ.] The sentence is rather loosely written, and the sense might have been brought out better by some such arrangement as this: ὁ μὲν νόμος...κελεύει, ὁ δὲ πατὴρ Φορμίῳ οὕτω Ἀθηναῖω γενομένῳ ἔδωκε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα* ἐτελεύτησε γὰρ κ.τ.λ. A similar looseness of structure may be noticed in §§ 25 and 15—ἐπὶ Δυσνικήτου B.C. 370. ἐπὶ Νικοφύμου B.C. 360. τῆς δωρεῖᾶς] sc. τῆς πολιτείας. Or. 36 § 30.

14. ὅσοι μὴ ἐπεποίηντο κ.τ.λ.] 'Any citizen (with the excep-

σασθαι, ὅτε Σόλων εἰσῆι τὴν ἀρχήν, τὰ ἑαυτοῦ διαθέσθαι εἶναι, ὅπως ἂν ἐθέλῃ, ἂν μὴ παῖδες ὥσι γνήσιοι ἄρρενες, ἂν μὴ μανιῶν ἢ γήρων ἢ φαρμάκων ἢ νόσου ἕνεκα^x, ἢ γυναικί

^x ἕνεκα Bl.; ἕνεκεν codices.

tion of such as had been adopted when Solon entered on his archonship, and had thereby become unable either to renounce or to claim an inheritance) shall be allowed to dispose of his own property at his pleasure, provided he have no male issue lawfully begotten.' Cf. Or. 44 § 68 'ὅσοι μὴ ἐπεποίητο' φησὶν 'ὅτε Σόλων εἰσῆι εἰς τὴν ἀρχήν, ἐξείναι αὐτοῖς διαθέσθαι ὅπως ἂν ἐθέλωσιν,' ὡς τοῖς γε ποιηθεῖσιν οὐκ ἐξὸν διαθέσθαι. Isaeus Or. 6 (Philoctemon) § 28 τοῖς φύσει υἱέσιν αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς οὐδενὶ ἐν διαθήκῃ γράφει δδσιν οὐδεμίαν, διότι ὁ νόμος αὐτὸς ἀποδίδωσι τῷ υἱεὶ τὰ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ οὐδὲ διαθέσθαι ἐᾷ ὅτῳ ἂν ὥσι παῖδες γνήσιοι. Hermann, *Rechtsalt.* ed. Thalheim § 10 p. 72⁴.

The law is quoted to prove that Pasion had no right to make a will, (1) because he had male issue lawfully begotten (sc. Apollodorus). But it will be noticed that the law does not forbid such persons from making any will whatsoever. It simply enacts that those who have no male issue may dispose of their property as they please. Pasion was not debarred by this law from making a will, but was not allowed to make any disposition he chose, since (as in our law of entail) the right to the property was secured to the son.

Again (2), Pasion was a citizen by 'adoption,' whereas this law implies that no 'adopted' person could dispose of his property

as he pleased. But it will be observed on the other side, that the plaintiff has deliberately confounded two different senses of ποιεῖσθαι (1) 'to adopt into a family' and (2) 'to present with the citizenship.' ἐπεποίητο refers to 'family adoption' (Or. 44 Leoch. ad fin.), and the plaintiff argues as though it meant the same as ἐπεποίητο πολίτης.

ἀπειπεῖν...ἐπιδικάσασθαι] Or. 52 (Callippus) § 19 οὐτε ἀμφισβητήσαντα οὐτε ἀπειπόντα περὶ τοῦ ἀργυρίου. ἀπειπεῖν may be paralleled by the phrase in Roman law *eiurare hereditatem*. For ἐπιδικάσασθαι cf. note on 45 § 75.

διαθέσθαι—ἄρρενες] Isaeus 2 § 13 (ὁ νόμος) κελεύει τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐξείναι διαθέσθαι ὅπως ἂν ἐθέλῃ, ἔαν μὴ παῖδες ἄρρενες ὥσι γνήσιοι.

μανιῶν] genitive, like the three subsequent substantives, governed by ἕνεκα at the end of the clause. 'Unless his mind is impaired by lunacy, or dotage, or by drugs or disease.' Kennedy. Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, 35 § 2 ἔαν μὴ μανιῶν ἢ γήρων <ἕνεκα> ἢ γυναικὶ πιθόμενος. Hyperides, *Athenogones*, Col. viii ἐξείναι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ διατίθεσθαι, ὡς ἂν τις βούληται, πλὴν [ἢ γήρων] ἕνε[κεν] ἢ νόσου ἢ μανιῶν ἢ γυναικί] πειθόμε[νο]ν ἢ [ὑπὸ τινος ἀνάγκης κ[ατ']αληφθ[έν]τα.

γυναικὶ πειθόμενος] Or. 48 § 6 ἀκυρά γε ταῦτα πάντα ἐνομοθέτησεν εἶναι ὁ Σόλων, ὅ τι ἂν τις γυναικὶ πειθόμενος πράττῃ.

πειθόμενος, ὑπὸ τούτων του παρανοῶν^γ, ἢ ὑπ' ἀνάγκης, ἢ ὑπὸ δεσμοῦ καταληφθείς.

Τοῦ μὲν νόμου τοίνυν ἀκηκόατε, ὅς οὐκ ἐὰ δια- 15
θήκας διαθέσθαι, ἐὰν παῖδες ὥσι γνήσιοι. οὗτοι δέ
φασι ταῦτα διαθέσθαι τὸν πατέρα, ὡς δὲ παρεγένοντο
οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἐπιδείξαι^z. ἄξιον δὲ καὶ τόδε ἐνθυμηθῆ-
ναι, ὅτι ὅσοι μὴ ἐπεποίηντο, ἀλλ' ἦσαν πεφυκότες
γνήσιοι, τούτοις ὁ νόμος δίδωσιν, ἐὰν ἄπαιδες ὦσι,
διαθέσθαι τὰ ἑαυτῶν. ὁ τοίνυν πατὴρ ἡμῶν ἐπε-
ποίητο ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου πολίτης, ὥστε οὐδὲ κατὰ τοῦτο
ἐξῆν αὐτῷ διαθέσθαι διαθήκην, ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ τῆς
γυναικός, ἣς οὐδὲ κύριος ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἦν, παῖδες τε 16
ἦσαν αὐτῷ. σκέψασθε δὲ καὶ διότι οὐδ' ἂν ἄπαις τις 16
ᾗ, κύριός ἐστι τὰ αὐτοῦ διαθέσθαι, ἐὰν μὴ εὖ φρονῇ.
νοσοῦντα δὲ ἢ φαρμακῶντα ἢ γυναικὶ πειθόμενον ἢ

^γ Z, Dind. et Bl. cum P. Wesseling. ὑπὸ τούτων τοῦ παρανόμου
codices. ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν του παρανόμων Bekker cum Reiskio.

^z ἐπιδείξει Z, Bl. ὑποδείξει Dind. cum S (prima manu).

ὑπὸ τούτων του παρανοῶν] Cf. Isaeus Or. 9 ad fin. εἰ τούτων ἐποίησατο υἱὸν οὐ τῷ πατρὶ πολέμιώτατος ἦν, πῶς οὐ δόξει τοῖς ἀκούσασι παρανοεῖν ἢ ὑπὸ φαρμάκων διεφθάρθαι; and ib. Or. 6 (Philoct.) § 9 οὐτοσί ὁ νόμος κοινὸς ἅπασιν κείται, ἐξεῖναι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ διαθέσθαι, ἐὰν μὴ παῖδες ὦσι γνήσιοι ἄρρενες, ἐὰν μὴ ἄρα μανεῖς ἢ ὑπὸ γήρωος ἢ δι' ἄλλο τι τῶν ἐν τῷ νόμῳ παρανοῶν διαθήγεται, Lysias, frag. 74 διέθετο οὐ παρανοῶν οὐδὲ γυναικὶ πεισθείς, Plut. Sol. 21.—On φαρμάκων see further in § 16 φαρμακῶντα.—νόσου ἕνεκα can only refer to cases where the mind was enfeebled, for bodily infirmity was of course in itself no bar to the validity of a will (Becker, *Charicles*, Scene ix note 19).

16. διότι] In the same sense as ὅτι, for which it is not unfrequently used, especially by Isocrates when a hiatus is thereby avoided, e.g. Isocr. Lochites § 7 ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι followed by καὶ διότι. Isocr. Paneg. § 48 n. Here σκέψασθε δὲ καὶ διότι corresponds in sense to ἄξιον δὲ καὶ τόδε ἐνθυμηθῆναι, ὅτι in the previous section.

εὖ φρονῇ] Isaeus Or. 7 § 1 εἰ τις αὐτὸς ζῶν καὶ εὖ φρονῶν ἐποίησατο, contrasted with εἰ τις τελευτήσῃ μελλῶν διέθετο, εἰ τι πάθοι, τὴν οὐσίαν ἐτέρῳ. Eur. Ion 520 εὖ φρονεῖς μὲν; i.e. ἄρα ἐμφρων εἶ;—On νοσοῦντα see above, § 14 νόσον ἕνεκεν.

φαρμακῶντα] Harpocr. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου.

ὑπὸ γήρωσ ἢ ὑπὸ μανιῶν ἢ ὑπὸ ἀνάγκης τινὸς κατα-
 ληφθέντα ἄκυρον κελεύουσιν εἶναι οἱ νόμοι. σκοπεῖτε
 δὴ^α, εἰ δοκοῦσιν ὑμῖν εὖ φρονούντος ἀνδρὸς εἶναι αἱ 1134
 17 διαθήκαι, ὥς φασι διαθέσθαι οὗτοι τὸν πατέρα. μὴ
 πρὸς ἄλλο δέ τι παράδειγμα σκέψησθε ἢ πρὸς τὴν
 μίσθωσιν, εἰ δοκεῖ ὑμῖν ἀκόλουθον εἶναι τῷ τὴν τέχνην
 μὴ ἐξουσίαν δοῦναι εἰ μὴ^β ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἡμῖν ἐργάζεσθαι,
 τούτῳ τὴν γυναῖκα δοῦναι τὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν παίδων
 ἔασαι κοινωνὸν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι. καὶ μὴ θαυμάζετε,
 εἰ τᾶλλα σκευωρουμένους αὐτοὺς τὰ ἐν τῇ μισθώσει
 τοῦτο παρέλαθεν. ἴσως μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ προσεῖχον
 ἄλλῃ οὐδενί, ἢ τῷ τὰ χρήματα ἀποστερηῆσαι καὶ τῷ
 προσοφείλοντα τὸν πατέρα ἐγγράψαι· εἴτα^γ οὐδὲ

^α Bekker cum correcto S. δὲ Z cum S (prima manu).

^β δοῦναι εἰ μὴ Bl. coll. 45 §§ 31, 34. δόντι codices.

^γ εἴτα FQ (Bl.). εἴτα δὲ S (Dind.), γρ. Q.

ἔστι δὲ φαρμακῶν ὁ ὑπὸ φαρμά-
 κων βεβλαμμένος, ὡς καὶ Θεό-
 φραστος ἐν ἐ' Νόμων ὑποσημαίνει.

[φαρμακᾶν is one of a class of
 verbs implying mental or bodily
 affection, e.g. λημᾶν, 'to have
 blear eyes,' ποδαγρᾶν, 'χαλαζᾶν,
 φονᾶν, 'to be blood-thirsty,'
 θινατᾶν, 'to have a desire for
 death,' τομᾶν, 'to require the
 knife,' &c. The verbs themselves
 are less commonly used than
 their participles. P.] Cf. Ru-
 therford's *New Phrynichus* p.
 153.

εἰ δοκοῦσιν εὖ φρονούντος κ.τ.λ.]
 It is curious to find the plaintiff
 setting up this suggestion of
 lunacy when in another speech,
 Or. 49 (Timoth.) § 42, delivered
 at an earlier date, he describes
 his father as not only giving
 him a written statement of
 debts due, but also, in his last
 illness, telling him and his

brother the details of each par-
 ticular sum, the name of the
 debtor, and even the purpose
 for which the money was lent.

He might have turned his
 argument to more account, if,
 instead of insinuating that the
 terms of the alleged will sug-
 gested that his father was of
 unsound mind, and therefore
 legally incompetent to make
 any will at all, he had urged
 that, his father having been of
 sound mind up to the day of
 his death, the 'insane' pro-
 visions of the will betrayed it to
 be a forgery.

17. τῶν παίδων ... κοινωνὸν
 αὐτῷ] Kennedy: 'partner with
 himself in paternity' (by marry-
 ing his widow).

σκευωρουμένους] cf. Or. 45 § 5.
 ἐγγράψαι] Specially used of
 'registering' a man as debtor.
 Cf. Or. 25 § 70, 53 § 14.

ἐδόκουν ἐμὲ οὕτω δεινὸν ἔσεσθαι, ὥστε ταῦτα ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσαι.

Σκέψασθε τοίνυν καὶ τοὺς νόμους, παρ' ὧν κελεύουσιν τὰς ἐγγύας ποιεῖσθαι, ἵν' εἰδῇτε καὶ ἐκ τούτων ὡς κατεσκευασμένης διαθήκης ψευδῆς μάρτυς γέγονε Στέφανος οὗτος.^d

NOMOS.

Ἦν ἂν ἐγγυήσῃ ἐπὶ δικαίοις δάμαρτα εἶναι ἢ πατὴρ ἢ ἀδελφὸς ὁμοπάτωρ ἢ πάππος ὁ πρὸς πατρός, ἐκ ταύτης εἶναι παῖδας γησίου. εἰ δὲ μηδεὶς ἢ τούτων, εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ κληρὸς τις ἢ, τὸν κύριον ἔχειν, εἰ δὲ μὴ ἢ, ὅτῳ ἂν ἐπιτρέψῃ, τοῦτον κύριον εἶναι.

^d + λέγε Bekker. om. Z et Bl. cum S; cf. §§ 10, 24.

^e Bekker cum libris. om. Z.

οὕτω δεινὸν] 'They little dreamt I should be clever enough to examine all these questions thoroughly.' This passage has been quoted as an indication of the plaintiff's consciousness of his own oratorical skill, and as a presumption in favour of the view that Apollodorus is himself the writer of the speeches delivered by him which have come down to us among the orations of Demosthenes (A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit.* III 2, 192).

§§ 18—21. *The forgery of the will is also proved by the law of betrothals, which provides that a woman may be affianced for lawful wedlock by her guardians, i.e. certain near relations, such as father, brother, or grandfather. As none of these are in existence, and you may be sure that the other side would have produced them, or pretended to do so, to suit their purpose, it follows that my mother was an 'heiress,' and the law declares that the son of an heiress, when he comes*

of age, shall be his mother's guardian. Now I was abroad on public service (and therefore of full age) when Phormion married my mother (and he did so without obtaining the consent of myself, her guardian).

18. σκέψασθε τοὺς νόμους] The accusative after the principal verb, where in English we should prefer making it the nom. of the subordinate clause. Cf. Or. 45 § 24. Kennedy partially keeps up the Greek construction by rendering it thus: 'look now at the laws, (to see) from whom they require betrothals to be obtained.'

ἐγγύας] The betrothal (ἐγγύησις) was made by the natural or legal guardian of the girl, in the presence of the relatives of both parties. 'All children born before a marriage legally contracted in this respect were γνήσιοι, and consequently, if sons, ἱσθμιοί, or entitled to inherit equally.' Dict. Ant. s. v. *Matrimonium*, Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 30, 7 (= p. 261 ed. Blümner).

- 19 Οὗτος μὲν τοίνυν ὁ νόμος οὗς ἐποίησε κυρίου
 εἶναι, ἀκηκόατε· ὅτι δ' οὐδεὶς ἦν τούτων τῇ μητρὶ, οἱ
 ἀντίδικοί μοι αὐτοὶ μεμαρτυρήκασιν. εἰ γὰρ ἦν,
 παρείχοντ' αὖν. ἡ μάρτυρας μὲν ψευδεῖς οἶεσθ' αὖν
 παρασχέσθαι καὶ διαθήκας οὐκ οὔσας, ἀδελφὸν δὲ ἡ
 πάππον ἡ πατέρα οὐκ αὖν, εἴπερ ἦν δυνατὸν ἕνεκα
 χρημάτων; ὅποτε τοίνυν μηδεὶς φαίνεται ζῶν τούτων,
 τότε ἀνάγκη ἐπικλήρον τὴν μητέρα ἡμῶν εἶναι. τῆς
 τοίνυν ἐπικλήρου σκοπεῖτε τίνας κελεύουσιν οἱ νόμοι 1135
 20 κυρίου εἶναι. λέγε τὸν νόμον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Καὶ ἐὰν ἐξ ἐπικλήρου τις γένηται, καὶ ἅμα ἡβήσῃ ἐπὶ
 δίετες, κρατεῖν τῶν χρημάτων⁸, τὸν δὲ σῖτον μετρεῖν τῇ μητρὶ.

Οὐκοῦν ὁ μὲν νόμος κελεύει τοὺς παῖδας ἡβήσαν-
 τας κυρίου τῆς μητρὸς εἶναι, τὸν δὲ σῖτον μετρεῖν τῇ

¹ 'cum vocula *ἄν*... tantummodo ad posterius membrum referri possit (nam attractione in tali sententiae conformatione non est locus), pro *οἶεσθ'* ἄν scribendum duco *οἶεσθ'* αὐτοῖς. ellipsin accusativi per se tolerabilem esse putarem, quamquam αὐτὸν et αὐτοῖς, nisi generalis est sententia, in contrario non facile omittuntur' (Gebauer, *de argumenti ex contrario formis* p. 207).

⁸ καὶ κύριον εἶναι τῆς μητρὸς addendum putat Bl.

20. καὶ ἐὰν—μητρὶ] 'If a son is born of an heiress, two years after he has attained his puberty he shall enter into possession of the estate, and he shall pay alimony to his mother.' Kennedy. Harpocr. ἐπιδιετεὶς ἡβῆσαι· Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Στεφάνου. At the end of his article he quotes Hyperides (frag. 223) ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐνεγράφην ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ νόμος ἀπέδωκε τὴν κομὴν τῶν καταλειφθέντων τῇ μητρὶ, ὅς κελεύει κυρίου εἶναι τῆς ἐπικλήρου καὶ τῆς οὐσίας ἀπάσης τοὺς παῖδας, ἐπειδὴν ἐπιδιετεὶς ἡβώσω. Cf. Isaeus frag. 90, *id.*

Or. 10 § 12 and Or. 8 § 31. See A. Schaefer, *Dem.* III 2, 19—39, esp. p. 25, *Eintritt der Mündigkeit nach Attischen Rechte*, where ἐπιδιετεὶς ἡβῆσαι is explained to include the 17th and 18th year, and the 'coming of age' is placed at the age of 18. Aristotle, *Const. of Athens*, 42 § 1 ἐγγράφονται δ' εἰς τοὺς δημότας ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἐτη γεγονότες. Cf. Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 35, p. 322 Blümner, and *Rechtsalt.* § 2 p. 10⁴ and p. 13⁴ Thalheim.

On ἐπικλήρος see note on Or. 45 § 75. (Cf. Lortzing, *Apoll.* p. 85 and A. Schaefer u. s. p. 176.)

μητρί. ἐγὼ δὲ φαίνομαι στρατευόμενος καὶ τριηραρχῶν ὑμῖν, ὅτε οὗτος συνώκησε τῇ μητρί. ἀλλὰ μὴν ²¹ ὅτι ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπεδήμουν τριηραρχῶν, ἐτετελευτήκει^h δ' ὁ πατήρ πάλαι, ὅτε οὗτος ἔγημε, τὰς δὲ θεραπαίνας αὐτὸν ἐξήτουν καὶ ἡξίουν περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου βασανίζεσθαι αὐτάς, εἰ ταῦτ' ἀληθὴ ἔστι, ¹ καὶ ὥς προεκαλοῦμην¹, λαβέ μοι τὴν μαρτυρίαν.

ΜΑΡΤΤΡΙΑ.

Μαρτυροῦσι παρῆναι, ¹ ὅτε προῦκαλεῖτο Ἀπολλόδωρος Φορμίωνα¹, ὅτε ἡξίου παραδοῦναι¹ Ἀπολλόδωρος Φορμίωνα τὰς θεραπαίνας εἰς βάσανον, εἰ μή φησι Φορμίον καὶ πρότερον διεφθαρκεῖναι τὴν μητέρα τὴν ἐμήν, πρὶν οὐ^k ἀποφαίνει Φορμίον γῆμαι ἐγγνησάμενος αὐτὴν παρὰ Πασίωνος. ταῦτα δὲ προκαλουμένου Ἀπολλοδώρου οὐκ ἠθέλησε Φορμίον παραδοῦναι τὰς θεραπαίνας.

Τὸν τοίνυν νόμον ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀνάγνωθι, ὃς κελεύει ²²

^h τετελευτήκει Z cum S.

¹⁻¹ 'apparet ex correctione ab auctore postmodo inserta fuisse'

Bl. ¹ παραδοῦναι Reiske (Bl.). ἀποδοῦναι codices.

^k Cf. 17 § 21.

στρατευόμενος κ.τ.λ.] And therefore of full age; referring back to παῖδας ἡβήσαντας.

21. πάλαι] Pasion died B.C. 370, the trierarchy probably took place in B.C. 368 (Or. 45 § 3), and it was during the plaintiff's absence on this public service that the marriage of Archippe took place. The interval here implied by the vague word πάλαι 'some time before' would seem to be two years. The plaintiff wishes to insinuate that, though some time elapsed before the marriage proper (ἐγημε), intrigues had been going on at an earlier date, and this is how the writer of the

deposition in § 21 seems to have understood it.

τὴν μητέρα τὴν ἐμήν] These words, which would have been appropriate enough in the mouth of Apollodorus, are out of place in the deposition, and betray carelessness on the part of the compiler of the document. Even apart from this detail, the general contents of the deposition are different from what we are led to expect by the plaintiff's language in introducing it. (A. Westermann, *u. s. p.* 113.)

§§ 22, 23. The law does not allow any one to marry an 'heiress,' without a legal adjudication. Phormion made no

ἐπιδικασίαν εἶναι τῶν ἐπικλήρων ἀπασῶν, καὶ ξένων καὶ ἀστῶν, καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν τὸν ἄρχοντα εἰσάγειν καὶ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, περὶ δὲ τῶν μετοίκων τὸν πολέμαρχον, καὶ ἀνεπίδικον μὴ ἐξεῖναι ἔχειν μήτε κλήρον μήτε ἐπικλήρον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

1136

Κληροῦν δὲ τὸν ἄρχοντα κλήρων καὶ ἐπικλήρων, ὅσοι εἰσὶ μῆνες, πλὴν τοῦ σκιροφοριῶνος. ἀνεπίδικον δὲ κλήρον μὴ ἔχειν¹.

¹ 'apparet legem, quam recitari iussit actor, ampliorem fuisse quam nunc tradita est' Bl.

legal claim for the hand of my mother, but did exactly as he pleased, in defiance of the law.

22. τῶν ἐπικλήρων] The plaintiff attempts to prove that his mother was an 'heiress.' If so, her property ought to have passed absolutely into the hands of her eldest son, on his coming of age, whether her husband was alive or not. But there is not a single trace of such a relation between Archippe and Apollodorus in the rest of the speeches of the latter. Archippe was most probably of foreign extraction (cf. Or. 45 § 22) and the plaintiff's argument seems the merest shuffling. (See further, A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit.*, III 2, 176.) On ἐπιδικασία τῶν ἐπικλήρων cf. Aristotle's *Const. of Athens*, 56 § 6 (among the duties of the Archon) κλήρων καὶ ἐπικλήρων ἐπιδικασίαι, and see note on Or. 45 § 75.

κληροῦν κλήρων κ.τ.λ.] i.e. 'assign by lot days for the trial of claims to inheritances or heiresses.' Below, we have the corresponding phrase λαχεῖν τῆς ἐπικλήρου, i.e. 'to have allotted

to one a suit for the hand of the heiress.' Compare the common phrases λαγχάνειν and κληροῦν δίκην. So λαγχάνειν τοῦ κλήρου 'to be a suitor for the property,' Isaeus Or. 11 (Hagn.) §§ 22, 40. Or. 3 (Pyrr.) § 74 and Or. 9 (Astyph.) § 4. Aristotle's *Const. of Athens*, 43 § 4 τὰς λήξεις τῶν κλήρων καὶ τῶν ἐπικλήρων. After κληροῦν Meier and Schömann, p. 807 Lips., understand δίκας.

τὸν ἄρχοντα] The Archon *Eponymus*, or Chief Archon. See Or. 35 § 48 (where the duties of the Polemarch are also mentioned) and Or. 37 § 33.

πλὴν τοῦ σκιροφοριῶνος] The last month of the Attic year, nearly corresponding to our June. It is here excepted, apparently because it was in this month that most of the magistrates vacated office and passed their audit.

ἀνεπίδικον] 'Without legal adjudication.' See Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 66, notes 1 and 2 = p. 83⁴, notes 5 and 8, Thalmheim.

Οὐκοῦν αὐτόν, εἴπερ ἡβούλετο^m ὀρθῶς διαπρατ- 23
 τεσθαι, λαχεῖν ἔδει τῆς ἐπικλήρου, εἴτε κατὰ δόσιν
 αὐτῷⁿ προσήκειν^o εἴτε κατὰ γένος, εἰ μὲν ὡς ὑπὲρ
 ἀστέως, πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα, εἰ δ' ὡς^p ὑπὲρ ξένης, πρὸς
 τὸν πολέμαρχον, καὶ τότε, εἴπερ τι λέγειν εἶχε δίκαιον,
 πείσαντα ὑμῶν τοὺς λαχόντας μετὰ τῶν νόμων καὶ
 τῆς ψήφου κύριον εἶναι, καὶ μὴ αὐτὸν αὐτῷ νόμου
 ἰδίους θέμενον διαπραξασθαι ἂ ἐβούλετο.

Σκέψασθε δὴ καὶ τὸνδὲ τὸν νόμον, ὃς κελεύει τὴν 24
 διαθήκην, ἣν ἂν παίδων ὄντων γνησίων ὁ πατὴρ
 διαθήται, εἰὰν ἀποθάνωσιν οἱ παῖδες πρὶν ἡβῆσαι,
 κυρίαν εἶναι.

NOMOS.

“Ὁ τι ἂν γνησίων ὄντων νείων^a ὁ πατὴρ διαθήται, εἰὰν
 ἀποθάνωσιν οἱ νείεις πρὶν ἐπὶ δέτετες ἡβᾶν, τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς
 διαθήκην κυρίαν εἶναι.

^m Z cum S. ἐβούλετο Bekker.

ⁿ αὐτῷ Z. αὐτῷ S.

^o G. H. Schaefer. προσήκειν Z cum libris.

^p εἰ δ' ὡς Wolf (Bl.) γρ Q. εἰ δὲ (Dind.).

^a Bl. νείων codices (Dind.).

23. εἴπερ...εἴτε...εἴτε...εἰ...εἰ
 ...εἴπερ] *ei* is here repeated in
 various forms no less than six
 times in the same sentence; cf.
 Or. 53 § 23, where *ei* occurs
 twice. But even the undisputed
 writings of Demosthenes con-
 tain frequent instances of such
 reiteration, e.g. Or. 54 § 15
 (twice); Or. 15 (de Rhod. lib.)
 § 15 (thrice); Or. 20 (Lept.)
 § 113 (four times) ‘*quanquam*
hic ei μὲν et ei δὲ inter se op-
ponuntur quae non est vera
repetitio.’ (Lortzing, *Apoll.* p.
 33.)

ὑμῶν τοὺς λαχόντας] ‘Those
 of your number who were drawn
 for the jury’ (‘allotted for the
 trial of the cause’).

§ 24. Again, there is a law
 allowing a will made by a father
 (though he has legitimate sons)
 to become valid if the sons die
 before reaching manhood. In
 the present case, as the sons are
 alive and grown up, the ‘will’
 is invalid.

εἰὰν ἀποθάνωσιν—πρὶν ἡβῆσαι]
 ‘Every man of full age and
 sound mind, not under duress
 or improper influence (cf. § 15),
 was competent to make a will;
 but if he had a son he could
 not disinherit him; although
 his will might take effect on the
 contingency of the son not com-
 pleting his seventeenth year’
 (C. R. Kennedy in *Dict. Ant.*
s. v. Heres).

- 25 Οὐκοῦν ὁπότε ζῶσιν, ἄκυρος μὲν ἡ διαθήκη ἐστίν, ἣν φασιν οὗτοι τὸν πατέρα καταλιπεῖν, παρὰ πάντας δὲ τοὺς νόμους μεμαρτύρηκε Στέφανος οὕτως τὰ ψευδῆ, ὡς ἀντίγραφά ἐστι τῆς διαθήκης τῆς Πασίωνος· πῶς γὰρ σὺ οἶσθα, καὶ ποῦ παραγενόμενος διατιθέμενῳ τῷ πατρί; κακοτεχνῶν δὲ φαίνει περὶ τὰς δίκας[†], τὰ ψευδῆ μὲν αὐτὸς μαρτυρῶν ἐτοίμως, κλέπτων δὲ τὰς ἀληθείας μαρτυρίας, ἑξαπατῶν δὲ τοὺς δικαστάς, συνιστάμενος δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς δίκαις^{*}. οἱ δὲ νόμοι καὶ περὶ
- 26 τῶν τοιούτων γραφὴν πεποιήκασιν. καὶ μοι ἀνάγνῃ τὸν νόμον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Ἐάν τις συνίστηται[†], ἡ συνδεκάζη τὴν ἡλιαίαν ἢ τῶν 1137

[†] S (Bl.). διαθήκας *codices ceteri* (Dind.).

^{*} διαθήκας S et γρ Q.

[†] ἐπὶ ταῖς δίκαις *vel* ἐπὶ ταῖς δίκαις ταῖς ἰδίαις ἢ δημοσίαις *addendum* putat Bl., coll. § 25.

For the latter part of this statement, the present passage is perhaps the only express authority.

§§ 25, 26. Further, the defendant has illegally entered into a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

25. κλέπτων...μαρτυρίας] Or. 45 § 58. On συνιστάμενος, see note on συστάσεις Or. 45 § 67.

26. συνδεκάζη] 'Bribe the Helisea.' Pollux viii 42: δῶρων κατὰ τοῦ ἐπὶ δώροις δικάσαντος ἦν ἡ γραφὴ, δεκάσμου δὲ κατὰ τοῦ διαφθελραντος· καὶ ὁ μὲν δεκάζεσθαι ὁ δὲ δεκάζειν ἐλέγετο (ib. vi 190). Or. 21 (Mid.) § 113 *lex*, ἐάν τις...διδῶ ἐτέρῳ ἢ διαφθέρῃ τινας ἐπαγγελλόμενος, ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τοῦ δήμου...ἄτιμος ἔστω. δεκάσμος however (strictly meaning a systematic bribery by division into sets of ten) is only a late

word and is not found in the Attic Orators, though ἀδέκαστος occurs in Ar. Ethics ii 9 § 6, οὐ γὰρ ἀδέκαστοι κρίνομεν (τὴν ἡδονὴν), and Aeschines, Timaroch. § 86, has συνδεκάζειν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τὰλλα δικαστήρια and ib. § 86 μαρτυρεῖν τὸν μὲν ὡς ἐδέκαζε τὸν δὲ ὡς ἐδεκάζετο. Cf. Isocr. Or. 8 § 50 θανάτου τῆς ζημίας ἐπικειμένης, ἐάν τις ἄλῳ δεκάζῃ, and Lysias Or. 29 § 12 δεδεκασμένοι. So in Latin, we have *decuriare* used of organised bribery at elections, Cicero, pro Plancio § 45 *decuriatio tribulium* and *decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse*. Cf. the obscure name given to bribed dicasts at Athens, Λόκου δεκάς. In wholesale bribery an agent, it is conjectured, was chosen from each tribe, and the group of ten thus selected to deal

δικαστηρίων τι τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἢ τὴν βουλὴν ἐπὶ δωροδοκίᾳ χρήματα δίδους ἢ δεχόμενος, ἢ ἑταιρείαν συνιστῇ ἐπὶ καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου, ἢ συνήγορος ὧν λαμβάνῃ χρήματα ἐπὶ ταῖς δίκαις ταῖς ἰδίαις ἢ δημοσίαις, τούτων εἶναι τὰς γραφὰς πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας.

Ἡδέως ἂν τοίνυν ὑμᾶς ἐροίμην ἐπὶ τούτοις ἅπασιν 27 κατὰ ποίους νόμους ὁμωμοκότες δικάζετε, πότερα κατὰ τοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἢ καθ' οὓς Φορμίων αὐτῷ νομοθετεῖ. ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν τούτους παρέχομαι ὑμῖν, καὶ ἐξελέγχω αὐτοὺς ἀμφοτέρους παραβεβηκότας, Φορμίωνα μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀδικήσαντα ἡμᾶς καὶ ἀποστερησάντα τὰ χρήματα, ἃ ὁ πατήρ ἡμῖν κατέλιπε καὶ ἐμίσθωσε

with their fellow-tribesmen were comically called Λύκου δεκάς from the statue of Lycus near the law-courts. Meier and Schömann, p. 184 Lips. Harpocr. s.v. δεκάζων.

The usual phrase for bribery is *χρήμασι φθελρεῖν* (or *διαφθελρεῖν*), though the euphemism *χρήμασι πείσαι* is still more frequent. It is curious to note how frequently the word *δωροδοκία* occurs, and how rarely *δεκασμός* and its corresponding verb. Again and again we have charges of receiving bribes, seldom of giving them; possibly because those who gave them were too powerful to be attacked. —ἐπὶ δωροδοκίᾳ, 'with a corrupt motive,' is here a general term, implying without directly expressing the corresponding term *δεκασμός*.

ἑταιρείαν ἐπὶ καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου] Thuc. viii 54, ὁ Πελοπόλεως τὰς ξυνωμοσίας...ἀπάσας ἐπέλθων καὶ παρακλευσάμενος ἔπωκε...καταλύσουσι τὸν δῆμον κ.τ.λ. See Grote, H. G. chap. 51 (iv p. 394, ed. 1862). Cf. Aristotle's *Const. of Athens*, 8 § 4 τοὺς ἐπὶ καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου συνιστα-

μένους, 25 § 3 συνισταμένους ἐπὶ καταλύσει τῆς πολιτείας, Hyperides, *pro Eux.* 22.

ἐπὶ ταῖς δίκαις κ.τ.λ.] 'In any cause either of a public or private nature.' Kennedy. Rather (as above, § 25), 'with a view to winning the causes brought either by private persons or on public grounds.' It is to a collusion for such a purpose between the *σύνδικος* and the *συνήγορος* that Aristophanes alludes in *Vesp.* 694. P.]

θεσμοθέτας] 'The six minor Archons.' *γραφὰι δώρων* are among the duties assigned to them in Aristotle's *Const. of Athens*, 5 § 3.

§ 27. The jury has sworn to do justice according to the laws of Athens and not the laws which Phormion chooses to lay down for himself. I produce the laws of Athens and I prove that both of my opponents have broken them, Phormion by defrauding me of the money left me by my father, Stephanus by giving false evidence and that contrary to the law.

τὰ χρήματα] so. the Banking-stock, which is the subject of

τούτῳ μετὰ τῆς τραπέζης καὶ τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου, Στέφανον δὲ τουτοὺ τὰ ψευδῇ μεμαρτυρηκότα καὶ παρὰ τὸν νόμον.

28 Ἄξιον τοίνυν ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ καὶ τότε ἐνθυμηθῆναι, ὅτι διαθηκῶν οὐδεὶς πώποτε ἀντίγραφα ἐποίησατο, ἀλλὰ συγγραφῶν μὲν, ἵνα εἰδῶσι καὶ μὴ παραβαίνωσι, διαθηκῶν δὲ οὐ. τοῦτον γὰρ ἕνεκα καταλείπουσιν^ν οἱ διατιθέμενοι, ἵνα μηδεὶς εἰδῇ ἃ διατίθενται. πῶς οὖν ὑμεῖς ἴστε ὅτι ἀντίγραφά ἐστι τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Πασίωνος τὰ ἐν τῷ γραμματείῳ γεγραμμένα;

29 Δέομαι οὖν^ν ὑμῶν ἀπάντων ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ καὶ ἱκετεύω βοηθῆσαι μὲν ἐμοί, τιμωρῆσασθαι δὲ τοὺς ἐτοιμῶς οὕτως^ς τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυροῦντας, ὑπέρ

^ν *margo ed. Parisiensis.* διαθήκης Z cum S^Q. διαθήκας F.

^ν κατασεσημασμένas καταλείπουσιν (Reiske, Bl.); κατακλείουσιν (Seager, Paley); οὐ καταλείπουσιν, so. διαθηκῶν ἀντίγραφα (G. H. Schaefer).

^ν γρ Q (Bl.). δὲ *codices* (Dind.). ^ς S (Bl.). οὕτω Dind.

Or. 36. The ἐργαστήριον is the shield-manufactory of Or. 36 § 4.

§ 28. *The jury, by the way, should also notice that no one ever makes a copy of a will. How then came Stephanus and his friends to know that the contents of the document appended to the deposition are a copy of my father's will?*

καταλείπουσιν] is especially used of leaving behind one at death. 'The reason why people leave their wills behind them (instead of publishing them before they die) is to prevent any one knowing their contents.' Kennedy renders it: 'keep wills by them until their death.'

[I incline to think κατακλείουσιν is the true reading. The reason why people 'leave wills' is to shew how they wish to dispose of their property; the reason why they 'keep them under lock and key' is that no one may have access to them. P.] This sense is best expressed by κατασεσημασμένas καταλείπουσιν.

For the reiteration διατιθέμενοι... διατίθενται, see §§ 2 and 3.

§ 29. *I implore the jury to grant me redress, that those who are so prompt to give false evidence may be punished on all grounds, particularly for the sake of justice and the laws.*

τε ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τῶν νόμων.

τῶν νόμων] Placed last for laws and not with *eikóta*, or emphasis, since the whole speech 'presumptive proofs,' as in the has dealt with quotations of former oration.

LIH.

ΠΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΔΩΝ ΑΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΑΡΕΘΟΥΣΙΟΥ*.

ΤΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Ἄπολλόδωρος γραιψάμενος ψευδοκλητείας Ἀρεθούσιον
εἶλεν. ὀφλόντος^b δὲ τοῦ Ἀρεθουσίου τάλαντον τῇ πόλει καὶ
ἀποδοῦναι μὴ δυνηθέντος, καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' εἰς τὰ δημόσι' ἀπο-
γραφομένης αὐτοῦ τῆς οὐσίας, ἀπογράφει καὶ^{bb} ὁ Ἀπολλόδωρος
5 οἰκέτας ὡς ὄντας Ἀρεθουσίου, ὃ δὲ Νικόστρατος^c μεταποιεῖται
ὡς ἰδίων καὶ ἐκείνῳ προσηκόντων οὐδέν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα
μοχθηρόν^d, διὰ τοῦθ' ὁ ῥήτωρ διηγέεται πηλικά πέπονθεν

^a πρὸς Νικόστρατον περὶ τῶν Ἀρεθουσίου ἀνδραπόδων Ζ.

^b Bl. ὀφείλοντος *codices*. ^{bb} *propter hiatum addidit*, Bl.

^c [ὃ δὲ Νικόστρατος] Ζ. *addidit* Bekker cum H. Wolf. καὶ S.

^d + ἐστὶ S (Dind.).

1. ψευδοκλητείας] § 15 note.

7. μοχθηρόν] 'vexatious,' sc. συνοφαντικόν.

§§ 1—3. (*Arethusius has incurred a debt to the public treasury and has neglected to discharge it.*) I have accordingly laid an information against him and drawn up a specification of his property. I have done so, not in the spirit of an informer, but in the simple desire to exact vengeance for having been outrageously wronged by Arethusius and his brother Nicostratus. The purity of my motives will be proved, (1) by the small amount at which the two slaves

are valued (two-and-a-half minae), so that the pecuniary gain to which I am legally entitled for bringing this information is small, while the loss which I should incur, if I fail, is 1000 drachmae (or four times the value of the slaves). (2) The fact that I have laid the information in my own name, proves that I am prompted by the personal motive of revenge alone. Content with that revenge, I am willing to waive all claim to the reward which the law in such cases allows the bringer of the information (*viz.* three-fourths of the valuation).

1246 Ἀπολλόδωρος ὑπ' Ἀρεθουσίου, ἵνα δοκῇ μὴ φύσει πονηρὸς ὢν ταῦτα πράττειν, ἀλλ' ἀμυνόμενος τὸν ἀδικοῦντα.

“Ὅτι μὲν οὐ συκοφαντῶν, ἀλλ' ἀδικούμενος καὶ ὑβριζόμενος ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ οἰόμενος δεῖν τιμωρεῖσθαι τὴν ἀπογραφὴν ἐποιήσάμην, μέγιστον ὑμῖν ἔστω τεκμήριον ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ τό τε μέγεθος τῆς ἀπογραφῆς, καὶ ὅτι αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἀπέγραψα. οὐ γὰρ δήπου συκοφαντεῖν γε βουλόμενος ἀπέγραψα^ο ἂν πένθ'

* ἀπεγραφάμην S. ἀπέγραφα μὲν Dobree.

The court will now permit me to justify myself by shewing how ungratefully I have been dealt with by my opponents and by relating, so far as time permits, the most atrocious and flagrant of all the wrongs which they have inflicted upon me.

1. οἰόμενος δεῖν τιμωρεῖσθαι] ‘To avoid the fatal charge of *sy-cophantia*, any one prosecuting a fellow-citizen for some public offence endeavoured to shew that he had private and personal grounds of enmity against the accused; and if he succeeded in proving this, it was considered the most natural and reasonable thing in the world that he should endeavour to satisfy his hatred by becoming public prosecutor.’ Wilkins’ *Light of the World* p. 30 (where a reference is made to Lewes’ *History of Philosophy* i 108). For illustrations of the Greek view of the reasonableness of revenge, see note on Isocr. ad Dem. § 26.

τὸ μέγεθος] ‘the size,’ ‘the amount,’ a neutral word, here meaning probably ‘the small amount,’ ‘the paltriness of the specification.’ Herod. ii 74, *μεγάθει μικρός*. The sum of two-

and-a-half minae seems to refer to the value of the two slaves taken together (Boeckh, *Publ. Econ.* i chap. xiii p. 96 Lamb). Reiske, however, explains τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ἀπογραφῆς: *magnitudo mulctae mihi luendae, si causa cadam*.

ἀπογραφῆς] ‘specification,’ or ‘inventory,’ of property, used especially of information as to State property alleged to be unlawfully held by a private person. Harpocration, ἀπογραφῆς ὅταν τις λέγῃ τινα ἔχειν τι τῶν τῆς πόλεως, ἀπογραφὴν ποιεῖται ὁ ἐναγόμενος, δηλῶν πόθεν ἔχει τὰ χρήματα καὶ πόσα ταῦτα εἶναι...τί δὲ ἦν τὸ κινδύνευμα τῷ τὴν ἀπογραφὴν ποιουμένῳ, ἐν τῷ Δημοσθένει πρὸς Νικόστρατον περὶ τῶν Ἀρεθουσίου ἀνδραπόδων, εἰ γνήσιος, δηλὸν γίγνεται. Hesy-chius, ἀπογραφῆς ἀρίθμησις ἢ ἡ γινόμενη μῆνυσις. Cf. Or. 22 (Androt.) § 54, τὸ τὰ χωρία δημεύειν καὶ τὰς οἰκίας, καὶ ταῦτ' ἀπογράφειν, 37 § 7, 40 § 22. Meier and Schömann, pp. 302—312 Lips.

οὐ δήπου. ἀπέγραφα ἂν...ἀνδραπόδα] ‘I should not have scheduled slaves worth two minas and a half.’ Kennedy.

ἡμιμναίων ἄξια ἀνδράποδα, ὡς αὐτὸς ὁ ἀμφισβητῶν
τετίμηται αὐτά, ἐκινδύνευον δ' ἂν περί τε χιλίων
δραχμῶν καὶ τοῦ μηδέποτε μηδένα αὐθις ὑπὲρ ἑμαντοῦ
γράφασθαι· οὐδ' αὖ οὕτως ἄπορος ἦν οὐδ' ἀφίλος,²
ὥστ' οὐκ ἂν ἐξευρεῖν τὸν ἀπογράφοντα· ἀλλὰ τῶν
ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀπάντων ἡγησάμενος δεινότατον εἶναι,
ἀδικεῖσθαι μὲν αὐτός, ἕτερον δ' ὑπὲρ ἑμοῦ τοῦ ἀδικου-
μένου τοῦνομα παρέχειν, καὶ εἶναι ἂν τι τούτοις τοῦτο
τεκμήριον, ὅποτε ἐγὼ λέγοιμι τὴν ἔχθραν πρὸς ὑμᾶς,
ὡς ψεύδομαι (οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε ἕτερον ἀπογράψαι,
εἴπερ ἐγὼ αὐτὸς ἡδικοῦμην), διὰ μὲν ταῦτ' ἀπέγραψα.
ἀπογράφας δὲ ἐὰν ἀποδείξω τὰνδράποδα Ἀρεθουσίον
ὄντα, οὐπερ ἐγγεγραπτο εἶναι, τὰ μὲν τρία μέρη, ἃ ἐκ 1247

¹ οὐδ' ἀφίλος Bekker. om. Z cum S.

χιλίων δραχμῶν] The fine inflicted on a prosecutor who in a public accusation failed to obtain a fifth part of the votes. This fine was attended by complete or partial disfranchisement. Hyper. Eux. 44, 5 τὸν ἐγχειρήσαντα συκοφαντεῖν αὐτοῦς (in an ἀπογραφῇ) εὐθὺς ἠτίμωσαν τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων οὐ μεταδόντες, Lysias 18 § 14 χιλίαις δραχμαῖς ἐξημίωσατε τὸν βουλόμενον τὴν ἡμετέραν γῆν δημοσίαν ποιῆσαι. Or. 58 (Theocrin.) § 6 ἐὰν ἐπεξιὼν τις μὴ μεταλάβῃ τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων, χιλίας ἀποτίνειν, καὶ μὴ ἐπεξιῇ, χιλίας ἐτέρας, ἵνα μὴ συκοφαντῇ μηδεὶς μὴτ' ἄδειαν ἔχων ἐργολαβῇ καὶ καθυφιῇ τὰ τῆς πόλεως.

μηδέποτε—γράφασθαι] Lipsius (in note 320 on p. 311 of Meier and Schömann) regards this as an exaggeration. Cf. Hager in *Journal of Philology* vi 15.

ὥστ' οὐκ ἂν ἐξευρεῖν] A mixed phrase between ὥστ' οὐκ ἂν ἐξεύρον and ὥστε μὴ ἐξευρεῖν.

The use of ἂν with ὥστε and the infinitive is rare, but it occurs when a mere contingent result is described. P.]

2. αὐτός is kept in the nom., referring back to ἡγησάμενος, in spite of the interposition of δεινότατον εἶναι, which leads us to expect an acc. with the infinitive ἀδικεῖσθαι (Shilleto on Fals. Leg. § 337).

τοῦνομα παρέχειν] 'to lend his name,' i.e. allow himself to be used as a cat's paw.

τεκμήριον—ὡς ψεύδομαι] My opponents might have said, 'If you really had a quarrel against us, why did you not file the action against us in your own name?' Perhaps we should read: οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἐὰν ποτε ἕτερον ἀπογράψαι, 'for I never should have allowed another, &c.' P.]

τὰ τρία μέρη] Three-fourths of the valuation was allowed by law to be paid to the individual who brought the action. Boeckh, *See-urkunden* p. 535 (C. I. A. II

τῶν νόμων τῷ ἰδιώτῃ τῷ ἀπογράψαντι γίνεται, τῇ πόλει ἀφίημι, αὐτῷ δ' ἐμοὶ τετιμωρῆσθαι ἀρκεῖ μόνον. εἰ μὲν οὖν μοι ἦν ἱκανὸν τὸ ὕδωρ διηγήσασθαι πρὸς 3 ὑμᾶς ἐξ ἀρχῆς*, ὅσ' ἀγαθὰ πεπονθότες ὑπ' ἐμοῦ οἶά με εἰργασμένοι εἰσίν, εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι ὑμεῖς τ' ἂν μοι ἔτι μᾶλλον συγγνώμην εἴχετε τοῦ ὀργίζεσθαι αὐτοῖς, τούτους τ' ἀνοσιωτάτους ἀνθρώπων ἡγήσασθε εἶναι· νῦν δ' οὐδὲ διπλάσιόν μοι τούτου ὕδωρ ἱκανὸν ἂν γένοιτο. τὰ μὲν οὖν μέγιστα καὶ περιφανῇ τῶν ἀδικημάτων, καὶ ὁπόθεν ἡ ἀπογραφὴ αὕτη γέγονεν, ἐρῶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ ἑάσω.

* A (Bl.). τὰ ἐξ ἀρχῆς vulgo (Dind.).

2, 811 c 120) ἀφείκε Πολύευκτος ὁ ἀπογράψας τὰ ἐκ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῆς ἀπογραφῆς Σωπόλιδι τὰ γιγνόμενα εἰς τὴν ἐπιτίμιαν ('penalty'). It has been inferred from the inscription just quoted that this reparation was not confined (as Boeckh supposed) to concealed property, which was discovered by the informer. (*Publ. Econ.* iii chap. xiv p. 395 Lewis², p. 512 Lamb.) Cf. Meier and Schömann p. 312, note 321 Lipsius, and Hermann, *Public Antiquities* § 136, 14 = *Staatsalt.* p. 553 n. 3 Thumser.—τῷ ἰδιώτῃ τῷ ἀπογράψαντι, 'to the individual informer' Kennedy. ὁ ἰδιώτης is here contrasted with ἡ πόλις. ἀφίημι] *remitto atque condono*, Reiske.

3. εἰ ἦν ἱκανὸν...ὑμεῖς ἂν συγγνώμην εἴχετε...νῦν δ' οὐδὲ διπλάσιον...ἱκανὸν ἂν γένοιτο] The student will be careful to distinguish between the two forms of conditional sentences here combined. 'If the time allowed had been sufficient, you would have made allowance for me..., but, as the case is, even twice as much time would not suffice.'

Goodwin, *Greek Moods* § 49, 2 and § 50, 2 (§§ 410, 455 ed. 1889).—On τὸ ὕδωρ cf. Or. 54 § 36.

δοα...οἶα] 'What benefits they have received from me and what a requital they have paid me for them,' or, better, 'the return they have given me for all the benefits I have conferred upon them.' For this idiomatic use of the double relative, cf. Soph. El. 751 οἱ ἔργα δράσας οἶα λαγχάνει κακά.

§§ 4—9. My opponent's brother Nicostratus, was my neighbour in the country, and, being about the same age, we were thrown much together and became more and more intimate with one another. I granted him whatever he asked of me, and he on his part was of some service to me in taking charge of my property whenever I was abroad on public or private business.

On one of these occasions, when I had left him in charge, three of his servants ran away from him. While pursuing them, he was taken prisoner by a privateer, and sold as a slave. On my return, I was told of his

- 4 Νικόστρατος γὰρ οὕτως^h ὡς ἄνδρες δικασταί, γείτων μοι ὧν ἐν ἀγρῷ καὶ ἡλικιώτης, γνωρίμως μὲν μοι εἶχε καὶ πάλαι, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἐγὼ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατῴκουν, οὐπερ καὶ νῦν οἰκῶ, καὶ μᾶλλον ἀλλήλοις ἤδη ἐχρώμεθα, διὰ τὸ γείτονές τε εἶναι καὶ ἡλικιώται. χρόνου δὲ προβαίνοντος καὶ πάνυ οἰκείως

^h Bekker. om. Z cum S. (οὕτως Ar.)

unhappy plight by one of his brothers, Deinon, and I supplied the latter with travelling expenses and thus enabled him to go to the rescue of Nicostratus. The latter, on his return, informed me that he had been ransomed for a considerable sum. He appealed to me with tears in his eyes and pointed to the marks left by the galling fetters (though he is now ashamed enough of those scars that are the memorials of his slavery). He thus succeeded in inducing me to forgive him the three minae, which I had advanced for his brother's travelling expenses, and to contribute, as a free gift towards the twenty-six minae required for the ransom, the sum of ten minae which I raised on the security of some of my property.

4. Νικόστρατος γὰρ] γὰρ is almost invariably used at the beginning of narratives like the present; the English idiom generally requires us to omit it in translation, though we may sometimes render it, 'Well, then,' 'to proceed, then.' Cf. Or. 55 § 10 τοῦ γὰρ χωρίου κ.τ.λ., 27 § 4.

γνωρίμως εἶχε] γνώριμος is a much weaker word than φίλος, as has already been noticed, on Or. 45 § 73. The gradually increasing intimacy between Apollodorus and Nicostratus is well

expressed by the successive phrases (1) γνωρίμως εἶχε, (2) μᾶλλον ἀλλήλοις ἐχρώμεθα, (3) πάνυ οικείως διεκείμεθα of the present section, and (4) φίλος ἀληθινός of § 12. Cf. 33 § 5 γνωρίμως ἔχω...πάνυ οικείως χρῶμαι. ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ πατήρ] The death of Pasion took place B.C. 370 (Or. 46 § 13).

κατῴκουν...οἰκῶ] If any distinction is to be drawn, the compound verb should be rendered 'I settled' and the simple 'I live'; but it is more likely that οἰκῶ is intended as a virtual repetition of the preceding κατῴκουν. In such cases it is unnecessary to repeat the preposition, e.g. Eur. Bacc. 1065 κατήγεν ἦγεν ἦγεν εἰς μέλαν πέδον and Orest. 181 διοιχόμεσθ', οἰχόμεθα, where Porson remarks that, when a verb is repeated, it is generally used first in its compound, then in its simple form. Or. 36 § 4 προσώφειλε...ώφειλε, 33 § 18 ἐξόλσειν...ἐνήροχεν.

μᾶλλον...ἡλικιώται] 'We grew more and more familiar with one another from being not only neighbours but also of the same age.' Or. 55 § 23 ad fin. and Or. 35 § 6 ἐπιτηδεῖοι μοι εἰσι καὶ χρώμεθ' ἀλλήλοις ὡς οἷόν τε μέλιστα.

χρόνου προβαίνοντος] Soph. Phil. 285 ὁ μὲν χρόνος δὴ διὰ χρόνου προβαίνει μοι.

διεκείμεθα, καὶ ἐγὼ θ' οὕτως οἰκείως διεκείμεν πρὸς τοῦτον, ὥστ' οὐδενὸς πώποτε ὦν ἐδεήθη οὗτος ἐμοῦ ἀπέτυχεν, οὐτός τ' αὖ ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦν πρὸς τὸ ἐπιμεληθῆναι καὶ διοικῆσαι, καὶ ὅποτε ἐγὼ ἀποδημοίην ἢ δημοσίᾳ τριηραρχῶν ἢ ἰδίᾳ κατ' ἄλλο τι, κύριον τῶν ἐν ἀγρῷ τοῦτον ἀπάντων κατέλειπον. συμβαίνει δὴ 5 μοι τριηραρχία περὶ Πελοπόννησον, ἐκείθεν δ' εἰς Σικελίαν ἔδει τοὺς πρέσβεις ἄγειν, οὓς ὁ δῆμος ἐχειροτόνησεν. ἡ οὖν ἀναγωγὴ διὰ ταχέων ἐγένετό μοι. ἐπιστέλλω δὴ αὐτῷ ὅτι αὐτὸς μὲν ἀνῆγγαι καὶ οὐχ 1248 οἷός τ' εἶην¹ οἴκαδε ἀφικέσθαι, ἵνα μὴ κατακωλύοιμι

¹ Bekker. ἦν Z cum SrA et Q (prima manu).

δημοσίᾳ τριηραρχῶν] This reference to the speaker's public services is dexterously inserted to ingratiate him with his audience, as well as to lead up to the subsequent narrative *συμβαίνει δὴ μοι τριηραρχία*.—On some of the later trierarchal services of Apollodorus cf. note on Or. 36 § 41.

5. τριηραρχία περὶ Πελοπόννησον κ.τ.λ.] The date of this event, if it could be determined with certainty, would assist materially in determining the date of the delivery of the speech. It seems very probable that this trierarchy should be identified with that referred to in Or. 45 § 3, which, as we have already seen, may be placed in the year 368 B.C. See *Introd.* p. lvii.

διὰ ταχέων] Thuc. i 80 διὰ ταχέων ἐλθεῖν, Isocr. 14 § 3 διὰ βραχέων ἂν ἐποιήσμεθα τοὺς λόγους followed by ἀναγκαῖον διὰ μακροτέρων δηλῶσαι (Kühner *Greek Grammar* ii § 434, 1. d). Or. 50 (Polycl.) § 12 ἀναγόμενος διὰ τάχους, 47 (Euerg.) § 49.

ἀνῆγγαι] ἀνάγεσθαι is con-

stantly contrasted with *κατάγεσθαι*; the latter word occurs in § 6 *κατήχθη εἰς Ἀγίναν*. The verb, with its corresponding substantive *ἀναγωγή*, implies a notion that ships in the open sea or, as we say, on the 'high seas,' are at a greater elevation than vessels in harbour. So in Thuc. i 48 and viii 10 *μετέωρος* is an epithet of ships at sea. Similar references to this familiar optical illusion may be noted in Milton's *Paradise Lost* ii 636, *Far off at sea a fleet descried Hangs in the clouds*, and in Ruskin's *thymy slopes of down overlooked by the blue line of lifted sea* (*Modern Painters* iii iv 14 § 51).

ἐπιστέλλω ... ὅτι ἀνῆγγαι καὶ οὐχ οἷός τ' εἶην] The historic present *ἐπιστέλλω* being virtually a secondary tense has the optative *εἶην* in the dependent clause. For the combination of the indicative *ἀνῆγγαι* with the optative *εἶην*, we may compare Or. 59 (Neaer.) § 81 λέγων ὅτι οὐκ ἦδαι... ἀλλ' ἐξαπατηθεῖη, 47 (Euerg.) § 50 λέγων ὅτι... δεῖ

τοὺς πρέσβεις· τοῦτ' δὲ προσέταξα ἐπιμελείσθαι τε
 τῶν οἴκοι καὶ διοικεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν
 6 χρόνῳ. ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐμῇ ἀποδημίᾳ ἀποδιδράσκουσιν αὐτὸν
 οἰκέται τρεῖς ἐξ ἀγροῦ παρὰ τούτου, οἱ μὲν δύο ὧν ἐγὼ
 ἔδωκα αὐτῷ, ὁ δὲ εἷς ὧν αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο. διώκων οὖν
 ἀλίσκεται ὑπὸ τριήρους καὶ κατήχθη εἰς Αἴγιναν, καὶ
 ἐκεῖ ἐπράθη. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατέπλευσα ἐγὼ τριηραρχῶν,
 προσέρχεται μοι Δείνων ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὁ τούτου, λέγων
 τὴν τε τούτου συμφορὰν, αὐτὸς τε ὅτι δι' ἀπορίαν
 ἐφοδίω οὐ πεπορευμένος εἴη ἐπὶ τούτον πέμποντος
 τούτου αὐτῷ¹ ἐπιστολάς, καὶ ἅμα λέγων πρὸς ἐμὲ ὡς
 7 ἀκούοι αὐτὸν δεινῶς διακεῖσθαι. ἀκούσας δ' ἐγὼ ταῦτα
 καὶ συναχθεσθεῖς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀτυχίᾳ τῇ τούτου, ἀπο-
 στέλλω^κ τὸν Δείνονα τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ
 τούτον, δούς ἐφόδιον αὐτῷ τριακοσίας δραχμάς. ἀφι-
 κόμενος δ' οὗτος καὶ ἐλθὼν ὡς ἐμὲ πρῶτον¹, ἡσπάζετο

¹ αὐτῷ Ζ.

^κ A (Bl. 'praecessit πέμποντος'). πέμπω vulgo (Dind.); τούτου Z cum FSQ. αὐτοῦ A r. 'Fortasse verba τὸν ἀδελφὸν τούτου delenda sunt' Sauppe.

¹ A (Bl.). ὡς ἐμὲ πρῶτον μὲν vulgo (Dind.).

...καὶ κελεύοι, ib. 68 ὡς εἶχον...
 καὶ...τελευτήσειεν, and esp. 27
 (Aphob. A) § 19 ἐτόλμα...λέγειν
 ὡς χρέα τε παμπολλὰ ἐκτέτικεν...
 καὶ ὡς πολλὰ τῶν ἐμῶν λάβοιεν.
 The optative of the perfect and
 future was less familiar than
 the optative of the other tenses.
 It is apparently for this reason
 that the indicative of the perfect
 or the future was often retained
 after secondary tenses, even
 when the present or the aorist
 was changed from the indica-
 tive to the optative. Goodwin,
Moods and Tenses § 70, 2, R 2
 (§ 672 ed. 1889). The mss ap-
 pear to have been misled by the

indicative ἀνήγμαι into writing
 ἦν instead of εἶην.

κατακλύσοιμι] Or. 33 § 13 τοῦ
 εἰς Σικελίαν πλοῦ διὰ τούτων κατ-
 εκωλύθη.

6. παρὰ τούτου] 'From the
 defendant's house.' — ὧν ἐγὼ
 κ.τ.λ. i.e. 'of the number of
 those whom I had given him.'

κατέπλευσα τριηραρχῶν] 'When
 my voyage as trierarch came to
 an end.' Or. 50 § 12 κατέπλευσα
 τοὺς πρέσβεις ἄγων. For the pre-
 position in κατέπλευσα cf. κατή-
 χθη ἡνίκα, and see note on
 ἀνήγμαι *supra* § 5.

ἐπὶ τούτου] 'In quest of him,'
 'to fetch him back.'

καὶ ἐπῆναι ὅτι παρέσχον τὰ ἐφόδια τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὠδύρετο τὴν αὐτοῦ συμφορὰν, καὶ κατηγορῶν ἅμα τῶν ἑαυτοῦ οἰκείων ἐδεῖτό μου βοηθήσαι αὐτῷ, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνῳ ἦν περὶ αὐτὸν ἀληθινὸς φίλος· καὶ κλάων^m ἅμα, καὶ λέγων ὅτι ἔξ καὶ εἴκοσι μυνῶν λελυμένος εἶη, εἰσενεγκεῖν αὐτῷ τι ἐκέλευέ με εἰς τὰ λύτρα. ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼ ἀκούων καὶ ἐλεήσας 8 τοῦτον, καὶ ἅμα ὁρῶν κακῶς διακείμενον καὶ δεικνύοντα ἔλκη ἐν ταῖς κνήμαις ὑπὸ δεσμῶν, ὧν ἔτι τὰς οὐλὰς ἔχει, καὶ ἐὰν κελεύσητεⁿ αὐτὸν δεῖξαι, οὐ μὴ

^m Bekk. cum A r. κλαίων Z cum S.

ⁿ κελεύητε scribendum putat Bl.

7. ἐπῆναι] Not 'praised,' but, rather, 'thanked.' Cf. § 13, ἐπαιέσας με ἐκέλευσε κ.τ.λ. So also in Ar. Banæ 538 κάλλιστ', ἐπαινῶ, 'thank you!' where however the notion of declining the offer is also involved.

ἀληθινὸς φίλος] ἀληθινός is the Latin *verus*; ἀληθής *verax*. 'We may affirm of the ἀληθής that he fulfils the promise of his lips, but the ἀληθινός the wider promise of his name' (Trench, *Synonyms of the New Testament* § viii). See also Donaldson, *New Cratylus* § 258 and Kühner *Greek Gr.* i § 334.

7. [ἀληθινός is 'genuine,' as χρυσός, ἀρετή, &c.; ἀληθής is more directly contrasted with ψευδής, as ἀληθής λόγος. But the distinction is not always observed. Euripides has ἀληθής φίλος Suppl. 867, and σαφής φίλος is not unusual in the same sense. P.] Cf. note on Or. 40 § 20.

κλάων] 'In Tragedy κλαίω and κλάω; in Aristophanes κλάω prevails, in Attic prose κλαίω and κλάω, the latter gaining ground.' Veitch, *Greek Verbs*.

εἴκοσι μυνῶν] Aristotle, *Eth.* v 10 § 9, gives as an example of νομικὸν δίκαιον, conventional right, τὸ μὴ ἀς λυτροῦσθαι, the right of every man to claim his freedom on payment of one mina,—perhaps referring only to slaves. P.]

λελυμένος] Isæus Or. 5 § 44 οὐδ' ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων ἐλύσω οὐδένα, Lysias Or. 19 § 59, Dem. Fals. Leg. § 169.

ἐκέλευε] 'urged me,' 'asked me,'—less strong than the aorist ἐκέλευσε (inf. § 9). The impf. of this verb is often found in passages where we should expect the aorist, especially in Herodotus and Thucydides. It may be regarded as used in a tentative sense, in so far as the result of the request is uncertain.

8. ἔλκη ἐν ταῖς κνήμαις] Ar. Eq. 907, τὰν τοῖσιν ἀντικνημίοις ἐλκῶδρια περιαιείφειν.

οὐ μὴ θελήσῃ] 'There is little chance of his consenting.'

Nicostratus would naturally refuse to display the scars left by the galling fetters: to do so would be to confess that he had

θελήσῃ°, ἀπεκρινάμην αὐτῷ ὅτι καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν 1249
 χρόνῳ εἶην αὐτῷ φίλος ἀληθινός, καὶ νῦν ἐν τῇ
 συμφορᾷ βοηθήσοιμι^ρ αὐτῷ, καὶ τὰς τε τριακοσίας,
 ἃς τῷ ἀδελφῷ^α ἔδωκα ἐφόδιον ὅτε ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ
 τοῦτον, ἀφείην^τ αὐτῷ, χιλίας τε δραχμὰς ἔρανον
 9 αὐτῷ εἰς τὰ λύτρα εἰσοίσοιμι. καὶ τοῦτο οὐ λόγῳ

* θελήσῃ S. 'θελήσῃ Z. ἐθελήσῃ Bekker. ἐθελήσει Dobree
 (Dind.). ^ρ G. H. Schaefer. βοηθήσοιμι codices.

^α + αὐτοῦ vulgo (Dind.). om. A (Bl.).

^τ scripsit Bl. ἀφείην SBQ, ἀφείην A (Dind.).

incurred the disgrace of having been sold as a slave.

With οὐ μὴ the subjunctive (especially in the aorist tense) is commoner than the future indicative, and is indeed the reading of the mss in the present passage. The indicative was proposed by Dobree in accordance with the canon of Dawes which declared the first aorist subjunctive active and middle a solecism after οὐ μὴ and ὅπως μὴ. Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses* p. 79, and § 89, 1 (§§ 295, 364, ed. 1889).

ἀπεκρινάμην] The Attic form corresponding to ὑπεκρινάμην in Herodotus and ἀπεκρίθην in late Greek, e.g. in the New Testament (Winer's Gr. p. 327, ed. Moulton). Cf. Rutherford's *New Phrynichus* p. 186.

ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνῳ εἶην φίλος, καὶ νῦν βοηθήσοιμι] 'That I had been his true friend formerly, and would assist him now.' The opt. εἶην represents not the present or future but the imperfect of direct discourse; while the future optative βοηθήσοιμι corresponds to the future ind. of *oratio recta*. 'The fut. opt. in Classic Greek is used only in indirect discourse

after secondary tenses to represent a fut. indic. of the direct discourse' Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses* § 26 (§ 128 ed. 1889). βοηθήσοιμι is wrong, because it would represent ἐβοήθησα of the *oratio recta* and would therefore be inconsistent with νῦν.—Similarly below, εἰσοίσοιμι (contrasted with ἀφείην) represents the fut. indic. of direct discourse. Cf. § 6 ἔσοιτο, and Rehdantz, *index* 1, s.v. *optativus*.

ἀφείην] Present Opt. Act. as in § 55 § 18. Fals. Leg. p. 394 § 171 ὅσα...ἀφῆκα χρήματα καὶ δωρεῖαν ἔδωκα.

ἔρανον κ.τ.λ.] 'I would contribute 1000 drachmae towards his ransom,' i.e. 10 minae out of the total amount of 26 minae mentioned in § 7 ad fin. On ἔρανος cf. Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 65, 18, esp. p. 74⁴ of *Rechtsalt.* ed. Thalheim. 'L'éranos, dit très-exactement M. Foucart (*des associations religieuses chez les Grecs*, Paris, 1873, p. 143), n'était ni un don, ni un secours, mais un prêt qu'il fallait rembourser' (Dareste).

9. οὐ λόγῳ μὲν ὑπισχνούμην, ἔργῳ δ' οὐκ ἐποίησα] Cf. de Corona § 179 οὐκ εἶπον μὲν ταῦτα

μὲν ὑπισχνούμην*, ἔργῳ δ' οὐκ ἐποίησα, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἠτύχουν[†] ἀργυρίου, διὰ τὸ διαφόρως ἔχειν τῷ Φορμίῳ καὶ ἀποστερεῖσθαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν οὐσίαν ἦν μοι ὁ πατήρ κατέλιπε, κομίσας ὡς Θεοκλέα τὸν τότε τραπεζιτεύοντα ἐκπώματα καὶ στέφανον χρυσοῦν, ἃ παρ'[‡] ἐμοὶ ἐκ τῶν πατρῶων ὄντα ἐτύγγαθεν, ἐκέλευσα δοῦναι τούτῳ χιλίας δραχμάς, καὶ τοῦτο ἔδωκα δωρεῖαν αὐτῷ τὸ ἀργύριον, καὶ ὁμολογῶ δεδωκέναι. ἡμέραις δ' οὐ πολλαῖς ὕστερον προσελθὼν[§] μοι κλάων[¶] ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ ξένοι ἀπαιτοῖεν αὐτόν[‡], οἱ

* A (Bl.). ὑπεσχόμεν *vulgo* (Dind.). [†] εὐτύχουν Z.

[‡] Z, Bekker st., et Bl. cum SBQ. ἅπαρ A r (Dind.).

[§] Bekk. cum r A. κλαίων Z.

[¶] αὐτόν Z.

οὐκ ἔγραψα δέ, οὐδ' ἔγραψα μὲν οὐκ ἐπρέσβευσα δέ, οὐδ' ἐπρέσβευσα μὲν οὐκ ἔπεισα δέ τοῦς Θεοκλέους. Kennedy neatly translates: 'nor did I content myself with mere words; but what I promised I performed.'

διαφόρως—τῷ Φορμίῳ] The context shews that the reference is to the estrangement between Apollodorus and Phormion shortly after the death of Pasion in 370 B.C.—τὴν οὐσίαν refers mainly to the banking-stock which forms the subject of Or. 36, the claim to which was not brought forward until some twenty years later.

ἃ παρ'—ἐτύγγαθεν] 'Videtur tunc temporis divisio bonorum inter Apollodorum et fratrem (36 § 8) nondum facta fuisse.' Blass.

δωρεῖαν] not as a loan, but as a free gift. Cf. 36 § 15.

§§ 10—13. Not many days afterwards, he came once more and told me with tears in his

eyes that the persons who had advanced the ransom were demanding payment of the remaining sixteen minae, and that the agreement required him to refund the money within thirty days, or, failing payment, to be liable for twice the amount. He could raise no money, he said, on the farm in my neighbourhood, as that property was already encumbered by a claim upon it on the part of his brother Arethusius; and he asked me to advance the remainder, as otherwise my former gifts would be thrown away, and himself carried off to prison as the lawful property of the ransomer. He further promised to collect the whole amount and to repay me. Accordingly, I raised the remaining sixteen minae on the security of my lodging-house, and lent him this sum for a year without interest.

10. ἀπαιτοῖεν] ἀπαιτεῖν (cf. ἀπολαμβάνειν) is 'to ask for one's due,' 'to request repay-

δανείσαντες τὰ λύτρα, τὸ λοιπὸν ἀργύριον, καὶ ἐν ταῖς συγγραφαῖς εἶη τριάκονθ' ἡμερῶν αὐτὸν ἀποδοῦναι ἢ διπλάσιον ὀφείλειν, καὶ ὅτι τὸ χωρίον τὸ ἐν γειτόνων² μοι τοῦτο οὐδεὶς ἐθέλοι οὔτε πρῆσθαι οὔτε τίθεσθαι.

² τὸ ἐγγειτόνων SAB, 'qua in scriptura est vestigium veteris orthographiae.' Bl.

ment of what is one's own.' Andocides II § 22, ἀ...ἀφείλεσθε, ταυθ' ὑμᾶς, εἰ μὲν βούλεσθε, αἰτῶ, εἰ δὲ [μή] βούλεσθε, ἀπαιτῶ. Or. 33 § 6 οἱ χρήσται κατήπειγον αὐτὸν ἀπαιτοῦντες, and Or. 49 § 2.

So ἀποδοῦναι 'to pay what is due,' 'to make full payment of the sum borrowed.' Or. 20 (Lept.) §§ 11, 12 χρήματα ἀπῆγον followed by ἀποδοῦναι. Or. 49 § 2 οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἀπέδωκε χάριν ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ δοθὲν ἀποστρεῖ με. In Arist. Rhet. II 7 § 5, among the reasons which indicate the absence of real gratitude, we have ὅτι ἀπέδωκαν ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔδωκαν ('they merely returned the favour,' simply repaid a debt, and nothing more).

διπλάσιον ὀφείλειν] Or. 56 § 20. Cf. *Revue archéologique*, 1866 no. 11 (quoted by Dareste), εἰ μὴ ἀποδιδῶ τὴν μίσθωσιν κατὰ τὰ γεγραμμένα ἢ μὴ ἐπισκευάξῃ, ὀφείλειν αὐτὸν τὸ διπλάσιον, and the *stipulatio duplae* of Roman law.

τὸ χωρίον τὸ ἐν γειτόνων μοι] 'the property (or farm) in my immediate neighbourhood.' ἐν γειτόνων seems to be an elliptical phrase equivalent to ἐν τοῖς τῶν γειτόνων 'in my neighbours' lands,' 'in my own neighbourhood.' In early Greek there is probably no other instance of this phrase, and as ἐκ γειτόνων is not without example in the Attic Orators, it appears prefer-

able to the reading in the text, which is obtained by Reiske from τὸ ἐγγειτόνων, found in three good mss (SAB). Ineptie Reiskius, says Dobree, who refers to Ar. Plut. 435 ἡ κατηλὶς ἦκ τῶν γειτόνων. For ἐκ γειτόνων cf. Lysurgus, (Leocrates) § 21 οὐδὲ τὰ ὅρια τῆς χώρας ἀσχυρόμενος ἀλλ' ἐκ γειτόνων τῆς ἐκθρεψάσης αὐτὸν πατρίδος μετοικῶν (cf. *e vicinia* and *exadversam* in the sense of *prope*). For ἐν γειτόνων we find no parallel earlier than Lucian, *φιλοφειδῆς* § 25 ἐν γειτόνων δὲ ἡμῶν ὥκει and *convivium* § 22; also *Icaromenippus* § 8 ἐν γειτόνων ἐστὶ τὰ δόγματα καὶ μὴ πολλὰ διεστηκότα ('their doctrines are next door to one another and differ but slightly').

πρῆσθαι...ὠνεῖσθαι] The former is used as the aorist of the latter; ὠνησάμεν (though common in Lucian and Plutarch) being never found in early Greek Prose, and perhaps once only in Greek comedy (in a doubtful fragment of Eupolis). The correct aorist and present are found side by side in § 21, *πρῆλιντο* followed by ὁ ὠνούμενος; similarly in Lysias, Or. 7 § 4, *πρῆμμενος* occurs with ὠνούμεν in the very next sentence. Cf. Rutherford's *New Phrynichus* p. 210.

τίθεσθαι] lit. 'to get security given you,' hence 'to lend money on security' of land, &c; 'to lend on mortgage,' as op-

ὁ γὰρ ἀδελφὸς ὁ Ἀρεθούσιος, οὗ τὰνδράποδ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα ἂ νῦν ἀπογέγραπται, οὐδένα ἐφή οὔτε ὠνεῖσθαι οὔτε τίθεσθαι, ὡς ἐνοφειλομένου αὐτῷ ἀργυρίου. 'σὺν 11 οὖν μοι' ἔφη 'πόρισον τὸ ἐλλεῖπον τοῦ ἀργυρίου, πρὶν τὰς τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας παρελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ ὁ τε ἀποδέδωκα' ἔφη, 'τὰς χιλίας δραχμὰς, ἀπόλωνται, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀγώγιμος γένωμαι. συλλέξας δ' ἔφη '[τὸν]' ἔρανον, ἐπειδὰν τοὺς ξένους ἀπαλλάξω, σοὶ ἀποδώσω ὃ ἂν 1250 μοι χρήσης. οἶσθα δ' ἔφη, 'ὅτι καὶ οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν τοῦ λυσαμένου ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων εἶναι τὸν λυθέντα,

⁷ *secl. Bl. coll. § 12 et Antiphon π β 9.*

posed to τίθεσθαι, lit. 'to give security,' 'to put in pledge,' 'to mortgage,' 'to borrow on security.'—Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 68, 15 = *Rechtsalt.* p. 100⁴ Thalheim, quotes Dionys. de Isaeo 13 (Is. frag. 29), which illustrates the general sense of the present passage; δανειζομένων οὐδεὶς ἂν ἔδωκεν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἐτι πλέον οὐδὲν ἀποδεδωκότι τὰς μισθώσεις.

ἂ νῦν ἀπογέγραπται] 'which have been scheduled in the present suit (entered in the ἀπογραφὴ, or specification).'

ὡς ἐνοφειλομένου — ἀργυρίου] 'on the ground that money was due to himself thereon.' The property was already saddled with a debt due to Arethusius, to whom it was (in part at least) mortgaged. Arethusius, in other words, had a *lien* of money upon the property. In another speech delivered by Apollodorus, Or. 49 (Timoth.) § 45, we have the words ἐνεπισκήψασθαι ἐν τῇ οὐσίᾳ τῇ ἐκείνου ἐνοφειλόμενον αὐτῷ τοῦτο τὸ ἀργύριον.

To contract a fresh loan on the security of property already mortgaged was of course frau-

dulent and was very properly forbidden. Cf. Bekker's *Anecdota* p. 259 μὴ ἐπιδανείσασθαι ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐνεχύροις. Or. 35 (Laerit.) § 21 ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ συγγραφῇ ὅτι ὑποτίθεσσι ταῦτ' ἐλεύθερα (unencumbered) καὶ οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν ὀφείλοντες, καὶ οἱ οὐδ' ἐπιδανείσονται ἐπὶ τούτοις παρ' οὐδένο. See also Or. 34 §§ 6, 50. Hermann, *Rechtsalt.* p. 103⁴ Thalheim.

11. ἵνα μὴ ὁ τε ἀποδέδωκα, τὰς χιλίας δραχμὰς, ἀπόλωνται] i.e. ἵνα μὴ αἱ τε χιλίαι δραχμαί, ἃς ἀποδέδωκα, ἀπόλωνται. τὰς δραχμὰς is here attracted into the same case as the relative ὁ, the object of ἀποδέδωκα. Or. 20 (Lept.) § 18 οὐδεὶς ἐστ' ἀτελής, οὐδ' οὐς αὐτὸς ἔγραψε, τοὺς ἀφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος. See Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* II § 556, 4.

ἀγώγιμος] 'liable to seizure.' Or. 23 (Aristocr.) § 11 ἂν τις αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνῃ, ἀγώγιμον εἶναι. Grote, *H. G.*, c. xi, II 310 n. (ed. 1862).

ἀπαλλάξω] Or. 34 § 22 τοὺς δανείσαντας ἀπῆλλαξεν. See note on Or. 36 § 25.

τοῦ λυσαμένου...εἶναι τὸν λυθέντα] 'the laws enact that a

12 εἴαν μὴ ἀποδιδῶ τὰ λύτρα.¹ ἀκούων δ' αὐτοῦ ταῦτα καὶ δοκῶν οὐ ψεύδεσθαι, ἀπεκρινάμην αὐτῷ ἅπερ ἂν νέος τε ἄνθρωπος καὶ οἰκείως χρώμενος, οὐκ ἂν νομίσεις ἀδικηθῆναι, ὅτι 'ὦ Νικόστρατε, καὶ ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ² σοι χρόνῳ φίλος ἦν ἀληθινός, καὶ νῦν ἐν ταῖς συμφοραῖς σοι³, καθ' ὅσον ἐγὼ ἐδυνάμην, βεβοήθηκα. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐν τῷ παρόντι οὐ δύνασαι πορίσαι ἅπαντα τὰ χρήματα, ἀργύριον μὲν μοι⁴ οὐ πάρεστιν, οὐδ' ἔχω οὐδ' αὐτός, τῶν δὲ κτημάτων σοι τῶν ἐμῶν κίχρημι δ

¹ Bekker. πρὸ τούτου Z cum SFQ.

² A (Bl. coll. § 8 αὐτῷ). οὐ S. σου vulgo (Dind.).

³ A (Bl.). ἐμοὶ vulgo (Dind.).

person ransomed from the enemy shall be the property of the ransomer, if the former fail to pay the redemption money.' Hermann, *Rechtsalt.* ed. Thalheim p. 20^a note 7, and p. 32^a note 7.

12. ἅπερ ἂν] sc. ἀποκρίναιτο. οὐκ ἂν νομίσεις ἀδικηθῆναι] i.e. οὐ νομίσεις ἀδικηθῆναι ἂν. ἂν is often separated from its verb by such words as οἶμαι, δοκῶ, οἶδα, νομίζω. Xen. Cyrop. viii 7 § 25 ἡδέως ἂν μοι δοκῶ κοινωνῆσαι, Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, § 42, 2, p. 62 (§ 220, ed. 1889). This is most frequently the case when ἂν is closely attracted to an emphatic negative, e.g. Or. 36 § 49 οὐ γὰρ ἄλλο γ' ἔχους οὐδὲν ἂν ποιῆσαι.

ὅτι ὦ Νικόστρατε, κ.τ.λ.] ὅτι, which usually introduces an indirect construction, is here followed by *oratio recta*, and need not be translated. Xen. Cyrop. vii 3 § 3 ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι, ὦ δέσποτα, οὐ γάρ, Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, § 79 (§ 711 ed. 1889).

ἐπειδὴ...οὐ δύνασαι κ.τ.λ.] G. H. Schaefer suggests ἐπειδὴ δ' οὐ δύναμαι (for δύνασαι) πορί-

σαι...ἀργύριον γὰρ (for μὲν) ἐμοὶ οὐ πάρεστιν...τῶν (om. δὲ) κτημάτων...κίχρημι δ τι βοῦλει. He holds that this reply suits the request of Nicostratus in § 11, πόρισον τὸ ἐλλείπον τοῦ ἀργυρίου, better than the manuscript reading. The proposed alteration does not, however, commend itself as conclusive; indeed, the emphatic pronoun ἐμοί, and the words οὐδ' ἔχω οὐδ' αὐτός, are more appropriate as a contrast to the *second* person δύνασαι than to the proposed substitution δύναμαι. The sense of the text is simply this: 'inasmuch as you are at present unable to pay the whole of the debt, although I have no money by me, nor indeed have I any at all (e.g. at my banker's) any more than yourself, I freely grant you the loan of any part of my property: you may mortgage it for the remainder of your debt and have the use of the money for a year without interest.'

κίχρημι] here, as elsewhere, of a friendly loan, *commodare*, as contrasted with δανείζω, which

τι βούλει, θέντα τοῦ ἐπιλοίπου^ο ἀργυρίου ὅσου^α ἐνδεί
 σοι, ἐνιαυτὸν ἀτόκῳ χρῆσθαι τῷ ἀργυρίῳ καὶ ἀπο-
 δοῦναι τοῖς ξένοις. συλλέξας δ' ἔρανον, ὥσπερ αὐτὸς
 φῆς, λύσαι μοι.' ἀκούσας δ' οὗτος τὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἐπαινέσας¹³
 με, ἐκέλευσε τὴν ταχίστην πράξαι, πρὶν ἐξήκειν τὰς
 ἡμέρας ἐν αἷς ἔφη δεῖν τὰ λύτρα καταθεῖναι. τίθημι
 οὖν τὴν συνοικίαν ἐκκαίδεκα μνῶν Ἀρκέσαντι Παμ-

^ο λοιποῦ Α, 'sed cf. 59 § 31—' Blass.

^α Bl. coll. 59 § 31 οὐ. ὅσον vulgo (Dind.).

is generally used of a money-lender's loan on interest, *mutuo dare*. Or. 49 (Timoth.) § 23 στρώματα καὶ ἱμάτια καὶ φιάλας ἀργυρᾶς δύο...ἐχρησε, καὶ τὴν μῶν τοῦ ἀργυρίου, ἣν ἐδανείζετο, ἐδάνεισεν, where, in the very next section, ἐδανείσατο is applied to the furniture as well as to the money; τὰς φιάλας... ἃς ᾔτησατο ὅτεπερ καὶ τὰ στρώματα καὶ τὴν μῶν τοῦ ἀργυρίου ἣν ἐδανείσατο. Fals. Leg. p. 394 ἐχρησα τὰργύριον.

θέντα κ.τ.λ.] sc. θεῖναι τι (τῶν κτημάτων) τοῦ ἀργυρίου καὶ χρῆσθαι κ.τ.λ. For the genitive (of price) cf. *infra* § 13 τίθημι τὴν συνοικίαν ἐκκαίδεκα μνῶν. (For numerous instances of gen. after words like ὠνεῖσθαι, πωλεῖν, περιδίδωσθαι, see Kühner, II § 418, 6 a.)—ὅσου ἐνδεί sc. 16 minae, Apollodorus having already (§ 8 fin.) provided 10 out of the 26 minae (§ 7 fin.).

συλλέξας ἔρανον] Mid. § 184 ἐγὼ νομίζω πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἐράνους φέρειν παρὰ τὸν βίον αὐτοῖς, οὐχὶ τοῦσδε μόνους οὗς συλλέγουσι times κ.τ.λ. Cf. Antiphon, p. 117, 19. P.]

λύσαι μοι] sc. τὸ κτῆμα. 'Release my property from the mortgage,' or (with Kennedy), 'pay off my mortgage as you

promise.' So, in another speech delivered by Apollodorus, Or. 50 (Polycles) § 28 ἵνα λύσωμαι μοι τὸ χωρίον, ἀποδόντες...τριάκοντα μνᾶς.

13. τὴν συνοικίαν] not the 'lodging-house' mentioned in Or. 45 § 28, for that belonged to his mother, who did not die until 360 B.C.; but another, possibly of equal value (100 minae). Such a security would amply suffice for a loan of 16 minae, and the rate of 16 per cent. below mentioned would, if paid on the value of the house, exactly produce the 16 minae required. In consideration of lending this sum on the security in question, Arcesas would further receive interest (from Apollodorus) at the rate of 16 per cent. on the 16 minae. Cf. Or. 36 § 6 ἐπὶ συνοικίας δεδανεικὼς ἦν (with note). Aeschin. Timarch. § 124 ὅπου πολλοὶ μισθωσάμενοι μίαν οἰκίαν διελόμενοι ἔχουσι, συνοικίαν καλοῦμεν, ὅπου δὲ εἰς ἐνοικεῖ, οἰκίαν.

Παμβωτάδῃ] Harpocration, Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Νικέστρατον. Παμβωτάδαι τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος δῆμος. Suidas gives the name of the deme as Παμβώται. On προὔξηνσεν, 'introduced,' cf. Or. 87 (Pant.) § 11.

βωτιάδῃ, ὃν αὐτὸς οὗτος προὔξηνεν*, ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ ὀβολοῖς τὴν μνᾶν δανείσαντι τοῦ μηνὸς ἐκάστου. λαβὼν δὲ τὸ ἀργύριον οὐχ ὅπως χάριν τινά μοι ἀποδιδωσιν ὧν εὖ ἔπαθεν, ἀλλ' εὐθέως ἐπεβούλευέ μοι, ἵν' ἀποστερήσειε τ'ἀργύριον καὶ εἰς ἔχθραν κατασταίῃ,

* Bekker. προξένησεν S cum Ar (προξένισεν F, προσέξηνεν B 'literni e in pros a manu recentiore deleta' Dind.).

† A (Bl.). ἐπεβούλευσέ vulgo (Dind.).

ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ ὀβολοῖς τὴν μνᾶν τοῦ μηνὸς ἐκάστου] 'Who lent me the money at an interest of 8 obols per mina per month,' i.e. 12 2/3 obols per 600 obols (i.e. '10 per cent.') per annum. When the interest is quoted at so many obols per mina per month, we have simply to double the number of obols to find the rate per cent. per annum. Thus ἐπὶ πέντε ὀβολοῖς is 10 per cent.; ἐπὶ δραχμῇ (i.e. ἐφ' ἑξήκοντος) is 12 per cent., and ἐπὶ τρίτῳ ἡμιστοβόλῳ (i.e. 2 1/2 obols per mina per month) is 5 per cent. per annum. From 12 to 18 per cent. appear to have been the commonest rates of interest at Athens. (For this, and another Athenian method of reckoning rates of interest, see Donaldson's *Grammar* ad fin., or *Met. Antiq.* n. v. *Pemis*.)

§ 13 cont. 15. As soon as he had got the sixteen minae, so he was being grateful, he actually did a plot to rob me of them, notwithstanding my being driven by my youthful inexperience into attempting the attempt to recover the money which he owed me. First, we were then engaged in business against my relations, he used to converse to them and afterwards he used to make common cause with them. Next, as he was conversant with my proposed

pleadings, he disclosed them to my opponents, and further got me condemned to pay a fine in a case for which I had never really received a summons, though he fraudulently entered the name of his brother Arethusius as one of the witnesses to the summons alleged. Moreover, in the event of my bringing to a preliminary hearing the lawsuits which I had obtained leave to institute against my relations, they were preparing to inform against me as a debtor to the treasury and to get me thrown into prison. Lastly, Nicostratus actually got me condemned as a debtor to the treasury, made a forcible entry into my house, and carried off all my furniture, though it was worth far more than the 'debt' in question.

οὐχ ὅπως] non modo non. Lit. I do not say that he did (because he did not do it). Trans. 'so far from making any grateful return, &c.'

ὅ τι χρῆσθαι μιν] 'What to do with (how to treat) the matter.' Or. 40 § 18 and Lysias 9 § 5 ἀπορούμενος δὲ καὶ συμβουλευόμενός τινι τῶν πολιτῶν τί χρῆσθαι μιν τῷ πράγματι.

Ἦν ἀποστερήσειε... καὶ ἀπορούμενος ἐγὼ κ.τ.λ., ὅπως μὴ εἰσπράττοιμι] ὅπως μὴ is somewhat out of place, indeed ὅπως is really

καὶ ἀπορούμενος ἐγὼ τοῖς πράγμασι νέος ὢν ὃ τι
 χρῆσαιμην καὶ ἄπειρος πραγμάτων, ὅπως μὴ εἰσπράτ-
 τοιμι αὐτὸν τὰργύριον οὐ ἢ συνοικία ἐτέθη, ἀλλ'
 ἀφείην αὐτῷ. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλεύει μοι μετὰ 14
 1251 τῶν ἀντιδίκων, καὶ πίστιν αὐτοῖς δίδωσιν· ἔπειτ'
 ἀγώνων μοι συνεστηκότων πρὸς αὐτούς, τοὺς τε
 λόγους ἐκφέρει μου εἰδώς, καὶ ἐγγράφει^ε τῷ δημοσίῳ
^ε καὶ ἐγράφει FQ. om. S.

superfluous, as the whole sentence depends on the particle of purpose *ἵνα*.—*ἀφείην*, § 8.

14. τῶν ἀντιδίκων] Referring principally to his opponent Phormion (cf. § 9, *διαφόρως ἔχειν τῷ Φορμίῳ*, and § 14 ad fin. τῶν οἰκείων τῶν ἀδικούντων με). But a litigious person like Apollodorus doubtless had many such opponents, even apart from those whose lawsuits are expressly recorded in the orations that have come down to us (see Or. 36 § 53).

τοὺς λόγους ἐκφέρει μου εἰδώς] 'Divulges my arguments, with which he was acquainted.'

ἐγγράφει τῷ δημοσίῳ ἀπρόσκλητον κ.τ.λ.] Lit. 'registers (against me) for the state-treasury an unsummoned fine of 610 drachmae arising from production of property in court,' i.e. 'enters me as a state-debtor to the amount of 610 drachmae, demanded from me without formal citation, as a fine for non-production of property in court'; or, as Prof. Kennedy renders it, 'registers (against me) a fine to the treasury... upon a writ of *exhibit* of which I had no notice by legal summons.'

Before entering on the details, it may be well to explain the general drift of the passage. Apollodorus is engaged in a variety of lawsuits, in one of

which we must suppose that he was alleged to be in possession of certain articles, probably documents, either actually belonging to one of his opponents or such that the latter had a legal right to demand production of them. The proper course on the part of Nicostratus, who had made common cause with one of these opponents, would have been to serve Apollodorus with a summons, duly attested by witnesses, requiring him to produce the articles in question. If Apollodorus had, without assigning a legally valid reason, refused to do so, Nicostratus would have been entitled to have a fine levied on Apollodorus and to get him entered as a debtor to the state for the amount of that fine. Instead of this, it appears that Nicostratus served no summons on Apollodorus (the *ἐπιβολή* was *ἀπρόσκλητος*), thus giving the latter no opportunity for shewing cause against the production of the articles demanded; he then proceeded to obtain a verdict against his opponent *in contumaciam*, and to have him registered as owing 610 drachmae to the public treasury. Cf. Meier and Schömann, *Att. Process*, pp. 604, 976 n., and pp. 1016—1019 Lips.

ἐγγράφει] 'registers (against

ἀπρόσκλητον ἐξ ἐμφανῶν καταστάσεως ἐπιβολὴν^h ἐξ-
ακοσίας καὶ δέκα δραχμάς, διὰ Λυκίδου τοῦ μυλωθροῦ

^h Valesius, ad Harpocrationem, p. 52. ἐπιβολὴν codices.

me),—a common term for a formal entry or registration, especially of a debt or fine. Or. 43 § 71 (*lex*) ἐγγραφόντων οἱ ἀρχοντες... τοῖς πράκτορσιν (the collectors) δ τῷ δημοσίῳ γίνεται. Or. 27 § 39 προσοφείλοντας ἡμᾶς ἐνέγραψεν. Or. 25 (Aristog. a) § 4 ὀφείλοντα τῷ δημοσίῳ καὶ ἐγγεγραμμένον ἐν ἀκροπόλει (cf. *ib.* § 70 ἐγγράφονται πάντες οἱ ὀφλισκάνοντες, ὅρος δ' ἡ σάνις ἢ παρὰ τῇ θεῷ κειμένη). Or. 40 § 23.

τῷ δημοσίῳ] For τὸ δημόσιον in the sense of τὸ κοινὸν 'the treasury,' cf. Isaeus, Or. 10 § 20 ἐμοὶ τι ἀτύχημα πρὸς τὸ δημόσιον συνέβη. Mid. § 182 and Deinarchus, Or. 2 § 2 ὀφείλων τῷ δημοσίῳ. See Or. 39 (Boeot.) § 14.

ἀπρόσκλητον... ἐπιβολὴν] 'a fine without a citation,' 'a fine inflicted in a case for which no citation has been issued.' Cf. § 15 ἀπρόσκλητον δίκην, and Mid. § 92 τὴν κατὰ τοῦ διαιτητοῦ γνώσιν, ἣν ἀπρόσκλητον κατεσκεύασεν, αὐτὸς κυρίαν ἐαυτῷ πεποιοῖται.

ἐξ ἐμφανῶν καταστάσεως κ.τ.λ.] 'a fine upon a writ of *exhibit*,' lit. 'arising out of an ἐμφανῶν κατάστασις, i.e. a case of formal production of property in court.' Harpocr. εἰς ἐμφανῶν κατάστασιν ὄνομα δίκης ἐστὶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ τὰ ἀμφισβητήσιμα εἶναι ἐν φανερώ. Ἰσαῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ Φιλοκτήμονος κλήρου (6 § 31 ἀπῆτει τὸν Πυθόδωρον τὸ γραμματεῖον καὶ προσεκαλέσατο εἰς ἐμφανῶν κατάστασιν. καταστάντος δὲ ἐκείνου πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντα, ἔλεγεν ὅτι βούλοι' ἀνελεῖσθαι τὴν διαθήκην). ὁ δὲ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων πολιτείᾳ

(56 § 6) πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντά φησι λαγχάνεσθαι ταύτην τὴν δίκην, τὸν δὲ ἀνακρίνοντα εἰσάγειν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον. Dem. Or. 56 § 3 τὸ ἐνέχυρον καθίστησιν εἰς τὸ ἐμφανές. *ib.* § 38 ἐὰν μὴ παρασχῆς τὰ ὑποκείμενα ἐμφανῇ. Or. 52 § 10 μάρτυρας ἔχων ἤξιον ἐμφανῇ καταστήσαι τὴ χρήματα. Cf. the Roman *exhibitio* (Ulpian, Digest, 29, 3, 2 *exhibitio tabularum testamenti*); and *actio ad exhibendum* (Ulpian, Digest, 43, 29, 1 *exhibere est in publicum producere*). Hence comes our common legal term, an *exhibit* or writ of production. With ἐμφανῇ καταστήσαι we may further compare our ordinary phrase *sub poena duces tecum*, used when a solicitor (for instance) holds a document which the court can require to be put in, for the furtherance of the ends of justice. Cf. Meier and Schömann, p. 478 Lips.

ἐπιβολὴν] Harpocr. ἐπιβολή· ἢ ζημία. Suidas (= Bekker's *Anecdota* 254, 27) ζημίας ὄνομα, τὸ τὸν ἀρχοντα ἢ τὴν βουλὴν χρήματα ὀρίξειν τινὶ ζημίαν δοκοῦντι ἀδικεῖν τὰ δημόσια ἢ ὀρφανοῦς, ἢ κατέχειν τὰ ἀλλότρια καὶ μὴ εἰς ἐμφανὲς ἀγειν. Lysias, Or. 20 § 14 ἡνάγκασον, ἐπιβολὰς ἐπιβάλλοντες καὶ ζημοῦντες, and *ib.* Or. 30 § 3. ἐπιβολὴν is a certain correction for ἐπιβουλήν. The converse mistake may be noticed in Isocr. Paneg. § 148 διαμαρτῶν τῇ ἐπιβουλῇ, where the best ms wrongly has ἐπιβολῇς.

διὰ Λυκίδου... ποιησάμενος τὴν δίκην] 'having got the case brought on by means of Lycidas,' who, as the tool of Nico-

ποιησάμενος τὴν δίκην. κλητῆρα δὲ κατ' ἐμοῦ τόν τε¹
 ἀδελφὸν τὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν¹ Ἀρεθοῦσιον τοῦτον ἐπιγρά-
 φεται, οὐπὲρ ἐστὶ τὰνδράποδα ταῦτα, καὶ ἄλλον τινά·
 καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο, εἰ ἀνακρивоίμην κατὰ τῶν οἰκείων
 τῶν ἀδικούντων με τὰς δίκας ἅς εἰλήχειν αὐτοῖς, ἐν-
 δεικνύναι με ὡς ὀφείλοντα τῷ δημοσίῳ^k καὶ ἐμβάλλειν
 εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον. ἔτι δὲ πρὸς τούτοις ὁ [Ἀρεθοῦ- 15
 σιος]¹ ἀπρόσκλητόν μου <ἐξακοσίῳν καὶ>^m δέκα

¹ Bekker. om. Z cum S (prima manu). 're in margine a manu prima S' Dind.

² Z et Bl. cum FSQ. om. Bekker et Dind. cum Ar.

^k ὡς (om. S) ὀφείλοντα τῷ δημοσίῳ huc transposuit Sauppe (p. 131). ἐνδεκνύναι με Bekker. 'cf. § 15 l. 3, fortasse verba ὡς—δημοσίῳ etiam hoc loco a grammatico addita sunt' Z.

¹ Bekker cum libris. ὁ Ἀρεθοῦσιος om. Sauppe (Z); Ἀρεθοῦσιος excludere satis habuit Bl., coll. 27 § 54.

^m om. Bekker cum libris. addidit Platner, et post eum Ullrich, quaest. Aristoph. i p. 40 (Dind., Bl.).

stratus, was either a merely nominal prosecutor or possibly a venal arbitrator. For this use of διὰ referring to a mere 'cat's-paw' see note on Or. 45 § 31.

κλητῆρα ... ἐπιγράφεται] 'enters as witness to the citation.' Mid. § 87 κλητῆρα οὐδ' ὄντινούν ἐπιγραφάμενος, and Or. 54 § 31 ἐπιγράφεται μάρτυρας, i.e. 'endorses on the deposition the names of certain persons as witnesses.'

ἀνακρивоίμην...τὰς δίκας] 'in the event of my bringing to a preliminary hearing the suits which I had instituted against my relatives (Phormion, &c) who were doing me wrong.' Harpoer. ἀνάκρισις ἐστὶν ἐξέτασις ὑφ' ἐκασ-
 τῆς ἀρχῆς γινόμενη πρὸ τῶν δικῶν
 περὶ τῶν συντευνόντων εἰς τὸν
 ἀγῶνα· ἐξετάζουσι δὲ καὶ εἰ ὅλως
 εἰσάγειν χρῆ. Cf. Meier and

Schömann, p. 823 Lips.

ἐνδεκνύναι με] 'to lay an information (ἐνδειξις) against me' for undertaking a prosecution, while still a debtor to the treasury. Or. 58 (Theocrin.) § 14 κελεύει (ὁ νόμος) κατὰ τε τῶν ὀφειλόντων τῷ δημοσίῳ τὰς ἐν-
 δεξεις τὸν βουλόμενον ποιέσθαι
 τῶν πολιτῶν... By ἐνδειξις is
 meant a criminal information
 against a person acting when
 under legal disability. It was
 brought in writing before the
 Archon and was a very sum-
 mary process. Hermann, *Public
 Antiquities*, § 137, 11 (p. 556 n.
 4, ed. Thumser). (Cf. Or. 39
 § 14 and Pollux there quoted.)

15. ὁ—ἐπιγραφάμενος] The previous context shews that Nicostratus is meant, not Arethusius.

ἀπρόσκλητόν μου] Hesychius,

δραχμῶν δίκην καταδικασάμενος^α <καὶ ψευδεῖς>^ο
 κλητῆρας ἐπιγραφάμενος, καὶ εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν
 βία τὰ σκεύη πάντα ἐξεφόρησε, πλεον ἢ εἴκοσι μῶν
 ἄξια, καὶ οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν κατέλιπεν. ὅτε δὲ τιμωρεῖσθαι
 ᾤμην δεῖν καὶ^β ἐκτείσας^γ τῷ δημοσίῳ τὸ ὄφλημα,
 ἐπειδὴ ἐπυθόμην τὴν ἐπιβολήν^δ, ἐβάδιζον^ε ἐπὶ τὸν

^α + ὡς ὀφείλοντα (ὀφειλοντος Reiske, Dind.) τῷ δημοσίῳ *codices*,
seclusit Bekker st., post ἐνδεικνύμαι με transposuit Sauppe.

^ο *post Reiskium addidit Bl.*

^β ἐκτίσας...καὶ ἐβάδιζον Bekker.

^γ ἐπιβολήν *hic quoque ut § 14 cum Reiskio restituit Bl. ἐπι-
 βουλὴν codices.*

ἢ μὴ τυχοῦσα τῶν καλουμένων
 κλητόρων κατὰ τὸν νόμον· καὶ διὰ
 τοῦτο οὐκ ἦν εἰσαγώγιμος.

κλητῆρας ἐπιγραφάμενος] i. e.
 'having endorsed it with the
 names of witnesses to a cita-
 tion.' As the δίκη was ἀπρόσ-
 κλητος, i. e. as there were no
 κλητῆρες, this endorsement was
 virtually a forgery.

εἰσελθὼν κ.τ.λ.] Nicostratus
 made a forcible entry into the
 house of Apollodorus with a
 view to levying execution for
 the fine which Apollodorus had
 been condemned to pay to Nico-
 stratus, or rather to his tool
 Lycidas.

τὰ σκεύη πάντα ἐξεφόρησε]
 'carried out all my furniture'
 (i. e. distraised upon me for
 my alleged debt). Or. 22 (An-
 drot.) § 57 βαδίζειν ἐπ' οἰκίας
 καὶ σκευὴ φέρειν μηδὲν ὀφειλόντων
 ἀνθρώπων. Nicostratus seized
 property worth more than 20
 minae, although the 'debt'
 amounted to little more than
 six. (610 dr. = 6 m. 10 dr.)

§§ 15—18. On my proceeding
 against Arethusius for fraudu-
 lent citation, he came into my
 property at night and laid waste
 my orchard with all its fine

fruit-grafts, its vines and its
 olive-trees. Further they put up
 a boy of free birth to go in broad
 daylight and pluck the flowers
 of my rose-bed, hoping I would
 mistake him for a slave and strike
 him, and thus make myself li-
 able to an indictment for assault.
 In this they were disappointed.
 Thereupon, as soon as I had
 brought to the preliminary stage
 before the magistrate my indict-
 ment of Arethusius for fraudu-
 lent citation, and was on the
 point of taking it before the jury,
 he lay in wait for me when I was
 coming up from the Peiraeus late
 at night and violently assaulted
 me, and was only prevented from
 dashing me into the quarries by
 some people hearing my cries and
 rushing to the rescue.

Not many days after, I
 brought my case before the jury
 and with the greatest ease got
 Arethusius convicted. Though
 the jury proposed to condemn
 him to death, I begged them to
 acquiesce in the penalty pro-
 posed by my opponents them-
 selves, a fine of one talent.

15. ὅτε δὲ—ἐβάδιζον] lit. 'When
 I thought it my duty to avenge
 myself, and on hearing of the

κλητῆρα τὸν ὁμολογοῦντα κεκλητευκέναι τὸν Ἀρεθούσιον τῆς ψευδοκλητείας κατὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐλθὼν εἰς τὸ χωρίον τῆς νυκτός, ὅσα ἐνῆν φυτὰ ἀκροδρύων

† Bekker. κεκλητευκέναι, τὸνδ' Ἀρεθούσιον, Z cum sq.

fine, was proceeding, after payment of the debt, to take measures against Arethusius, &c.' In translating the whole sentence it is convenient to omit *δτε*, to render *ῥμην* and *εἰβάδιζον* as principal verbs, and to begin a new English sentence with the first words of the apodosis, *ἐλθὼν εἰς τὸ χωρίον κ.τ.λ.*

τὸν Ἀρεθούσιον] to be taken in apposition with τὸν κλητῆρα, unless indeed the words are only an interpolated explanation of τὸν κλητῆρα (cf. § 10).

τῆς ψευδοκλητείας] Harpocr. ψευδοκλητεία ὄνομα δίκης ἐστίν, ἣν εἰσάσω ἐγγεγραμμένοι ὀφείλιν τῷ δημοσίῳ, ἐπειδὴν αἰτιῶνται τινας ψευδῶς κατεσκευάσθαι κλητῆρας καθ' ἐαυτῶν πρὸς τὴν δίκην ἀφ' ἧς ὥφλον. Meier and Schömann, pp. 414—415 Lips.

The genitive is here used after βαδίζειν ἐπὶ τινι on the analogy of the construction commonly found after διώκειν, εἰσάγειν and ἐπεξέρχεσθαι (in the legal sense). Plato, Leg. 886 b ἐπεξίτω φόβου τῷ κτείναντι. Or. 49 (Apollodorus v. Timotheus) § 56 μὴ...ἐπὶ τόνδε κακοτεχνῶν ἐλθοιμι. The phrase βαδίζειν ἐπὶ τινα is found in a similar sense in Or. 52 (Apollod. v. Callippus) § 32 ἐπὶ τὸν Κηφισιάδην βαδίζειν. Cf. 56 §§ 15, 18, and 42 § 12 εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον βαδίζειν.

ὅσα ἐνῆν φυτὰ—διαθείεν] 'he cut off all the choice fruit-grafts that were there, and the trained vines besides; he also broke down the nursery-beds of olive-

trees set in rows around my plantations, making worse havoc than would ever be made, even by enemies in war.'

ἀκροδρύων] The primary sense of the word is 'fruit,' the secondary 'fruit-trees.' Though used in early writers of any edible fruit, later authorities restrict it to the hard-shelled varieties alone. Cramer's *Anecdota Oxoniensia* III 357 Ὅρφευς ἀκρόδρυα πᾶσαν ὀπώραν καλεῖ. Γάλληρος δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ φυτουργικά συνταξάμενοι ἀκρόδρυνά φασι τὰ σκέπη ἔχοντα, ὅλον ῥόλας, κάρυα, ἀμυγδάλας καὶ εἰ τι ὅμοιον (pomegranates, nuts, almonds and the like), ὀπώρας δὲ τὰ ἀσκεπῆ ὡς μήλα, ἀπίους καὶ τὰ ὅμοια (apples, pears, &c.). Similarly Democritus, Geoponica x 74 ἀκρόδρυα καλεῖται ὅσα ἐξωθεν κέλυφος ἔχει. In Xenophon, Oeconom. 19 § 12 we have τὰλλα ἀκρόδρυα πάντα after mention of vines and fig-trees, and in Plato, Critias 115 b, τὸν ἡμέρον καρπὸν, τὸν τε ξηρὸν (different kinds of grain)...καὶ τὸν ὅσον ξύλινος (fruits of hard rind). παιδιᾶς τε δὲ ἐνεκα ἡδονῆς τε γέγονε δυσθησαύριστος ἀκροδρύων καρπός, ὅσα τε παραμύθια πληρομῆς μεταδότης ἀγαπῆτὰ κάμνοντι τίθεμεν. Aristot. Hist. An. VIII 28, 4 οὗτ' ἀκρόδρυα οὗτ' ὀπώρα χρόνιος. Athenaeus, II § 38 p. 52 οἱ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι συγγραφεῖς κοινῶς πάντα τὰ ἀκρόδρυα χάρυα λέγουσιν, ib. III § 20 p. 81 Γλαυκίδης δὲ φησιν ἀριστα τῶν ἀκροδρύων εἶναι μήλα κυδώνια (quinces), φαύλια, στρουθία (two other kinds of quince).

γενναίων^a ἐμβεβλημένα καὶ τὰς ἀναδενδράδας ἐξέκοψε,
καὶ φυτευτήρια ἐλαῶν^b περιστοιίχων κατέκλασεν, οὕτω

^a A (Bl.). γενναῖα *vulgo* (Dind.).

^b Bekker *cum* Ar. ἐλαιῶν *Z cum* SFQ *et* Harp.

The etymological formation of the word, referring as it does originally to what we may call the 'tree-tips,' or the fresh growth at the furthest extremities of the branches, may be illustrated by the passage in Hesiod's *Works and Days* 231 οὐρεὶ δὲ δρύς ἄκρῃ μὲν τε φέρει βαλάνους, μέσση δὲ μελίσσας, and Theocritus, xv 112 πὰρ δὲ οἱ ὠρία κείται, ὅσα δρυὶς ἄκρα φέρονται.

[It seems to me that ἀκρόδρυα meant trees which produced fruit chiefly on the upper boughs, as distinguished from vines, from which the grapes hang in clusters nearer to the ground. The edible acorn, βάλανος, may have been specially so described, if we limit δρύς to the sense of 'oak-tree.' P.]

γενναίων] 'of a choice kind,' 'of a good stock.' Plato, *Leg.* 844 E τὴν γενναίαν νῦν λεγομένην σταφυλὴν ἣ τὰ γενναῖα σῦκα ἐπὶ ονομαζόμενα ὀπωρίζειν. (Cf. *nobilis* in Martial iii 47, 7 *frutice nobili caules* and as an epithet of *uva* ib. iv 44, 2 and *olivæ* v 78, 19.) Athenaeus, xiv § 68 p. 653 γενναῖα λέγει ὁ φιλόσοφος (sc. Plato u. s.), ὡς καὶ Ἀρχιλόχος^c παρέλθε, γενναῖος γὰρ εἰς. ἣ τὰ ἐπιγεννημένα, ὅσον τὰ ἐπεμβεβλημένα^d. ὁ γὰρ Ἀριστοτέλης καὶ ἐπεμβολάδας ἀπίους ὀνομάζει τὰς ἐγκεκεντρισμένας. (The second explanation is clearly wrong. I only cite it to illustrate the next note.)

ἐμβεβλημένα] 'grafted.' Harpocration s. v. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐγκεκεν-

τρισμένα Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Νικόστρατον, καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἐμβολάδας ἀπίους λέγει τὰς τοιαύτας.

ἀναδενδράδας] 'trained vines' growing on trees, 'tree-vines.' The climbing vine is contrasted with the ground-vine of Lesbos in the *Pastoralia* of Longus, ii 1 πᾶσα κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον ἀμπελος ταπεινὴ, οὐ μετέωρος οὐδὲ ἀναδενδράς, ἀλλὰ κάτω τὰ κλήματα ἀποτείνουσα καὶ ὥσπερ κιττὸς νεμομένη. Cf. Petrie Papyri xxix 7 πεφύτευται...τὰ περὶ τὴν ἀναδενδράδα, and Polyb. xxxiv 11 § 1 ἀναδενδρίτης οἶκος, and Geoponica v 61 ἀναδενδρίτης, also Strabo v p. 231 τὸ δὲ Καϊκούβιον (*Cae-cubium*) ἐλωδὲς ὅν εὐαντοσάτην ἀμπελον τρέφει τὴν δενδρίτιν. Columella iv 1, 8 *vitis arbutiva*, and Pliny N. H. xvii 23 § 199 sqq. *nobilis vina non nisi in arbutis gigni*. The best trees for the purpose were, according to Pliny, the elm (*amicta vitibus ulmo* of Hor. Ep. i 16, 3) and the poplar; next to these the ash, the fig-tree and the olive.

φυτευτήρια] 'nursery-beds,' 'plantations,' found in this sense also in *C. I. A.* iv 2, 53 a, φυτεύσαι φυτευτήρια ἐλαῶν.

ἐλαῶν περιστοιίχων] i.e. 'olives planted round the beds of the garden.' Harpocr. περιστοιίχοι^e Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Νικόστρατον περὶ τῶν Ἀρεθουσίῳ ἀνδραπόδων. Δίδυμος δὲ τι γένος ἐλαιῶν περιστοιίχους καλεῖ ὡς Φιλόχορος στοιχάδας προσηγόρευσε. μήποτε ('perhaps') δὲ περιστοιίχους κέ-

δεινῶς ὡς οὐδ' ἂν οἱ πολέμοιοι διαθείεν. πρὸς δὲ 16
τούτοις μεθ' ἡμέραν παιδάριον ἄστυν εἰσπέμψαντες,
διὰ τὸ γείτονές τε^u εἶναι καὶ ὅμορον τὸ χωρίον,
ἐκέλευον τὴν ῥοδωνιάν βλαστάνουσιν ἐκτίλλειν, ἵν',

^u FQ (Bl.). om. SA (Dind.).

κλήκεν ὁ ῥήτωρ τὰς κύκλῳ περὶ
τὸ χωρίον ἐν στοίχῳ πεφυκίας
(cf. Ar. Ach. 997 περὶ τὸ χωρίον
ἅπαν ἐλᾶδας ἐν κύκλῳ). Pollux v
36 Σόλων δὲ καὶ στοιχάδας τι-
νάς ἑλάας ἐκάλεσε ταῖς μορφαῖς
ἀντιτιθεῖς, ἴσως τὰς κατὰ στοῖχον
πεφυτευμένας. [Lucr. v 1373 ut-
que oleatum caerulea distinguens
inter plaga currere posset. P.]
On the laws protecting the cul-
tivation of the olive in Attica
and providing for the preserva-
tion of the sacred olives (or
μορφαί) and even of the hollow
trunk of an olive tree, see the
interesting speech of Lysias, Or.
7, περὶ τοῦ σηκοῦ, esp. § 2 ἀπε-
γράφην τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐλάαν ἐκ
τῆς γῆς ἀφανίζειν, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς
ἐωνημένους τοὺς καρποὺς τῶν μο-
ριῶν πυθανόμενοι προσήσαν ...
νυνὶ με σηκὸν φασιν ἀφανίζειν.
See also Dem. Or. 43 (Macart.)
§§ 69—71, and Aristotle's *Const.*
of Athens 60 §§ 2, 3.

16. παιδάριον ἄστυν] i.e. a
little boy, who was free born.
It was expected that Apollodo-
rus would have mistaken the
boy for a slave and either bound
or beaten him, thereby render-
ing himself liable to an indict-
ment for assault (ὄβρις).

ἐκέλευον—ἐκτίλλειν] 'prompted
him to pluck off the flowers
of my rose-bed.' ἐκέλευον, 'put
him up to...,' 'persuaded him.'
[ἐκτίλλειν is perhaps 'to pick
off the young shoots as they
were growing.' P.]

The rhetorician Hermogenes
quotes the phrase τὴν ῥοδωνιάν

ἐκτίλλειν as an instance of ἀφέ-
λεια (Spengel, *Rhetores Graeci*
ii 353). Harpocration has the
following article, ῥοδωνιά. Δη-
μοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Ἀρεθου-
σίου ἀνδραπόδων. ῥοδωνιά ἐστίν
ἡ τῶν ῥόδων φυτεία ὥσπερ ἰωνιά
ἡ τῶν ἰων, ὡς Ἐκαταῖος ἐν α' περι-
ηγήσεως δηλοῖ. Similarly Pollux
i 229, who gives ἰωνιά as the
only parallel he can remember
to the formation of the word
ῥοδωνιά (cf. *rosaria*, *violaria*).

To a modern reader, the
mention of a rose-bed is imme-
diately suggestive of a pleasure
garden; but whether we look
to the character of its owner,
who seems to have been a dry
man of business and little more,
or to the context with its fruit-
trees, its vines and its olives,
we are driven to the conclusion
that his roses were mere arti-
cles of trade, grown to be sold
in town for crowns and garlands.
Just so, among the blessings of
Peace, in the *Pax* of Aristo-
phanes, 577, we find 'the violet-
bed beside the well' mentioned
in the very same breath as 'cakes
and figs and myrtle-berries,
sweet new wine and olive-trees.'
In Or. 50 § 61, Apollodorus
says of his garden, τὸ ὄδωρ... ἐκ
τῶν φρεάτων ἀπέλιπεν, ὥστε μηδὲ
λάχανον γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ.

The Greek appreciation of the
rose seems to have been mainly
utilitarian. Thus it is under
the head of στεφανώματα that
Theophrastus dilates on the
many beauties of the rose and

εἰ καταλαβὼν αὐτὸν ἐγὼ πρὸς ὀργήν^ν δῆσαιμι ἢ πατάξαιμι ὡς δούλον ὄντα, γραφήν με γράφαιντο ὕβρεως. ὡς δὲ τούτου διήμαρτον, καὶ γὰρ μάρτυρας 1252 μὲν ὧν ἔπασχον ἐποιοῦμην, αὐτὸς δ' οὐδὲν ἐξημέρ-
τανον εἰς αὐτούς, ἐνταῦθα δὴ^ν μοι ἐπιβουλεύουσι

^ν *addidit Bl. ex A.*

^ν *A (Hirschig, Bl.). ἐνταῦθα ἤδη codices.*

on its numerous varieties (πλήθει τε φύλλων καὶ ὀλιγότῳ καὶ τραχύτῳ καὶ λειότητι καὶ χροίᾳ καὶ εὐσμίᾳ, *Hist. Plant.* vi 6). To the Greek, says Ruskin, 'a rose was good for scent, and a stream for sound and coolness; for the rest one was no more than leaves, the other no more than water' (*Modern Painters* iii 4 13 § 13). 'A Greek despises flowers,' says Mr Bent, unless 'they are sweet-smelling or useful for something' (*Cyclades*, p. 276). It is indeed a noteworthy fact, attributable partly to the insignificance of the Attic flora, and still more to the defective development of Greek taste in this particular, that in what is known as the best period of Greek literature there is scarcely a single instance of a refined appreciation of the attractions of a flower-garden. One of the rare exceptions is the mention of κήπους εὐώδεις in Ar. Aves 1067. The passage in Eur. El. 777 κυρεῖ δὲ κήποις ἐν καταρρύτοις βεβώς, δρέπων τερπίνης μυρσίνης κάρα πλόκου, is hardly an exception, as the epithet 'well-watered' is somewhat prosy, and the context shews that the only reason why Aegisthus is in his garden is for the purely practical object of making himself a myrtle-wreath for his sacrifice to the

mountain-nymphs. Cf. Becker's *Charicles* p. 203—4, esp. i p. 349 sqq., of the 2nd German ed. with the excellent addenda of K. F. Hermann; also the latter's *Privatalt.* § 15 note 20 p. 106 ed. Blümner; St John's *Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece*, i 301—334, esp. pp. 304, 305; Büchsenhützel, *Besitz u. Erwerb* p. 72, and Schleiden, *die Rose*.

ὕβρεως] Aeschines (Timarch. § 16) quotes a 'law of Solon': ἄν τις Ἀθηναίων ἐλεύθερον παῖδα ὕβρῳ, γραφέσθω ὁ κύριος τοῦ παιδὸς πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας... ἐνοχοὶ δὲ ἔστωσαν ταῖς αἰτίας καὶ οἱ εἰς τὰ οἰκετικά σώματα ἐξαμαρτάνοντες, and similarly Dem. Mid. §§ 47—48. According to these two passages, it was permissible to institute a γράφή ὕβρεως even for outrage done to a slave, and though the text appears at first sight to imply that in such a case an indictment could not be brought, yet all that is necessarily meant is that if the lad maltreated were free born, the indictment (however unjustifiable in the present instance) would have been easier to bring forward than in the case of a slave. (Becker's *Charicles* iii p. 31—32 = p. 367 of English Abridgement. Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 6 = § 6 p. 38¹ note 2 Thalheim.)

τὴν μεγίστην ἐπιβουλήν· ἀνακεκριμένου γὰρ ἤδη 17
μου κατ' αὐτοῦ τὴν τῆς ψευδοκλητείας γραφὴν καὶ
μέλλοντος εἰσιέναι εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, τηρήσας με
ἀνιόντα ἐκ Πειραιῶς ὅψ' ἐπεὶ περὶ τὰς λιθοτομίας, παῖει
τε πῦξ καὶ ἀρπάξει μέσον καὶ ὥθει² με εἰς τὰς
λιθοτομίας, εἰ μὴ τινες προσιόντες, βοῶντός μου
ἀκούσαντες, παρεγένοντο καὶ ἐβοήθησαν. ἡμέραις δ'
οὐ πολλαῖς ὕστερον εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον πρὸς
ἡμέραν διαμεμετρημένην, καὶ ἐλέγξας³ αὐτὸν τὰ

² ἀρπάξει με (sic S) μέσον καὶ ὥθει Z et Bl. 'Malim ὥθει'
Bekker; kân (pro kai) ὥθει G. H. Schaefer (Dind.).

³ A (Bl.). ἐλέγξας vulgo (Dind.).

17. ἀνακεκριμένου] passive form in middle sense (§ 14 ἀνακρινόμενος τὰς δίκας): 'when I had brought to the preliminary examination my indictment for false citation, &c.'

τηρήσας—ἐβοήθησαν] The attack reminds us partly of the murder mentioned by Cicero, pro Cluentio § 37 in *arenarias quasdam extra portam Esquilinam perductus occiditur*.

The quarries referred to in the text were possibly near the Museum hill where the Long Walls leading to the Peiraeus strike the wall enclosing Athens itself, or still more probably at a point immediately outside the δόρυ, south of the Peiraic gate of Athens. In the excellent *Atlas von Athen* by Dr E. Curtius, the third map indicates 'recent quarries' at this point, just north of the ancient βάραθρον. In Murray's *Greece*, 1884, I 341, the incident described in the text is oddly supposed to have happened to Demosthenes.

παῖει—μέσον] 'strikes me with his fist and grips me round the

waist.' Or. 47 § 38 παῖει πῦξ τὸ στόμα.

ὥθει...εἰ μὴ] Cf. Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* II 975.

εἰσελθὼν...πρὸς ἡμέραν διαμεμετρημένην] 'having entered into court upon a day divided out among several causes,' i.e. the day on which I came into court was allotted to several law-suits, and the number of motions was so great that the time at my disposal was therefore very limited. Apollodorus wishes to indicate the ease with which after a necessarily short speech he had got a conviction against Arethusius. Cf. Aeschines, *Fals. Leg.* § 126 ἐνδέχεται δὲ τὸ λοιπὸν μέρος τῆς ἡμέρας ταῦτα πράξαι (i.e. βασανίσαι)· πρὸς ἑνδεκά γὰρ ἀμφοτέρας ἐν διαμεμετρημένῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ κρίνομαι. Dem. *Fals. Leg.* § 120 δὲ γὰρ ἀγῶνας καινοὺς ὥσπερ δράματα, καὶ τούτους ἀμαρτύρους πρὸς διαμεμετρημένην τὴν ἡμέραν αἰρεῖς διώκων, ὅηλον ὅτι πάνδεως εἰ τις. Harpocr. s. v. μέρος τι ὕδατος ἐστὶ πρὸς μεμετρημένην ἡμέραν μέρος ῥέον· διεμετρεῖτο δὲ τῷ Ποσειδεῶν...i.e. the standard length of time

ψευδῇ κεκλητευκότα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ὅσα εἶρηκα ἡδίκη-
 18 κότα, εἰλον. καὶ ἐν τῇ τιμήσει βουλομένων τῶν
 δικαστῶν θανάτου τιμήσαι αὐτῷ, ἐδεήθην² ἐγὼ τῶν
 δικαστῶν μηδὲν δι' ἐμοῦ τοιοῦτον πράξαι, ἀλλὰ
 συνεχώρησα³ ὅσουπερ αὐτοὶ ἐτιμῶντο, ταλάντου, οὐχ
 ἵνα μὴ ἀποθάνοι^b ὁ Ἀρεθοῦσιος (ἄξια γὰρ αὐτῷ
 θανάτου εἵργαστο εἰς ἐμέ), ἀλλ' ἵν' ἐγὼ Πασίωνος

² ἐδεήθην Bekker cum Ar. + μὲν Z cum BF et editione Aldina
 (ἐδεήθημεν 8Q).

³ scripsit Bl. coll. § 20, 47 § 43, 59 § 6, Lys. 1 § 29. συγχωρή-
 σαι vulgo. ^b G. H. Schaefer (Bl.). ἀποθάνη vulgo.

for calculating the measure-
 ment of the *Clepsydra* was taken
 from a day near the end of our
 December. The length of the
 twelfth part of the day would
 vary with the time of the year,
 and the running out of the water
 would indicate the lapse of a
 particular portion of the whole
 day. Thus the water-clock might
 indicate a time equivalent to
 (say) the fourth part of the
 shortest day (Dec. 21), and this
 length of time might be taken
 as a unit of the measurement
 during the rest of the year
 (Heslop's note on Fals. Leg.
 l. c.; and Meier and Schömann
 p. 930, note 465 Lips.; also
 Aristotle's *Const. of Athens*,
 col. 35, 7 ed. Sandys, with Kai-
 bel's *Stil u. Text*, p. 266).

τὰ ψευδῇ κεκλητευκότα] § 15.

18. ἐν τῇ τιμήσει] In an ἀγών
 τιμητός, the declaration of the
 first verdict, that of condemna-
 tion, was followed by the *τίμης*
 or fixing of the penalty, with the
ἀντιτίμης, in which latter the
 defendant on his part submitted
 to the court an alleviation of the
 penalty claimed by the plaintiff.
 (Plato, *Apol.* p. 36 A.)

τιμήσαι.....ἐτιμῶντο] The ac-

tive is used of the court, the
 middle of the parties to the
 suit (αὐτοὶ sc. the defendant
 Arethusius and his friends).
 Plato, *Apol.* p. 38 A εἰ μὲν γὰρ
 ἦν χρήματα, says Socrates, ἐτι-
 μῆσά μιν ἂν χρημάτων ὅσα ἐμε-
 λον ἐκτίσειν· νῦν δὲ οὐ γὰρ ἔστω,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρα ὅσον ἂν ἐγὼ δύναμιν
 ἐκτίσαι τοσούτου βούλεσθῃ μοι τι-
 μῆσαι (of the Jury).

δι' ἐμοῦ] 'through my agency,'
 'on a prosecution of mine.'
 Reiske conjectures δι' ἐμέ, 'on
 my account,' which would also
 make good sense, though dis-
 approved by Dobree, who refers
 in support of δι' ἐμοῦ to Or. 51
 § 17 ὥσπερ ..χάριν τιθεμένων διὰ
 τῶν τοιούτων τοῖς ἀμελοῦσιν ὑμῶν,
 ἀλλ' οὐ διὰ τῶν βελτιόνων τοῖς
 ὑπηρετοῦσιν ἃ δεῖ χαρίζεσθαι
 προσήκον.

Πασίωνος ὦν] i.e. the son of
 one who, originally a banker's
 slave, had received the citizen-
 ship by adoption. Neither the
 father nor the son was a citizen
 by birth, and it would have been
 peculiarly invidious had the
 latter compassed the death of
 one who was by birth a citizen
 of Athens.

ὧν καὶ κατὰ ψήφισμα πολίτης μηδένα Ἀθηναίων ἀπεκτονῶς εἶην. ὥς δ' ἀληθῆ εἶρηκα πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τούτων ὑμῖν τοὺς^c μάρτυρας πάντων παρέξομαι.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ.

Ἄ μὲν τοίνυν ἀδικούμενος ὧ ἄνδρες δικάσταί ὑπ' 19 αὐτῶν τὴν ἀπογραφὴν ἐποιησάμην, δεδήλωκα ὑμῖν· ὥς δ' ἔστιν Ἀρεθουσίου τὰνδράποδα ταῦτα καὶ ὄντα ἐν τῇ οὐσίᾳ τῇ ἐκείνου ἀπέγραψα ἐπιδείξω ὑμῖν^d. τὸν μὲν γὰρ Κέρδωνα ἐκ μικροῦ παιδαρίου ἐξεθρέψατο· καὶ ὥς ἦν Ἀρεθουσίου, τούτων ὑμῖν τοὺς εἰδότας μάρτυρας παρέξομαι.

^c addidit Bl. ex FQ (πάντων τοὺς μ.); ἀπάντων μ. A; μάρτυρας γ.
^d Deleri potest πάντων cum γ; τοὺς ex similitudine ceterorum locorum (§§ 20, 21) addendum erat¹ Bl.

^d delere mavult Bl.

ἀπεκτονῶς εἶην] Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, § 18, 1 = § 103 ed. 1889.

§§ 19—21. *Having now recounted some of the wrongs done me by Arethusius and his brother Nicostratus, I will call evidence in detail to prove that the two slaves entered by me in the specification do not belong to Nicostratus, who is now attempting to claim them, but are really part of the property of Arethusius and are thus liable to be confiscated to the state, as a partial payment of his debt to the treasury.*

§ 19. At this point the speaker, after having shewn the reasons which justified him in regarding Arethusius as his enemy and exacting vengeance from him, reaches the real point

at issue, viz. the proof that the slaves specified in the schedule belong to Arethusius, and not, as is alleged, to his brother Nicostratus.

τὸν μὲν γὰρ Κέρδωνα] contrasted with τὸν δὲ Μάνην in § 20. Κέρδων is a slave-name expressive of knavish cunning (cf. ἡ κερδῶ, 'the wily one,' i.e. 'the fox'). Digest xxxviii 1, 42 *Cerdonem servum meum manumitti volo* (quoted by Mayor on *Juv. iv 163 tollat sua munera Cerdo*).

ἐκ μικροῦ παιδαρίου] *Plat. Symp. 207 D ἐκ παιδαρίου*, *Or. 59 (Apoll. κατὰ Νεαίρας) § 18, ταύτας παιδίσκας ἐκ μικρῶν παιδίων ἐκτήσατο*, and similarly the far more frequent phrases *ἐκ παιδός* (*Or. 27 § 4*), *ἐκ νέου*, *ἐκ μαιρακίου*.

ΜΑΡΤΤΡΕΣ.

20 Παρ' οἷς τοίνυν εἰργάσατο πώποτε, ὡς τοὺς μι- 1253
σθοὺς Ἀρεθοῦσιος ἐκομίζετο ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, καὶ δίκας
ἐλάμβανε καὶ ἐδίδου, ὅποτε κακόν τι ἐργάσαιτο, ὡς
δεσπότης ὢν, τούτων ὑμῖν τοὺς* μάρτυρας παρέξομαι.

ΜΑΡΤΤΡΕΣ.

Τὸν δὲ Μάνην, δανείσας ἀργύριον Ἀρχεπόλιδι

* + *ειδότας vulgo; om. A (Bl. coll. § 19).*

20. παρ' οἷς τοίνυν—δεσπότης ὢν] sc. ὡς Ἀρεθοῦσιος ἐκομίζετο τοὺς μισθοὺς παρ' ἐκείνων παρ' οἷς εἰργάσατο πώποτε ὁ Κέρδων κ.τ.λ. 'I shall shew also that Arethusius got the wages on his account from all the persons with whom he ever worked; and that he used to receive compensation or to pay it when Cerdon did any mischief, as a master would be bound to do.' Kennedy.—[πώποτε in the earlier Attic is never used without the negative, but often in Plato and Demosthenes. P.]

Slaves were sometimes let out by their owners either for work in the mines or for any kind of labour; or again (as here) to work as hired servants for wages (*ἀποφορά*), which went to their masters. Aeschin. Timarch. § 97 *οικέτας δημιουργοὺς τῆς σκυτοτομικῆς τέχνης ἐννέα ἢ δέκα ὧν ἕκαστος τούτῳ δὴ ὀβολοὺς ἀποφορὰν ἔφερε τῆς ἡμέρας*. Isaeus Or. 8 (Ciron) § 35 *ἀνδράποδα μισθοφοροῦντα* (Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 13, 10 and § 49 ad fin. pp. 91, 463 ed. Blümner).

δίκας ἐλάμβανε] A slave was incapacitated from conducting a law-suit either on his own account or on behalf of another.

Plato, Gorg. 483 B *ἀνδραπόδων, ὅστις ἀδικούμενος καὶ προπηλακίζομενος μὴ οἶός τ' ἐστὶν αὐτὸς αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν μηδ' ἄλλω οὐδ' ἂν κήδηται*. Or. 37 (Pant.) § 51 *ἔδει...λαχόντα ἐκείνῳ* (sc. τῷ δούλῳ) *τὴν δίκην τὸν κύριον διώκειν ἐμέ*. (Hermann, *Privatalt.* § 59, 1 = *Rechtsalt.* § 4, p. 22⁴ Thalhheim.)

δίκας...ἐδίδου, ὅποτε κακόν τι ἐργάσαιτο] The law by which the master had to make good any damage done by his slave is quoted as a law of Solon by Lysias, Or. 10 (Theomnest. A) § 19 *οικῆος καὶ δούλης τὴν βλάβην ὀφείλειν*. Cf. Dem. 55 § 81.—The clause containing *ἐργάσαιτο* refers of course to *δίκας ἐδίδου* alone; otherwise we should have had some such phrase as *ὅποτε κακόν τι πάθοι ἢ ἐργάσαιτο*.

τὸν δὲ Μάνην] governed by *ἐναπετίμησεν*, but placed early for emphatic contrast with *τὸν μὲν Κέρδωνα* in § 19. It may almost be regarded as an accusative absolute.

Μάνης was one of the commonest slave-names. Theophrastus in his will, which is preserved by Diogenes Laertius, v 55, mentions among his slaves Callias and Manes, and the latter

τῷ Πειραιεῖ, ἐπειδὴ οὐχ οἶός τ' ἦν αὐτῷ ἀποδοῦναι ὁ Ἀρχέπολις οὔτε τὸν τόκον οὔτε τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἅπαν, ἐναπετίμησεν αὐτῷ¹. καὶ ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω, τοῦτον ὑμῖν τοὺς μάρτυρας παρέξομαι.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ.

Ἔτι τοίνυν καὶ ἐκ τῶνδε γνώσεσθε ὧ ἄνδρες ²¹ δικασταί, ὅτι εἰσὶν Ἀρεθουσίου οἱ ἄνθρωποι· ὅποτε γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι ἢ ὅπωραν πρίαυντο ἢ θέρος μισθοῖντο ἐκθερίσαι ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν περὶ γεωργίαν

¹ οὔτε τὸ ἀρχαῖον, ἅπαν ἐναπετίμησεν αὐτῷ Reiske, G. H. Schaefer, Z, Dind. (Oxon. 1846), et Bekker st.

name occurs in Ar. Ran. 965, Lys. 908, 1213, and Pax 1146, while in the Aves, 523, it is used in the plural as a synonym for 'slaves,' *νῦν δ' ἀνδράποδ' ἡλιθίους Μανῆς*. See further on Or. 45 § 86.

ἐναπετίμησεν] Archepolis handed over Manes to Arethusius as an equivalent for part of the debt due to the latter. The nominative to this verb is not Arethusius, the subject of the participle *δανείσας*, but Archepolis, the subject of the subordinate clause *ἐπειδὴ οὐχ οἶός τ' ἦν*. It will further be noticed that, while the verb *ἀποτιμᾶω* is generally used in the active of borrowing and in the middle of lending money on security, the compound *ἐναποτιμᾶω* is in the present passage applied to the debtor's transference of a part of his property on valuation in lieu of direct payment of his debt. The same compound occurs in the passive form in Dio Cassius xii 37 τὰ ἐνέχυρα πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν ἐναποτιμηθῆναι ἐκέλευσε (i.e. Caesar ordained that the securities on which money had been borrow-

ed should be valued and transferred to the creditors in place of a money payment).

The editors who place a comma after τὸ ἀρχαῖον, construe ἅπαν with *ἐναπετίμησεν αὐτῷ*, 'handed him over in full payment,' 'paid off the whole sum in the person of Manes.'

21. ὅπωραν πρίαυντο κ.τ.λ.] 'Whenever they bought up the produce of an orchard or hired themselves out to reap a harvest, it was Arethusius who made the bargain on their behalf for the purchase or for the wages respectively.' de Cor. § 51 τοὺς θεριστὰς ἢ τοὺς ἄλλοι τι μισθοῦ πράττοντας and *ib.* § 262 σῦκα καὶ βότρυς καὶ ἐλάας συλλέγων ὥσπερ ὁπωρώνης ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων χωρίων.

μισθούμενος refers back to θέρος μισθοῖντο ἐκθερίσαι, just as ὠνούμενος corresponds to πρίαυντο. The latter verb having no present participle of its own, ὠνούμενος commonly takes its place and is so used in the present passage. Cf. note on § 10, where πρίασθαι is followed by ὠνεῖσθαι.

ἔργων ἀναιροῦντο, Ἀρεθούσιος ἦν ὁ ὠνούμενος καὶ μισθοῦμενος ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν. ὡς δ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, καὶ τούτων ὑμῖν τοὺς μάρτυρας παρέξομαι.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ.

- 22 "Ὅσας μὲν τοίνυν μαρτυρίας παρασχέσθαι εἶχον ὑμῖν, ὡς ἔστιν Ἀρεθουσίου τὰνδράποδα, δεδήλωκα ὑμῖν. βούλομαι δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς προκλήσεως εἰπεῖν, ἣν οὐτοί τ' ἐμέ^ε προῦκαλέσαντο καὶ ἐγὼ τούτους. οὗτοι μὲν γάρ με προῦκαλέσαντο, ὅτε ἡ πρώτη ἀνάκρισις ἦν, φάσκοντες ἔτοιμοι εἶναι παραδιδόναι ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ τὰνδράποδα βασανίσαι, βουλόμενοι μαρ-

^ε τ' ἐμέ *scripsit* Bl. coll. 49 § 65. με *vulgo*.

§§ 22—25. I now propose to deal with the Challenge which my opponents proposed to me, and also with that which I myself proposed to them.

At the preliminary hearing of my case against Arethusius, they put in a Challenge, and offered therein to deliver up the slaves, to be tortured by myself, their object being to claim the Challenge as a piece of evidence in their own favour in the event of my refusing to accept it.

I replied to the Challenge by stating in the presence of witnesses, that since this was not a private but a public cause and since the slaves, as I contended, were the property of the state, it was not for myself to torture them, as I was only a private person. On the contrary, it was a question for the board of police or for certain persons chosen by the Council of the state. On these conditions I was willing to accept their Challenge, and I challenged them to accept

my own proposal. They declined my offer.

22. προκλήσεως] On the subject of Challenges, see Or. 45 § 15.

ἦν... με προῦκαλέσαντο] For the double acc. cf. Or. 56 § 17 προκαλεῖσθαι τινα πρόκλησιν.

ἡ πρώτη ἀνάκρισις] 'the first preliminary investigation,' see note on ἀνακρινόμεν § 14 *supra*.

παραδιδόναι... τὰνδράποδα βασανίσαι] The principle of extracting evidence by the torture of slaves was one of the weakest points in the judicial system of Athens. Some interesting criticisms on it may be found in Forsyth's *Hortensius*, p. 40, and in Mahaffy's *Social Life in Greece*, pp. 226—8.—ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ is emphatic, just as, five lines further, εἰ ἐμοὶ ἐξεδίδωσαν contrasted with δημοσίᾳ. The speaker holds that the slaves belong to the state and should have been handed over to the public official and not to a private individual like himself.

τυρίαν τινὰ αὐτοῖς ταύτην γενέσθαι. ἐγὼ δ' ἄπε- 23
 κρινάμην αὐτοῖς ἐναντίον μαρτύρων, ὅτι ἔτοιμός εἰμι
 1254 ἵεναι εἰς τὴν βουλὴν μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ παραλαμβάνειν
 μετ' ἐκείνης ἢ μετὰ τῶν ἑνδεκα, λέγων ὅτι, εἰ μὲν
 ἰδίαν δίκην ἐδικαζόμεν αὐτοῖς, εἰ ἐμοὶ ἐξεδίδουσιν,
 παρελάμβανον ἄν, νῦν δὲ τῆς πόλεως εἴη τὰνδράποδα
 καὶ ἡ ἀπογραφὴ· δεῖν οὖν δημοσίᾳ βασανίζεσθαι.
 ἡγούμεν γὰρ οὐ προσήκειν ἐμοὶ ἰδιώτῃ δυτι τοὺς 24
 δημοσίους βασανίζειν· οὔτε γὰρ τῆς βασάνου κύριος
 ἐγγιγνόμεν, οὔτε καλῶς ἔχειν τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπὸ τῶν
 ἀνθρώπων ἐμὲ κρίνειν,^h ἡγούμεν τε δεῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν
 ἢ τοὺς ἡρημένους ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς γράφεσθαι, καὶ

^h κρίνειν. Dind.

ταύτην] Not the evidence given by the slaves, but the mere offer to allow them to be tortured, 'wishing this (offer) to be a kind of evidence on their own side.' ταύτην is attracted into the same gender as μαρτυρίαν; τοῦτο would have made the same sense, but would have been less idiomatic.

23. εἰ...εἰ] Two or even three protases, not co-ordinate, may belong to one apodosis, e.g. Plat. Men. 74 B εἰ τίς σε ἀνέροιτο τοῦτο, τί ἐστι σχῆμα; εἰ αὐτῷ εἶπες ὅτι στρογγυλότης, εἰ σοι εἶπεν ἄπερ ἐγὼ, εἶπες δὴ-πον ἂν ὅτι σχῆμά τι (Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, § 55. 1 = § 510 ed. 1889).

The reiteration of εἰ in the present passage has been considered open to objection; it occurs however in Or. 54 § 15, in an undoubtedly genuine speech of Demosthenes (A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit* III 2, 188 and Lortzing, *Apoll.* 33).

δημοσίᾳ βασανίζεσθαι] 'to be questioned publicly,' i.e. 'to be tortured by a state-officer.'

24. οὔτε τῆς βασάνου κύριος ἐγγιγνόμεν] i.e. I did not acquire control of the 'question,'—authority over the examination.

οὔτε καλῶς ἔχειν] sc. ἡγούμεν, 'it was unsuitable, I thought, for myself to decide as to the answers of the slaves.'

τὴν ἀρχὴν] sc. τοὺς ἑνδεκα, as appears by comparing § 23 μετὰ (τῆς βουλῆς) ἢ μετὰ τῶν ἑνδεκα. Reiske wrongly renders: *illum Archontem ad cuius tribunal haec causa pertineret, aut delectos a senatu*. Frequently it is the context alone that decides whether ἡ ἀρχή or even of ἀρχοντες refers to the Archons or to some other public functionaries. Thus in Or. 22 (Androt.) § 26, τοῖς ἀρχουσιν ἐφύγου refers to the Eleven, and in Lysias, Or. κατὰ τῶν σισπωλῶν §§ 5—10 οἱ ἀρχοντες is several times used of the five σισποφύλακες in the Peiraeus. On τὴν ἀρχὴν for 'the authorities,' abstract for concrete, see note on Or. 45 § 58.

γράφεσθαι] 'to have the answers written down,' or 'to

κατασημνημένους τὰς βασάνους, ὃ τι εἶποιεν¹ οἱ
 ἄνθρωποι, παρέχειν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, ἵν' ἀκούσαντες
 25 ἐκ τούτων ἐψηφίσασθε ὁποῖόν τι ὑμῖν ἐδόκει. ἰδίᾳ
 μὲν γὰρ βασανιζομένων τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὑπ' ἐμοῦ
 ἀντελέγετ' ἂν ἅπαντα ὑπὸ τούτων, εἰ δὲ δημοσίᾳ,
 ἡμεῖς μὲν ἂν ἐσιωπῶμεν, οἱ δ' ἄρχοντες ἢ οἱ ἡρημένοι
 ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἐβασάνιζον ἂν μέχρι οὗ αὐτοῖς ἐδό-
 κει. ταῦτα δ' ἐμοῦ ἐθέλοντος, οὐκ ἂν ἔφασαν τῇ
 ἀρχῇ παραδοῦναι, οὐδ' εἰς τὴν βουλὴν ἤθελον ἀκο-
 λουθεῖν. ὥς οὖν ἀληθῆ λέγω, κάλει μοι τούτων τοὺς¹
 μάρτυρας.

¹ εἶποιεν Z cum BF. εἶποιεν Ar. ειπεν S.

¹ A (Bl.). τοὺς τούτων vulgo.

take down the answers.' Plato Theaet. 143 A, ἐγραψάμην ὑπομνήματα, 'I wrote me down some memoranda.' This sense of the middle must not be confounded with the technical meaning 'to indict.'

κατασημνημένους] 'having sealed up the testimony extorted.' The documents were put into an ἐχίνος or 'casket,' which was sealed up and afterwards produced in court and there opened. Or. 54 § 17 σημειοῦνται τοὺς ἐχίνους.

βασάνους, as is proved by the subsequent clause, 'whatever the slaves said,' is here used, not of the torture itself, but of the extorted evidence. Harpocr. βάσανος· Ἀντιφῶν· λίθος οὕτω καλεῖται, ἣν τὸ χρυσίον παρατριβόμενον δοκιμάζεται. Τπερείδης δ' ἐν τῷ κατ' Ἀντίου τὰ ἐν ταῖς βασάνοις εἰρημένα ὑπὸ τῶν βασανιζομένων καὶ ἀναγραφέντα βασάνους ὠνόμασε. (Anaximenes) rhet. xvi 1 βάσανός ἐστι μὲν ὁμολογία παρὰ συνειδότητος, ἀκόντος δέ.

παρέχειν κ.τ.λ.] 'to produce

in court' the evidence obtained by torture. The torture itself, it appears, did not take place in court (see note on Or. 45 § 16).

ἵν'...ἐψηφίσασθε] For ἵνα 'in which case,' cf. Or. 36 § 47. ἐκ τούτων should be taken with ἐψηφίσασθε and not with ἀκούσαντες, cf. Or. 45 § 2 ἐξ ὧν (ἀκούσαντες)...γνώσεσθε.

25. ἰδίᾳ βασανιζομένων τῶν ἀνθρώπων] equivalent to εἰ ἰδίᾳ ἐβασάνιζοντο. Hence in the corresponding clause, instead of δημοσίᾳ δέ, which would have been equally good Greek, we have εἰ δὲ δημοσίᾳ sc. ἐβασάνιζοντο (Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses* § 109, 6 = § 841 ed. 1889).

[The drift of the argument is: 'I objected to a *private* examination, because my opponents would have said that my report of their statements was untrue; whereas if the examination were *public*, the responsibility would have rested wholly on the authorities.' P.]

οἱ ἄρχοντες] 'The Eleven.' See note on τὴν ἀρχὴν in § 24.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ.

Κατὰ πολλὰ μὲν οὖν ἔμοιγε δοκοῦσιν εἶναι ἀναί- 26
σχυντοι ἀμφισβητοῦντες τῶν ὑμετέρων, οὐχ ἥκιστα
δὲ ὑμῖν αὐτοὺς ἐπιδείξω ἐκ τῶν νόμων τῶν ὑμετέρων.
οὔτοι γάρ, ὅτε οἱ δικάσται ἐβούλοντο θανάτου τιμῆσαι
τῷ Ἀρεθουσίῳ, ἐδέοντο τῶν δικαστῶν χρημάτων τι-
μῆσαι καὶ ἐμοῦ συγχωρῆσαι, καὶ ὠμολόγησαν αὐτοὶ
συνεκτεῖσιν. τοσούτου δὴ δέουσιν ἐκτίνειν^κ καθ' ἃ 27
ἡγγήσαντο, ὥστε καὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀμφισβητοῦσιν.
1255 καίτοι οἱ γε νόμοι κελεύουσι τὴν οὐσίαν εἶναι δημο-
σίαν, ὃς ἂν ἐγγυησάμενός τι τῶν τῆς πόλεως μὴ ἀπο-

^κ συνεκτείνειν conicit Bl.

§§ 26—29. *My opponents are really claiming what is public property, that is, your own property, men of the jury, and I shall prove this by your own laws. When the jury were proposing to condemn Arethusius to death, my opponents proposed a pecuniary penalty and promised jointly to pay it. So far from fulfilling their guarantee, they are actually claiming your own property; and the laws declare that the property of persons who guarantee the payment of a sum to the state and fail to do so shall be confiscated; so that, even on this ground alone, the laws would require the slaves in question to be state property.*

As soon as Arethusius becomes indebted to the treasury, instead of being, as was admitted in former days, the wealthiest of the brothers, he is now made out to be ever so poor, and part of his property is claimed by his mother, part by his brothers, as in the present instance by Nicostratus.

I must ask you in conclusion to consider that there will never be any lack of claimants to contest your property, and to defraud

the state of her dues, by making pitiful appeals to your compassion. If you disregard all such pleas in the present case, you will do wisely in finding a verdict against Nicostratus.

26. τιμῆσαι] See § 18.

ἐμοῦ συγχωρῆσαι] *sc. ἐδέοντο*, implored me to acquiesce in my opponents having a pecuniary penalty imposed on them.—ὠμολόγησαν αὐτοὶ συνεκτεῖσιν, 'they agreed that they would be jointly responsible for the payment.' Kennedy.

27. τῶν ὑμετέρων] The slaves claimed by the state, for non-payment of the fine due from Arethusius, are here dexterously represented as the property of the jury.

ὃς ἂν ἐγγυησάμενος κ.τ.λ.] *An- doc. de Myst. § 73* οἱ μὲν ἀργύριον ὀφείλοντες τῷ δημοσίῳ, ὅποσοι εὐθύνας ὥφλον ἀρξάντες ἀρχάς... ἡ ἐγγύς ἡγγήσαντο πρὸς τὸ δημόσιον, τοῖσις ἡ μὲν ἐκτισίς ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνάτης πρυτανείας, εἰ δὲ μὴ διπλάσιον ὀφείλειν καὶ τὰ κτήματα αὐτῶν πεπρᾶσθαι. *Hermann, Public Antiquities, § 124, 17=Staatsalt. p. 477, n. 1, ed. Thumser.*

διδῶ τὴν ἐγγύην· ὥστε καὶ εἰ τούτων ἦν τὰνδράποδα, προσήκεν αὐτὰ δημόσια εἶναι, εἴπερ τι τῶν νόμων
 28 ὀφελος. καὶ πρὶν μὲν ὀφείλειεν τῷ δημοσίῳ, ὃ Ἀρεθούσιος ὡμολογεῖτο τῶν ἀδελφῶν εὐπορώτατος εἶναι· ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσι τὰκείνου ὑμέτερα εἶναι, τηνικαῦτα πένης ὧν φαίνεται ὃ Ἀρεθούσιος, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἢ μήτηρ ἀμφισβητεῖ, τῶν δ' οἱ ἀδελφοί. χρῆν δ' αὐτούς, εἴπερ ἐβούλοντο δικαίως προσφέρεσθαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀποδείξαντας ἅπασαν τὴν οὐσίαν τὴν ἐκείνου, τὰ τούτων αὐτῶν εἰ τις ἀπέγραφεν, ἀμφισβητεῖν.
 29 ἐὰν οὖν ἐνθυμηθῆτε, ὅτι οὐδέποτε ἔσται ἀπορία τῶν ἀμφισβητησόντων ὑμῖν περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων,—ἡ γὰρ ὀρφανούς ἢ ἐπικλήρους κατασκευάσαντες ἀξιώσουσιν ἐλεεῖσθαι ὑφ' ὑμῶν, ἡ γῆρας καὶ ἀπορίας καὶ τροφᾶς μητρὶ λέγοντες, καὶ ὀδυρόμενοι δι' ὧν μάλιστ' ἐλπίζουσιν ἐξαπατήσῃν ὑμᾶς, πειράσσονται ἀποστερησαὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῦ ὀφλήματος.—ἐὰν οὖν ταῦτα παριδόντες πάντα καταψηφίσῃσθε, ὀρθῶς βουλευέσεσθε.

28. πένης ὧν φαίνεται] 'is made out to be a poor man.' προσφέρεσθαι] 'to behave,' Or. 40 § 40.

ἀποδείξαντας] 'having disclosed' (delivered a formal specification of) 'the estate of Arethusius.'—τούτων αὐτῶν i.e. Nicostratus and Deinon.

29. ἐὰν οὖν—ἐὰν οὖν ταῦτα] The sentence is suspended by a parenthesis of several lines from ἡ γὰρ ὀρφανούς to ὀφλήματος, and it is then resumed by the repetition of ἐὰν οὖν.

ὀρφανούς ἢ ἐπικλήρους] 'orphan-sons or heiresses,' meaning by the latter 'orphan-daughters,' 'portionable sisters'; an 'heiress' under the Athenian law was by no means necessarily in good circumstances. (See note

on Or. 45 § 75.)

ἀπορίας] 'embarrassments,' 'distresses.' For the plural cf. Fals. Leg. § 146 εὐπορίας κτήματα πλοῦτον ἀντὶ τῶν ἐσχάτων ἀποριῶν.—τροφᾶς μητρὶ, 'a mother's maintenance.'

ὀδυρόμενοι κ.τ.λ.] 'Appeals ad misericordiam formed the staple conclusion of every speech, and it was not held undignified for the greatest aristocrats, or grotesque for the most notorious scamps, to burst out crying in court, and to bring up their children to excite the compassion of the jury by their tears.' Mahaffy, *Social Life in Greece*, p. 369. Cf. Or. 45 § 88 and Or. 54 § 38.

καταψηφίσῃσθε] sc. Νικοστράτου.

LIV.

ΚΑΤΑ ΚΟΝΩΝΟΣ ΑΙΚΕΙΑΣ*.

ΤΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

β' Ἀρίστων Ἀθηναῖος δικάζεται Κόνωνι αἰκείας*, λέγων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς αὐτοῦ τετυπτηῖσθαι, καὶ μάρτυρας τοῦτου παρεχόμενος. ὁ δὲ Κόνων ἀρνεῖται τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ μάρτυρας ἀντιπαρέχεται, οὓς ὁ Δημοσθένης οὐ φησι πιστούς. 1256 βεβιωκέναι γὰρ φαύλως καὶ εὐχερῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τὸ ψεύδεσθαι^β.

* αἰκείας pro αἰκίας reposuit Bl.

^{β-β} Argumentum a manu recentiore habet S; habet etiam Gregorius Corinthius, vii 1331, 24 Walz.

1. 2. τετυπτηῖσθαι] In Classical Greek, we should have had the phrase πληγὰς εἰληφέναι. The tenses from *τυπτέω, with the exception of the future τυπτήσω (used in Attic Prose and Comedy), are characteristic of late Greek. Thus, in the first *Argument* to the *Midias*, we have τετύπτηκεν and τετυπτημένος. Again, in Lucian (*Demonax* § 16) we read ἐπεὶ δὲ τις ἀθλητὴς...ἐπάταξεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν λίθω καὶ αἷμα ἐρρήη, οἱ μὲν παρόντες ἡγανάκτουν ὡς αὐτὸς ἕκαστος τετυπτημένος, where ἐπάταξεν is correctly used (as in Classical Greek Prose) instead of the aorist active of τύπτω, while τετυπτημένος is only a late form, for which writers of the best age would have written either πεπληγμένος or πληγὴν εἰληφώς.

The κατὰ Κόνωνος affords an instructive study on this point

of Greek usage, as will further appear in *Excursus* (A) at the end of the speech (p. 233).

5. εὐχερῶς ἔχειν κ.τ.λ.] 'make no difficulty about lying.' Or. 21 (Mid.) § 103 τὸν μαρὸν καὶ λίαν εὐχερῇ, τὸν κοινορτὸν Εὐκτῆμονα. So ραδίως ὁμύναται *infra* § 39. P.]

§§ 1, 2. I was grossly assaulted by the defendant Conon, and, for a very long time, indeed, my life was despaired of. When I was restored to health and strength, instead of going beyond my years by bringing against him a public indictment for brutal outrage, I followed the advice of my friends and took the easier course of instituting a private suit for a common assault. I ask for your indulgent hearing, while I briefly relate to you my wrongs, and I trust that, if I prove my case, you will help me to my rights.

ἴ Ὑβρισθεὶς ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ καὶ παθὼν ὑπὸ Κόνωνος τουτουὶ τοιαῦτα, ὥστε πολλὸν χρόνον πάνυ μήτε τοὺς οἰκείους μήτε τῶν ἱατρῶν μηδένα προσδοκᾶν περιφεύξεσθαι με, ὑγιάνας καὶ σωθεὶς ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἔλαχον αὐτῷ τὴν δίκην^ο τῆς αἰκείας^α ταυτηνί. πάντων

^ο *propter syllabas breves* (ἐλαχον) *manvult* Bl. αὐτὴν δίκην αὐτῷ, αὐτὸ τούτῳ τὴν δίκην.

1. ὑβρισθεὶς—ταυτηνί] The opening sentence is best rendered by treating ὑβρισθεὶς and παθὼν as principal verbs, and beginning a fresh sentence with the word ὑγιάνας, e.g. 'I was the victim of wanton outrage, and I suffered such maltreatment at the hands of Conon the defendant, that, for a very long time indeed, neither my friends nor any of my medical attendants expected my recovery. Contrary to expectation, I was restored to health and strength; and I thereupon brought against him the present action for the assault in question.'

This exordium is quoted by the rhetorician Hermogenes as an example of perspicuity and directness of expression (*καθαρότης*, Spengel, *Rhetores Graeci* II 276). Here, as in Or. 45, the keynote of the whole speech is struck by the opening word, ὑβρισθεὶς. Cf. also Or. 21 (Mid.) § 1 τὴν μὲν ἀσέλγειαν, ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί, καὶ τὴν ὕβριν κ.τ.λ.

πολλὸν χρόνον πάνυ] For this position of πάνυ, placed after πολλόν, and even separated from it, cf. Plato, Hipp. Maj. 282 π ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πάνυ, Or. 30 § 2 ὑβριστικῶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πάνυ ἐβλήθη, and (Dem.) Proem. 18 βραχύ τι μοι πεισθῆτε πάνυ.

ἐλαχον...δίκην] lit. 'obtained this suit by lot,' 'had it allotted

to me,' i.e. 'obtained leave (from the Archon) to bring this action.' Where several lawsuits were instituted at the same time, the Archon decided by lot the order in which they were to be heard (*κληροῦν τὰς δίκας*); hence the applicant for leave to bring an action is commonly said *λαγχάνειν δίκην*. See Meier and Schömann, p. 791 Lips.

τῆς αἰκείας] 'the assault in question.' Ariston, as he further explains in the next sentence, is bringing against Conon a private suit for assault (*αἰκείας δίκη*), instead of a public indictment for wanton outrage (*ὕβρεως γραφή*). The penalty in the former was light, namely, a pecuniary fine paid to the plaintiff; in the latter, it was either a fine paid to the state, or, in extreme cases, death. The former implied that the complainant had been simply assaulted and struck, the latter that he had been subjected to malicious and brutal indignities.

Harpocration s.v. αἰκείας· εἶδος δίκης ἰδιωτικῆς ἐπὶ πληγαῖς λαγχανομένης, ἧς...ὃ μὲν κατήγορος τίμημα ἐπιγράφεται, ὅπου δὲ δοκεῖ ἄξιον εἶναι τὸ ἀδίκημα, οἱ δὲ δικασταὶ ἐπικρίνουσι (Isocr. 20 Loch. § 16). See Meier and Schömann, p. 646 Lips.

Lexica Segueriana p. 355 αἰκία διαφέρει ὕβρεως, ὅτι αἰκία

δὲ τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν οἰκείων, οἷς συνεβουλευόμεν, ἔνοχον μὲν φασκόντων αὐτὸν ἐκ τῶν πεπραγμένων εἶναι καὶ τῇ τῶν λωποδυτῶν ἀπαγωγῇ καὶ ταῖς τῆς ὕβρεως γραφαῖς, συμβουλευόντων δέ μοι καὶ παραινούντων μὴ μελίζω πράγματ' ἣ δυνήσομαι φέρειν ἐπάγεσθαι, μηδ' ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν ὧν⁴ ἐπεπόνθειν ἐγκαλοῦντα φαίνεσθαι, οὕτως ἐποίησα καὶ δι' ἐκείνους

⁴ περὶ ὧν Rauchenstein, *Philologus*, ix 739.

μὲν ἢ διὰ πληγῶν, ὕβρις δὲ καὶ ἀνευ πληγῶν μετὰ προπηλακισμοῦ καὶ ἐπιβουλῆς· διὸ καὶ εὐθύναι ἐλάττονες τῆς αἰκίας. See also Or. 37 § 33.

συνεβουλευόμεν... συμβουλευόντων] 'consulted'... 'counselled.' The active and middle senses of this verb are also found side by side in Xen. Anab. II 1 § 17 ξυμβουλευομένοις ξυμβούλευσε τάδε.

τῇ τῶν λωποδυτῶν ἀπαγωγῇ] 'the summary process directed against foot-pads,' i.e. 'summary arrest and imprisonment for highway robbery.' The plaintiff's friends meant that Conon might have been captured *flagrante delicto*, and carried off to prison as a λωποδύτης (lit. 'a clothes-stealer'). According to the plaintiff's subsequent statement, this would be actually true, as Conon and his friends had stripped him of his cloak and carried it off (§ 8 ἐξέδυσαν, and § 10 ἀπεκομίσθην γυμνός, οἳτοι δὲ φῶγοντο θοιμάτιον λαβόντες μου). Cf. Isocr. antid. § 90 τοῦτον ἀπαγαγὼν ἀνδραποδίστην καὶ κλέπτην καὶ λωποδύτην, Dem. Or. 22 § 26, Aeschin. Timarch. § 91, Lysias Or. 10 § 10, and 13 § 68 ἐνθάδε λωποδύτην ἀπήγαγε, καὶ ὑμεῖς κρίναντες αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ καὶ κα-

ταγνόντες αὐτοῦ θάνατον ἀποτυμπανίσαι παρέδοτε. Hermann, *Rechtsalt.* p. 41 Thalheim; Meier and Schömann p. 275 n. 208 Lips.

ὕβρεως γραφαῖς] here contrasted with αἰκίας δίκη.—Harpocr. γραφή· δημοσίου τινὸς ἐγκλήματος ὄνομα. δίκη· ἰδίως λέγεται ἐπὶ ἰδιωτικῶν ἐγκλημάτων, ὡς σαφὲς ποιεῖ Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Κόνωνος.

[The plural γραφαί shows that more than one public indictment could have been framed. See also Or. 21 (Mid.) § 28 καὶ δίκας ἰδίας δίδωσιν ὁ νόμος μοι καὶ γραφὴν ὕβρεως. P.] ἐπάγεσθαι] 'to take upon my shoulders a greater burden than I should be able to bear.' —πράγματα, in taking legal action. P.]

ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν—φαίνεσθαι] 'to incur the imputation of going beyond my years in undertaking to prosecute for the maltreatment I had received.' Or. 58 § 1 (of a youthful citizen appearing as a prosecutor) μήθ' ἡλικίαν μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν ὑπολογισάμενος, 29 § 1. The task of instituting and carrying to its issue a γραφή ὕβρεως would be more laborious and would require greater skill and experience than was involved in a

ἰδίαν ἔλαχον δίκην, ἥδιστ' ἂν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι
 2 θανάτου κρίνας τοῦτον*. καὶ τούτου συγγνώμην ἔξετε,
 εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι, πάντες, ἐπειδὴν ἂ πέπονθ' ἀκούσγη· δει-
 νῆς γὰρ οὕσης τῆς τότε συμβάσεως ὕβρεως οὐκ ἐλάτ-
 των ἢ μετὰ ταύτ' ἀσέλγηι ἐστὶ τούτου†. ἀξιώ δὴ 1257

* scripsit Bl. τοῦτον vulgo.

† scripsit Bl. τοῦτον vulgo.

δίκη αἰκίας. A young man like Ariston would find himself in an awkward and invidious position, as prosecutor in so ambitious a case as a *γραφὴ ὕβρεως*, not to mention his being unequally matched against an unscrupulous opponent who was older than himself and had numerous connexions to support him. He would also be deterred (though he does not here confess it) by the rule requiring the prosecutor to pay a fine of a thousand drachmae in the event of his not obtaining at least one-fifth part of the votes (Or. 21 § 47).

The construction is, *ἐγκαλοῦντα τούτων ἃ ἐπεπόνθειν*. For the gen. cf. Or. 36 § 9 πῶς ἐνεστ' ἐγκαλεῖν αὐτῷ μισθώσεως.

[ὐπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν may mean, 'beyond the resentment suited to my years,' implying that a young man ought to put up with a little affront, and not make a serious matter of it. P.]

[ἰδίαν] ἀντὶ τοῦ ἰδιωτικῆν Δημωσθένους ἐν τῷ κατὰ Κόνωνος. ἐλέγετο δὲ τὸ ἰδίον καὶ ἰδιωτικὸν ὡς ὁ αὐτὸς ῥήτωρ ἐν τῷ κατὰ Ζηρόθεμιν (§ 32 πρᾶγμα ἰδίον), Harpocration.

ἥδιστ' ἂν—τούτον] Cf. Or. 53 § 18 οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ἀποθάνῃ κ.τ.λ. 'Ce cri de haine a quelque chose de naïf et de sauvage; le plaignant semble le laisser échapper malgré lui, sous l'impression trop vive encore des

injuries, qu'il a reçues. Cet involontaire et rapide oubli de la modération qu'il s'est commandée donne à son langage un accent de sincérité plus marqué; il lui sert aussi pour amener le récit des faits de la cause' (Perrot, *Revue des deux mondes*, 1873, 3, p. 946).

θανάτου] The penalty of death was inflicted in cases of *λωποδυτῶν ἀπαγωγῆς*, and even in special cases of *ὕβρεως γραφῆς*. For the former, cf. Xen. Mem. I 2 § 62 *ἐάν τις φανερός γένηται λωποδυτῶν ἢ βαλαντιστομῶν ἢ τοιχωρυχῶν, τοῖσι τοῖς θανάτος ἐστὶν ἡ ζημία*. For the latter, cf. Lysias, fragm. 44 *καίτοι τις οὐκ οἶδεν ὧν ὅτι τὴν μὲν αἰκίαν χρημάτων ἐστὶ μόνον τιμῆσαι, τοὺς δὲ ὑβρίξειν δόξαντας ἐξεστω ὧν θανάτῳ ζημιούν*, Dem. Or. 21 § 49, inf. § 23.—'θάνατος articulo carere solet, si supplicium significat et cum vocabulo iudiciali coniungitur' Zink (quoting Procksch in *Philologus* xxxvii 306).

κρίνας] ἥδιστ' ἂν κρίνας, for *καίτοι ἥδιστ' ἂν ἔκρινα*, well illustrates the fondness of the Greeks for participial construction. The sense is, 'though I would most gladly have brought him to trial on the capital charge.' P.]

2. δεινῆς—τούτου] 'The original outrage, atrocious as it was, does not surpass the subsequent brutality of the defendant.' See

καὶ δέομαι πάντων ὁμοίως ὑμῶν, πρῶτον μὲν εὐνοικῶς ἀκοῦσαί μου περὶ ὧν πέπονθα λέγοντος, εἰτ', ἐὰν ἡδικῆσθαι καὶ παρανενομήσθαι δοκῶ, βοηθῆσαί μοι τὰ δίκαια. ἐξ ἀρχῆς δ' ὡς ἕκαστα πέπρακται διηγῆσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ὡς ἂν οἷός τ' ᾧ διὰ βραχυτάτων.

§ 26. The first clause may perhaps be taken as a genitive absolute.

παρανενομήσθαι] The passive is formed just as if the verb were directly transitive in the active, i.e. as if the active construction were παρανομεῖν τινα, and not εἰς τινα. So also the active παραινέειν εἰς τινα has παραινέσθαι for its corresponding passive (see below § 4 init. and § 5 fin.).

βοηθῆσαί μοι τὰ δίκαια] 'assist me to my rights.' For the phrase and the context, cf. Or. 27 § 3 δέομαι ὑμῶν... μετ' εὐνοίας τ' ἐμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι καὶ ἡδικῆσθαι δοκῶ, βοηθῆσαί μοι τὰ δίκαια, ποιήσομαι δ' ὡς ἂν δύνωμι διὰ βραχυτάτων τοῖς λόγοις, ib. § 68, Or. 35 § 5; 38 § 2; 40 § 61. A fuller phrase may be noticed in § 42 of this speech, βοηθεῖν καὶ τὰ δίκαια ἀποδιδόναι. Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* 264 § 410 c, quotes Xen. Mem. II 6 § 25 ὅπως αὐτὸς τε μὴ ἀδικῆται καὶ τοῖς φίλοις τὰ δίκαια βοηθεῖν δύνῃται, — zum Rechte verhelfen. It is an extension of the cogn. acc. βοηθεῖν βοηθείαν.

The exordium has several points of coincidence with that of Or. 45. See p. 59.

In the next four sections the plaintiff states the origin of the bad blood between the defendant's family and himself. The narrative, though part of the διήγησις which naturally follows immediately after the προοίμιον of a forensic speech,

is only preliminary to the recital of the facts on which the suit is really founded. It is to this portion of the statement of the case that Rhetoricians like Theodorus of Byzantium would have given the name of προδιήγησις (Arist. Rhet. III 13).

§§ 3—6. Two years ago, we were ordered out to Panactum on garrison duty, and, as ill luck would have it, the sons of Conon pitched their tents close to our own. They picked quarrels with our servants and were persistently guilty of drunken and indecent conduct at the expense of our attendants and ourselves. My messmates and myself represented the case to the general, and he reprimanded them severely for their treatment of ourselves and for their misbehaviour in the camp. Notwithstanding, they burst in upon us on that very evening and violently assaulted us; indeed, serious consequences might have ensued, but for the arrival of the officers on the scene of disorder. On our return to Athens, there was naturally some ill blood between Conon's sons and myself, but I simply made up my mind to have nothing more to do with them. However, as the result proved, my collision with the sons in the camp led to my being grossly maltreated by their father the defendant, who, instead of rebuking his sons for the original outrage, has himself

- 3 Ἐξήλθον^ε, ἔτος τουτὶ τρίτον, εἰς Πάνακτον φρου-
 ρᾶς ἡμῖν προγραφείσης. ἐσκήνωσαν οὖν οἱ νιεῖς οἱ
 Κόνωνος [τουτουλ]^h ἐγγὺς ἡμῶν, ὡς οὐκ ἂν ἐβουλόμην·
 ἡ γὰρ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐχθρα καὶ τὰ προσκρούματ'ⁱ ἐκείθεν
 ἡμῖν συνέβη, ἐξ ὧν δ', ἀκούσεσθε. ἔπινον ἐκάστοθ'

^ε ἐξήλθον *codices, et Rhet. Gr. vii 924 (Bl.)*. ἐξήλθομεν (*syllabis brevisibus*) Hermog. iii 95, Schol. Hermog. vii 732, 798, Psellus iii 692, Dionys. Demosth. c. 12 (Dind.).

^h *propter hiatus secl. Bl.*

ⁱ Dionys. (Bl.). προσκρούματα *vulgo*.

been guilty of a much more shameful aggression.

Par sa vive et familière simplicité, ce récit dut plaire aux juges, vieillards auxquels il rappelait les campagnes de leur jeunesse, les nuits passées sous la tente, les repas au grand air, dans ces beaux sites où se dressaient, au milieu des montagnes, les forteresses destinées à protéger les frontières de l'Attique' (Perrot u. s. p. 947).

3. ἐξήλθον] not as a youthful περίπολος, but as a regular soldier. This may be inferred from § 5, where the στρατόπεδον, στρατηγός and ταξίαρχοι are mentioned, and where there is apparently an absence of the strict discipline usual in the case of ἐφηβοί (Zink, p. 19).

ἔτος τουτὶ τρίτον] 'two years ago' (sc. ἔτι). Dem. Ol. 3 § 4 ἀπηγγέλθη... τρίτον ἢ τέταρτον ἔτος τουτὶ, Ἡραίων τείχος πολιορκῶν.

The present passage places the date of the speech in the 'third year after,' or, as we should say, 'two years after,' an expedition to Panactum. See *Introd.* p. lxiii.

On Panactum, or Panactus, a fort on the borders of Attica and Boeotia (Leake's *Demi*

p. 128), Harpocration has this article; Πάνακτος· Δημοσθένης κατὰ Κόνωνος· πόλις ἐστὶ μεταξὺ τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ τῆς Βοιωτίας. He further notes that Thucydides (v 42) makes the word neuter, and Menander masculine.

φρουρᾶς...προγραφείσης] 'being ordered out on garrison duty.' For προγράφειν, in the sense of 'putting up a public notice' at head-quarters, compare Arist. Aves 448 ἀκούετε λεῶ· τοὺς δουλῖτας νυνμενὶ | ἀνελομένους θῶπλ' ἀπιέναι πάλιν οἴκαδε, | σκοπεῖν δ' ὅ τι ἂν προγράφωμεν ἐν τοῖς πινακίοις, and Aristotle ἐν Ἀθηναίων πολιτείᾳ (53 § 7, quoted by Harpocration, s.v. στρατεία), δταν ἡλικίαν ἐκπέμπωσι, προγράφουσιν ἀπὸ τίνος ἀρχοντος (+ καὶ παρυγῆς) ἐπωνόμου μέχρι τίνος (τῶν παρυγῆς) δεῖ στρατεῦσθαι. Cf. Lysias 14 § 6, Dem. Ol. 3 § 4, 4 § 21; Aeschin. F. L. 133, 168.

ὡς οὐκ ἂν ἐβουλόμην] sc. σκηνώσασαι αὐτούς, 'and would to heaven they had not!'

προσκρούματα] 'collisions.' Or. 39 § 18 πολλοῖς προσκρούει and Or. 37 § 15 ὃ φίλος ἦν...τοῦτω προσκεκρουκῶτα, 33 § 7.

ἐξ ὧν δ', ἀκούσεσθε] Or. 14 § 17 δι' ὃ δ', εἰσεσθε.

οὔτοι τὴν ἡμέραν, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστ' ἀριστήσειαν¹, ὅλην, καὶ τοῦθ' ἔως περ ἡμεν ἐν^k τῇ φρουρᾷ, διετέλουν ποι-
οῦντες. ἡμεῖς δ' ὥσπερ ἐνθάδ' εἰώθειμεν¹, οὕτω διή-
γομεν καὶ ἔξω. ἦν οὖν δειπνοποιεῖσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοις⁴
ὥραν συμβαίνει, ταύτην ἂν ἤδη παρῶνουν^m οὔτοι, τὰ
μὲν πόλλ' εἰς τοὺς παῖδας ἡμῶν τοὺς ἀκολούθους,
τελευτῶντες δὲ καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς αὐτούς· φήσαντες γὰρ
καπνίζειν αὐτοὺςⁿ ὀψοποιουμένους τοὺς παῖδας ἢ
κακῶς λέγειν, ὃ τι τύχοιεν, ἔτυπτον καὶ τὰς ἀμίδας^o

¹ Dionys. (Bl.). -αιεν vulgo.

^k Dionys. (Bl.). ἐπὶ (syllabis brevibus) vulgo.

¹ A et Dionys. (Bl.). εἰώθαμεν vulgo.

^m propter hiatum scripsit Bl. coll. S in Or. 22 § 63 παρνήθη.
ἐπαρῶνουν vulgo.

ⁿ αὐτοὺς Z.

^o Bekker. ἀμίδας Z cum r; αμίδας S.

ἀριστήσειαν ... δειπνοποιεῖσθαι]
On ἄριστον and δείπνον, see
Becker's *Charicles*, p. 313, ed.
3.—The optative ἀριστήσειαν
denotes frequent and repeated
action, which is also clearly
brought out by ἐκάστοτε and
διετέλουν ποιοῦντες.

4. ὥραν] Not to be trans-
lated 'hour,' but 'time,' as ὥρα
in the former sense is found in
late Greek only, and was prob-
ably first so used by Hipparchus
the Alexandrine astronomer in
the second century B.C. In
phrases like ἔθνον ὥραν οὐδενὸς
κοινὴν θεῶν (Eumen. 109) and
τὴν τεταγμένην ὥραν. (Bacch.
724), the rendering 'hour'
should be avoided as open to
misconstruction.

ταύτην.... παρῶνουν.... εἰς τοὺς
παῖδας] Liddell and Scott (ed. 6)
inadvertently quote this passage
as an instance of παρῶνουν being
used transitively 'like ὑβρίζειν,'
whereas ταύτην is obviously the
accusative of time (sc. τὴν ὥραν)

and the object of παρῶνουν is
expressed by εἰς τοὺς παῖδας
this has been corrected in ed. 7.
For the corresponding passive
to this intransitive active, see
§ 5 fin. παρῶνουνμένους. [πάροις
and παρῶνουν mean, not 'to be
intoxicated,' but 'to be abusive
over one's cups.' P.]

ὃ τι τύχοιεν] This clause is to
be taken δυνάμει. 'Pretend-
ing, in short, anything they
pleased.' The full construction
would be: φήσαντες ὃ τι τύχοιεν
φήσαντες.

ἔτυπτον] See *Excursus* (A) on
p. 233.

τὰς ἀμίδας κ.τ.λ.] 'They emp-
tied the chamber-pots on them.'
Kennedy. Hermogenes, who
selects the present narrative as
an instance of ἀπλὴ διήγησις,
draws attention to the orator's
plain-speaking in the clauses
before us, and quotes them from
memory with this comment: οὐ
γὰρ εἶχε μᾶλλον δεινῶσαι τῷ
λόγῳ ἢ τὰ πράγματα λέγων αὐτὰ

κατεσκεδάννυσαν^ρ καὶ προσεούρουν καὶ ἀσελγείας καὶ ὕβρεως οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν ἀπέλειπον^α. ὁρῶντες δ' ἡμεῖς ταῦτα καὶ λυπούμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐμεμψάμεθα^β, ὥς δ' ἐχλεύαζον ἡμᾶς καὶ οὐκ ἐπαύοντο, τῷ στρατηγῷ τὸ πρᾶγμ' εἴπομεν κοινῇ πάντες οἱ σύσσιτοι προσελ-
 5 θόντες, οὐκ ἐγὼ τῶν ἄλλων ἔξω. λοιδορηθέντος δ' αὐτοῖς ἐκείνου καὶ κακίσαντος αὐτοὺς οὐ μόνον περὶ ὧν εἰς ἡμᾶς ἡσέλγαινον, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ὧν ὅλως ἐποιοῦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, τοσούτου ἐδέησαν παύ-
 σασθαι ἢ αἰσχυνθῆναι, ὥστ', ἐπειδὴ θάττον συνεσκό-
 τασεν, εὐθύς ὥς ἡμᾶς εἰσεπήδησαν ταύτῃ τῇ ἐσπέρᾳ, 1258
 καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κακῶς ἔλεγον, ἔπειτα^γ δὲ καὶ πληγὰς ἐνέτειναν ἐμοί, καὶ τοσαύτην κραυγὴν καὶ θόρυβον περὶ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐποίησαν, ὥστε καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τοὺς ταξιάρχους ἐλθεῖν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων

^ρ Dionys. (Bekker st.). κατεσκεδάννυν codices et Rhet. Gr. vii 1060 W (Dind.).

^α A et Dionys. (Bekker). ἀπέλιπον Z cum FSQr.

^β Hirschig (Bl.). ἀπεπεμψάμεθα (syllabis brevibus) vulgo.

^γ Dionys. (Bl.). τελευτώντες fortasse ex § 4 codices et Aristid. p. 369.

ὁ ῥήτωρ ψιλὰ, ἃ ἐπραττον ἐκεῖνοι. γυμνὰ γάρ τοι λεγόμενα πλείονα ἰσχυρὰ ἔλαβεν ἢ εἰ τις αὐτὰ ἐκόσμιε λόγους (Spengel, Rhet. Gr. ii 199).

πάντες οἱ σύσσιτοι] 'not I alone, but all the messmates in a body.' Kennedy. Cf. Lysias Or. 13 § 79 οὔτε συσσιτήσας τοῦτ' οὐδεὶς φανήσεται οὔτε σύσκηρος γενόμενος.

ἔξω] placed last for emphasis and also to avoid hiatus (Behdantz on Phil. i § 34).

5. λοιδορηθέντος κ.τ.λ.] 'He censured and rebuked them severely, not only for their brutal treatment of ourselves, but

also for their general behaviour in the camp.' For λοιδορηθείς used in the sense of the aorist middle, cf. διαλεχθείς in § 7.—On κακίσαντος, cf. note on Or. 34 § 2.

ἐπειδὴ θάττον συνεσκότασεν] 'As soon as ever it grew dark,' 'no sooner was it dusk than...' For ἐπειδὴ θάττον (which is less common than ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα, § 3), cf. Or. 37 § 41 ἐπειδὴ θάττον ἀνείλετο, Plato Protag. 425 c ἐπειδὴν θάττον συνῆ τις, Xen. Cyrop. iii 3—20 ἦν θάττον.

εἰσεπήδησαν] Aeschin. i § 59 εἰσεπήδησαντες νύκτωρ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν.

τινὰς στρατιωτῶν, οἵπερ ἐκώλυσαν μηδὲν ἡμᾶς ἀνήκεστον παθεῖν μηδ' αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι παροινουμένους ὑπὸ τούτων¹. τοῦ δὲ πράγματος εἰς τοῦτο προελθόντος, ὡς δεῦρ' ἐπανήλομεν, ἦν ἡμῖν, οἶον εἰκός, ἐκ 6 τούτων ὀργὴ καὶ ἔχθρα πρὸς ἀλλήλους. "οὐ μὴν ἔγωγε μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς" ᾧμην δεῖν οὔτε δίκην λαχεῖν αὐτοῖς οὔτε λόγον ποιεῖσθαι τῶν συμβάντων οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ἐκέينو ἀπλῶς ἐγνώκειν, τὸ λοιπὸν εὐλαβεῖσθαι καὶ φυλάττεσθαι μὴ πλησιάζειν τοῖς τοιούτοις. πρῶτον [μὲν]² οὖν ὦν εἶρηκα³ τούτων βούλομαι τὰς μαρτυρίας παρασχόμενος, μετὰ ταῦθ' ὅτ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τούτου πέπονθ' ἐπιδείξαι, ἵν' εἰδῇθ' ὅτι ᾧ προσῆκε τοῖς τὸ πρῶτον ἁμαρτηθεῖσιν ἐπιτιμᾶν⁴, οὗτος αὐτὸς πρὸς τούτοις⁵ πολλῶ δεινότερ' εἵργασται.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Ὦν μὲν τοίνυν οὐδέν' ᾧμην δεῖν λόγον ποιεῖσθαι, 7

¹ *vulgo et Dionys. (Bl.).* τούτων S (Dind.).

² = *Reiskius (Bl.).* μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, οὐ μὴν ἔγωγε Z *cum libris Demosthenis*; μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς *cum Dionysio delet Bl.*

³ *secl. Bl.*

⁴ *Dionys. (Bl.).* τούτων ὦν εἶρηκα *vulgo.*

⁵ = ὅς' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τούτου πέπονθ' ἐπιδείξαι, ἵν' εἰδῇθ' ὅτι ᾧ προσῆκε τοῖς πρῶτοις ἐπιτιμᾶν *coniecit Bl.*

⁶ πρὸς τούτοις *Dionys. (Bl.).* πρότερος *vulgo.*

ποιῆσαι] sc. μηδὲν ἀνήκεστον. The plaintiff candidly admits that the arrival of the authorities prevented himself and his friends doing violence to Conon's sons in self-defence, provoked and exasperated as they were by the brutal assaults of their opponents.

παροινουμένους] *Fals. Leg. § 198* ἀπώλετ' ἂν παροινυμένη. The active construction is *παροινεῖν eis twa*, cf. § 4 and see note on *Isocr. ad Dem. § 30 πιστευθέντες*.

6. τοῖς... ἁμαρτηθεῖσιν] *Neuter, sc. ὑπὸ τῶν υἱέων τῶν Κόνωνος.*

Here follows the narrative proper.

§§ 7—9. Not long after our return from the camp, I was taking my usual evening walk in the market-place with a friend of mine, when a son of the defendant, Ctesias by name, who was intoxicated at the time, caught sight of us, and after raising a yell and muttering something indistinctly to himself, went off to a part of the town where a

ταῦτ' ἔστιν. χρόνῳ δ' ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ περιπατούντος, ὥσπερ εἰώθειν, ἑσπέρας ἐν ἀγορᾷ μου μετὰ Φανοστράτου τοῦ Κηφισιέως, τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν τινός, παρέρχεται Κτησίας ὁ υἱὸς ὁ τούτου, μεθύων, κατὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον, ἐγγὺς τῶν Πυθοδώρου. κατιδὼν δ'

large party, including his father, had met for a carouse; summoned them to his standard, and made them march with him down to the market-place. On closing with us, one of them fell upon my friend and pinned him, while Conon and his son and another attacked myself, stripped me of my cloak, dashed me into the mud, jumped upon me, and otherwise grossly maltreated me. The language I heard them use, as I lay helpless on the ground, was simply awful, and would hardly bear repeating. Conon himself meanwhile set up a crowing like a victorious game-cock. When they had left me, some people, who happened to come up, carried me home, and afterwards took me to a public bath, where they washed me all over, and brought the surgeons to see me. I will now call evidence, to attest to these facts.

7. περιπατούντος κ.τ.λ.] Hor. Sat. i 6, 113 *vespertinumque pererro Saepe forum*.

ἑσπέρας] Cf. νυκτός in § 28; Madvig's Gk. Syntax § 66 a, Farrar's Gk. Syntax § 46 n. and Abbott's *Shaksp. Gr.* § 176.

ἐν ἀγορᾷ] The article is omitted, as in ἄστυ and πόλις (when used of Athens); below we have εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν. Similarly εἰς βαλανεῖον in § 9, followed by εἰς τὸ βαλανεῖον in § 10.

The agora probably extended at this time over the inner Cerameicus, the district to the N.W. of the Acropolis.

τοῦ Κηφισιέως] The deme Κηφισία belonged to the tribe Erechtheis, and lay 12 miles N.E. of Athens at the foot of Pentelicus. It still retains its ancient name.

κατὰ] 'opposite to,' as Aesch. Theb. 528, τύμβον κατ' αὐτὸν διογενούς Ἀμφίονος, and so frequently in Thucyd. in the sense of 'off a coast, or river.' P.]

Λεωκόριον] The monument of the daughters of Leos (Praxithea, Theope, Eubule), who, at the command of an oracle, sacrificed themselves for their country. Or. 60 (Epitaph.) § 29 (αἱ Λεῶ κόραι) ἐαντὰς ἔδωσαν σφάγιον τοῖς πολίταις ὑπὲρ τῆς χώρας. Cicero de Nat. Deor. iii § 50. Harpocration states that it was ἐν μέσῳ τῷ Κεραμειῷ, i.e. in the midst of the inner Cerameicus, the N.W. district of Athens, lying within the walls, as opposed to the outer Cerameicus, the κάλλιστον πρόστειον where the Athenian warriors were buried (Thuc. ii 34, Arist. Aves 395). It was close to the *Leocorium* that Hipparchus was slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton (Thuc. vi 57, Aristotle's *Const. of Athens*, 18 § 3).

τῶν Πυθοδώρου] 'The premises (or shop) of Pythodorus,' either understanding οἰκίων, or more probably δωματίων, like the expression which occurs twice in Or. 43 Macart. § 62 (νόμος) εἰς τὰ τοῦ ἀποθανόντος εἰσεύναι. Theocr. ii 76 μέσαν κατ' ἀμαξι-

ἡμᾶς καὶ κραυγᾶσας, καὶ διαλεχθείς τι πρὸς αὐτὸν
οὕτως ὡς ἂν μεθύων, ὥστε μὴ μαθεῖν ὃ τι λέγοι,
παρῆλθε πρὸς Μελίτην ἄνω· ἔπινον δ' ἄρ' ἔνταυθα
(ταῦτα γὰρ ὕστερον ἐπυθόμεθα) παρὰ Παμφίλῳ τῷ
1259 κναφεῖ² Κόνων οὗτος, Θεότιμός τις, Ἀρχεβιάδης,
Σπίνθαρος ὁ Εὐβούλου, Θεογένης ὁ Ἀνδρομέου,

¹ A, Dionys. (Bl.). γὰρ *vulgo*.

² γναφεῖ Dionysii codex M. κναφεῖ *vulgo*.

τόν, ᾧ τὰ Λύκωνος. [Ar. Vesp.
1440 οὕτω δὲ καὶ σὺ παράτρεχ'
ἐς τὰ Πιττάλου. P.]

Pythodorus is possibly the friend of Pasion mentioned in Isocr. Trapez. § 33 Πυθόδωρον τὸν σκηνίτην καλούμενον, quoted by Harpocr. s.v. σκηνίτης: εἰκεν ἐπώνυμον εἶναι. μήποτε (perhaps) δὲ ὡς ἀγοραῖον καλούμενον, ἐπειδὴ ἐν σκηνᾷ ἐπιπράσκειτο πολλὰ τῶν ὠνίων.

διαλεχθείς] Cf. § 5 λοιδορηθείς. —ὡς ἂν μεθύων, sc. διαλεχθείη. See on Or. 34 § 32.—μαθεῖν, sc. ἡμᾶς.

πρὸς Μελίτην ἄνω] A hilly district within the walls, comprising part of the western half of Athens, and including the hill of the 'Pnyx' and that of the Nymphs. Schol. on Ar. Aves 997 τὸ χωρίον... ᾧ περιλαμβάνεται καὶ ἡ Πνύξ... Μελίτη γὰρ ἅπαν ἐκεῖνο, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ὁρισμοῖς γέγραπται τῆς πόλεως. That it was near the *agora* is implied by the present passage, as well as by Plato Parm. 126 c, where Cephalus meets Adeimantus and Glaucon in the *agora*, and they conduct him to Antiphon, οἰκεῖ δὲ ἐγγὺς ἐν Μελίτῃ. It was so called from the nymph Melite, wife of Hercules (Leake's *Athens* i 441, 486; Dyer's *Athens* 97).

ἔπινον κ.τ.λ.] Either Pamphilus had invited Conon and

his set to a friendly symposium, or, which is more probable, his shop was their place of lounge. Lysias 24 § 20 ἕκαστος ὑμῶν εἴθισται προσφοιτᾶν ὁ μὲν πρὸς μυροπωλείον, ὁ δὲ πρὸς κουρείον, ὁ δὲ πρὸς σκνυτομείον, ὁ δ' ὅποι ἂν τύχῃ, καὶ πλείστοι μὲν ὡς τοὺς ἐγγυτάτῳ τῆς ἀγορᾶς κατεσκευασμένους, ἐλάχιστοι δὲ ὡς τοὺς πλείστον ἀπέχοντας αὐτῆς. (See Becker's *Charicles* p. 279.)

τῷ κναφεῖ] 'the fuller.' As woollen cloaks would be spoiled by ordinary washing, they were regularly sent to the fuller to be scoured. The process consisted in rubbing in a kind of alkaline marl (fuller's earth), Κιμωλία γῆ, Ar. Ran. 713, and carding (κνάπτειν) to raise the nap (Jebb's *Theophrastus* xxv 13, and St John's *Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece* iii 232).—The form κναφεὺς is found in the sixth century, and γναφεῖον in the fourth, B.C. 358 (Meisterhans, 58², n. 528).

Ἀρχεβιάδης] § 34 note.

Σπίνθαρος ὁ Εὐβούλου] This Eubulus was probably the orator and statesman, one of Demosthenes' most formidable opponents. This supposition is strongly confirmed by the fact that the orator in question is known as Εὐβούλος Σπινθάρου Προβαλίστος. The person men-

πολλοί τινες, οὓς ἐξαναστήσας ὁ Κτησίας ἐπορεύετ'
 8 εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν. καὶ ἡμῖν συνέβαινεν^α ἀναστρέφουσιν
 ἀπὸ τοῦ Φερρεφαττίου καὶ περιπατοῦσιν πάλιν κατ'
 αὐτό πῶς τὸ Λεωκόριον εἶναι, καὶ τούτοις περιτυγ-
 χάνομεν. ὥς δ' ἀνεμείχθημεν, εἰς μὲν αὐτῶν, ἀγνώ-
 τις, τῷ Φανοστράτῳ προσπίπτει καὶ κατεῖχεν ἐκείνον,
 Κόνων δ' οὐτοσὶ καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ Ἀνδρομένους
 υἱὸς ἐμοὶ προσπεσόντες^β, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐξέδυσαν,
 εἰθ' ὑποσκελίσαντες καὶ ῥάξαντες εἰς τὸν βόρβορον,
 οὕτω διέθηκαν ἐναλλόμενοι καὶ παίοντες^γ, ὥστε τὸ
 μὲν χεῖλος διακόψαι, τοὺς δ' ὀφθαλμοὺς συγκλείσαι^δ

^α A (propter hiatus Bl.). συμβαίνει vulgo.

^β Scripsit Bl. περιπεσόντες vulgo; immo Aristot. Cononi περι-
 έπτεσεν Bl., coll. § 25.

^γ Aristides, p. 380 bis (Bl.). ὑβρίζοντες vulgo.

tioned in the text would, according to the common custom, be called Spintharus, after his grandfather. Cf. note on Or. 39 § 27. (A. Schäfer's *Dem. u. s. Zeit*, i 190=214², n.)

ἐξαναστήσας] The word is sometimes used as a military term of starting soldiers from ambush, as in Thuc. ii 68, iii 7 and 108 § 3 ἐξανέστησαν, and Xen. Hell. iv 8 § 37; cf. Iliad i 191. The orator makes his client, a young soldier, characteristically describe the scuffle in the language of military life. Similarly, a few lines below, ἀνεμείχθημεν, 'when we closed with one another.'

8. συνέβαινεν...καὶ περιτυγχάνομεν] A simple and somewhat archaic form of phrase instead of ὅτε περιτυγχάνομεν. Thuc. i 50 ἤδη ἦν ὅψε καὶ οἱ Κορινθιοὶ ἐξαπλῆς πύρμας ἐκρούοντο. Soph. Phil. 354 (Kühner § 518, 8).

Φερρεφαττίου] The site of the temple of Persephone is un-

certain; it is supposed to have been south of the Leocorium, and close to the statue of Triptolemus, but we have no data worth mentioning besides the vague indications of the present passage (Leake's *Athens* i 488, and Wordsworth's *Athens and Attica*, p. 150).

εἰς μὲν—ἐκείνον] 'One of them, whom I failed to identify, suddenly fell on Phanostratus, and pinned him.' The present προσπίπτει gives a vivid effect to the description, and the imperfect κατεῖχεν must also be noticed as implying that the plaintiff's friend was held fast during the whole of the ensuing scuffle, and therefore could offer no assistance.—ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ, Ctesias.—ἐξέδυσαν, 'stripped me' of my cloak; § 9 ἔχοντο θοιμάτιον λαβόντες μου.

εἰθ'—συγκλείσαι] 'next, they tripped me up, and made me fall heavily into the mud, and by leaping upon me, and beating

οὕτω δὲ κακῶς ἔχοντα κατέλειπον^d, ὥστε μήτ' ἀναστήναι μήτε φθέγξασθαι δύνασθαι. κείμενος δ' αὐτῶν ἤκουον πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ λεγόντων. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα^e καὶ βλασφημίαν ἔχει τινὰ καὶ λέγειν^e ὀκνήσαιμ' ἂν ἐν ὑμῖν ἔνια, ὃ δὲ τῆς ὕβρεώς ἐστι τῆς τούτου σημείον καὶ τεκμήριον τοῦ πᾶν τὸ πρᾶγμ' ὑπὸ τούτου γεγενῆσθαι, τοῦθ' ὑμῖν ἐρῶ· ἦδε γὰρ τοὺς ἀλεκτρυόνας μιμούμενος τοὺς νενικηκότας, οἱ δὲ κροτεῖν τοῖς ἀγκῶσιν αὐτὸν ἡξίουσαν ἀντὶ πτερύγων τὰς πλευράς. καὶ

^d Bekker. κατέλειπον Dionysius. καταλείπειν Z cum FSQ. καταλείπειν kr.

^e A (Bl. coll. § 17, 22 § 2, 24 § 7, 23 § 202). ὀνομάζειν vulgo, coll. 2 § 19.

me, they put me into such a condition that they cut my lip right through, and bunged up my eyes.'

9. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα—ἐν ὑμῖν ἔνια] i.e. 'much of what they said was most abusive, and some of it I should be sorry to repeat in your presence.' Cf. Or. 18 § 103 ὅς' ὀκνήσαιμ' ἂν πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, 21 § 79 οὐ γὰρ ἐγωγε προαχθείην ἂν εἰπεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς τῶν τότε ῥηθέντων οὐδέν, 2 § 19 and esp. Aeschin. 1 § 55 τοιαῦτα ἁμαρτήματα καὶ τοιαύτας ὕβρεις... οἷας ἐγὼ μὰ τὸν Δία τὸν Ὀλύμπιον οὐκ ἂν τολμήσαιμι πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν· ἃ γὰρ οὗτος ἐργῶ πράττων οὐκ ἡσχύνετο, ταῦτ' ἐγὼ λόγῳ σαφῶς ἐν ὑμῖν εἰπὼν οὐκ ἂν ἐδεξάμην ζῆν. Cic. Ver. II 1 § 32.

This rhetorical device of professing to have compunctions at repeating the bad language of one's opponent is sufficiently obvious. The effect is threefold. (1) The court is left to imagine that the terms of abuse were singularly offensive. (2) The plaintiff is accredited with being

a man of high principle for hesitating to repeat the abominable language of his opponent,—for what Aristotle would call his *δυσχέρεια τῶν ἀσχηρῶν*. (3) The court is flattered by the compliment implied in the assurance that the language was too indecent to be repeated in their hearing. Cf. Arist. Rhet. III 7 παθητικὴ δέ, ἐὰν μὲν ᾗ ὕβρις, ὀργιζομένου λέξεις, ἐὰν δὲ ἀσεβή καὶ ἀσχηρά, δυσχεραίνοντος καὶ εὐλαβουμένου καὶ λέγειν.

σημείον] To be taken with ὕβρις; τεκμήριον with τοῦ γεγενῆσθαι. The former is 'an indication,' 'a sign'; the latter 'a conclusive proof' (note on Isocr. ad Dem. § 2). Or. 36 § 12.

ἦδε—πλευράς] 'he began to crow, mimicking the fighting-cocks that have won a victory, while the rest bade him flap his elbows against his sides, like (*lit.* in lieu of) wings.'

We find representations of cock-fighting on ancient gems and vase-paintings; and, if the

μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπεκομίσθην ὑπὸ τῶν παρατυ-
χόντων γυμνός, οὔτοι δ' ὄχοντο τοῖμάτιον λαβόντες
μου. ὥς δ' ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν ἦλθον, κραυγὴ καὶ βοή
τῆς μητρὸς καὶ τῶν θεραπανίδων ἦν, καὶ μόγις[†] ποτ'
εἰς βαλανεῖον ἐνεγκόντες με καὶ περιπλύναντες ἔδειξαν
τοῖς ἰατροῖς. ὥς οὖν ταῦτ' ἀληθὴ λέγω, τούτων ὑμῖν
τοὺς μάρτυρας παρέξομαι.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ.

- 10 Συνέβη τοίνυν ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ καὶ Εὐξίθεον 1260
τουτοῦ τὸν Χολλεῖδην, ὃνθ' ἡμῖν συγγενή, καὶ Μει-

[†] μόγις Z, Bekker st. et Bl. cum S. μόλις Dind.

authority of Aelian (var. hist. II 28) may be trusted, it was a political institution at Athens, and took place in the public theatre once a year. (See esp. Becker's *Charicles*, p. 77 n., also pp. 80—81, where the whole scene described in the text is admirably woven in with the adventures of Charicles.)

[Plato, *Theaet.* p. 164 φαινό-
μεθ' αὖ μοι ἀλεκτρυόνος ἀγεννοῦς
δίκην, πρὶν νενικηκέναι, ἀποπη-
δήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου ἄδειν.
Ar. *Vesp.* 705 κἀθ' ὅταν οὐτός γ'
ἐπιστίζῃ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τιν' ἐπι-
ρῶξας, ἀγρίως αὐτοῖς ἐπιπηδᾷ.
The fighting cock springs upon
its adversary, and uses its spur
to strike the head. P.]

γυμνός] so. ἄνευ τοῦ ἱματίου,
stripped of his cloak, as is
clearly shown by the following
clause. Or. 21 § 216 γυμνός ἐν
τῷ χιτωνίσκῳ. Aeschin. 1 § 26
ρίψας τοῖμάτιον γυμνός ἐπαγκρα-
τίαν. Ar. *Lys.* 150 ἐν τοῖς
χιτωνίοισι... γυμναί. Nub. 497
κατάθου τοῖμάτιον... γυμνοὺς εἰσ-
ιέναι νομίζεται. Hermann *Pri-
vatal.* § 21 p. 175 Blümner.—
ὄχοντο, in its usual pluperfect

sense, 'after stripping me of
my cloak, they had taken to
their heels.'—ἦλθον, possibly
first person singular, but more
probably third person plural,
referring to οἱ παρατυχόντες.
But cf. § 20 ὑγιὲς ἐξελθὼν φορά-
σθην ἦλθον οἴκαδε.

εἰς βαλανεῖον] a public bath, as
is shown by § 10 ἵνα μὴ μακρὰν
φερόμην οἴκαδε ἐκ τοῦ βαλανείου.
See Becker's *Charicles*, p. 147
—152.—For the context, cf.
Lysias, fragm. 75 (of a boy who
had been severely thrashed) οὐ
δυναμένου δὲ βαδίζειν ἐκόμισαν
αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ δεῖγμα ἐν κλίνῃ, καὶ
ἐπέδειξαν πολλοῖς Ἀθηναίων.

§ 10. I was followed to the
bath by Mfidias and by a relative
of mine who was returning with
him from dinner; and as I was
too weak to be carried home
again that evening, I was taken
to the house of Mfidias for the
night, as will be proved by
evidence.

10. Χολλεῖδην] 'Of Χολλεῖδαι,'
(O. 35 § 20), a deme of the tribe
Leontis, probably situated south
of Hymettus and west of *Μὸνς*
Anhydrus, or Hymettus minor

δίαν μετὰ τούτου, ἀπὸ δείπνου ποθὲν ἀπιώντας περι-
 τυχεῖν πλησίον ὄντι μοι τῆς οἰκίας ἤδη, καὶ εἰς τὸ
 βαλανεῖον φερομένῳ παρακολουθήσαι, καὶ ἱατρὸν
 ἄγουσι παραγενέσθαι. οὕτω δ' εἶχον ἀσθενῶς, ὥσθ',
 ἵνα μὴ μακρὰν φεροίμην οἴκαδε ἐκ τοῦ βαλανείου,
 ἐδόκει τοῖς παροῦσιν ὡς τὸν Μειδίαν ἐκείνην τὴν
 ἐσπέραν κομίσαι* καὶ ἐποίησαν οὕτω^h. λάβ' οὖν
 καὶ τὰς τούτων μαρτυρίας, ἵν' εἰδῇθ' ὅτι πολλοὶ
 συνίσασιν ὡς ὑπὸ τούτων ὑβρίσθην.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Λαβὲ δὴ καὶ τὴν τοῦ ἱατροῦ μαρτυρίαν.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

Τότε μὲν τοίνυν παραχρῆμα ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν ὧνⁱ ἱ
 ἔλαβον καὶ τῆς ὕβρεως οὕτω διετέθην, ὡς ἀκούετε καὶ
 μεμαρτύρηται παρὰ πάντων ὑμῖν τῶν εὐθὺς ἰδόντων.
 μετὰ ταῦταⁱ δὲ τῶν μὲν οἰδημάτων τῶν ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ

* + με Bekker, Dind. om. Z et Bl. cum S.

^h S (Bl.). οὕτως Dind.

ⁱ Bekker. αἱ Z cum SAQrk.

^j δὲ ταῦτα vulgo, propter syllabas breves transposuit Bl.

(Leake's *Athens* π 57 and Wordsworth's *Athens and Attica*, chap. xxv).—*τουνού* implies that Euxitheus was present in court; the other, Midias (probably the same as the subject of the well-known oration of Dem.), was absent.—*τῆς οἰκίας*, Ariston's home.

τὸ βαλανεῖον with the article, in reference to *βαλανεῖον* already mentioned without the article. So in § 7, *ἐν ἀγορᾷ*... *εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν*.

ἄγουσι] The construction is καὶ παραγενέσθαι αὐτοῖς ἄγουσιν ἱατρὸν.

ὡς τὸν Μειδίαν] 'to Midias' house.' For ὡς introducing an

accusative of motion towards a person, cf. Thuc. iv 79 ἀφίκετο ὡς Περδίκκαν καὶ εἰς τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν.

§§ 11, 12. The surgeon and others have deposed to the immediate consequences of the assault; afterwards, though he expressed no great fears about my external bruises, uninterrupted attacks of fever ensued, attended by extreme internal pain. I was quite unable to eat; and, but for a violent discharge of blood at a critical time, death would have resulted, as will be proved by medical evidence.

καὶ τῶν ἐλκῶν οὐδὲν ἔφη φοβεῖσθαι λίαν ὁ ἱατρός, πυρετοὶ δὲ παρηκολούθουν μοι συνεχεῖς καὶ ἀλγῆματα, ὅλου μὲν τοῦ σώματος πάνυ σφοδρὰ καὶ δεινὰ, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν πλευρῶν καὶ τοῦ ἥτρου, καὶ τῶν
 12 σιτίων ἀπεκεκλείμην^κ. καὶ ὥς μὲν ὁ ἱατρός ἔφη, εἰ μὴ κάθαρσις αἵματος αὐτομάτῃ μοι πάνυ πολλή συνέβη περιωδύνῃ τ'¹ ὄντι καὶ ἀπορουμένων^μ ἥδη, κὰν ἔμπυος γενόμενος διεφθάρην· νῦν δὲ τοῦτ' ἔσωσε τὸ αἷμ' ἀποχωρήσαν. ὥς οὖν καὶ ταῦτ' ἀληθὴ λέγω, καὶ παρηκολούθησέ μοι τοιαύτη νόσος ἐξ ἧς εἰς 1261 τοῦσχατον ἦλθον, ἐξ ὧν ὑπὸ τούτων ἔλαβον πληγῶν, λέγε τὴν τοῦ ἱατροῦ μαρτυρίαν καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐπισκοπούντων.

^κ Bekker cum A. ἀποκεκλείσμεν Z cum FQr. ἀπεκλείσμεν S.

¹ propter hiatus addidit Bl.

^μ propter hiatus scripsit Bl. coll. 55 § 26 extr. ἀπορουμένων vulgo.

11. τῶν σιτίων ἀπεκεκλείμην] 'I was cut off from, debarred from, my food,' 'too ill to eat anything.' Hesychius explains ἀποκεκλῆσθαι σιτίων ἀνορέκτως ἔχειν τροφῆς.—Strict Atticists prefer ἀπεκεκλήμην (from old Attic κλήω) to ἀπεκεκλείμην and ἀπεκεκλείσμεν (Veitch, *Gk. Verbs*).—ἥτρου, 'the pit of the stomach.'

12. εἰ μὴ—διεφθάρην] 'If a copious discharge of blood had not spontaneously occurred, while I was in extreme agony and at the very crisis of the malady, I should have died of internal suppuration.' [An injury, caused by the stamping upon him when down, was relieved at last by passing blood from some internal hemorrhage. P.] περιωδύνῃ is possibly a technical term; at any rate it is used by Hippo-

crates, 'the Father of Medicine,' and he also has περιωδυνεῖν, περιωδυνία and περιωδυνᾶσθαι [cf. Aesch. Ag. 1423 μοῖρα μὴ περιώδυνος μηδὲ δεμισοτήρης. P.] ἔμπυος] See *Excursus* (B), p. 238.

τοῦτ' ἔσωσε] The construction is τοῦτο τὸ αἷμα, ἀποχωρήσαν, ἔσωσέ με, 'the passing of this blood saved my life.'

παρηκολούθησε—πληγῶν] Constr. τοιαύτη νόσος, ἐξ ἧς εἰς τοῦσχατον ἦλθον, παρηκολούθησέ μοι ἐκ τῶν πληγῶν, as ὑπὸ τούτων (sc. Conon, Ctesias and Theogenes) ἔλαβον.

τῶν ἐπισκοπούντων] 'those who came to see me,' 'visited me in illness.' Xen. *Cyrop.* viii 2 § 25 ὁπότε τις ἀσθενήσῃ τῶν θεραπεύεσθαι ἐπικαιρίων, ἐπεσκόπει καὶ παρῆχε πάντα ὅτου ἔδει; also in *middle*, Xen. *Mem.*

ΜΑΡΤΤΡΙΑΙ.

"Οτι μὲν τοίνυν οὐ μετρίας τινὰς καὶ φαύλας 13 λαβὼν πληγὰς, ἀλλ' εἰς πᾶν ἐλθὼν διὰ τὴν ὕβριν καὶ τὴν ἀσέλγειαν τὴν τούτων, πολὺ τῆς προσηκούσης ἐλάττω δίκην εἴληχα, πολλαχόθεν νομίζω δῆλον ὑμῖν γεγενῆσθαι. οἶομαι^α δ' ὑμῶν ἐνίους θαυμάζειν, τί^ο ποτ' ἐστὶν ἂ πρὸς ταῦτα τολμήσει Κόνων λέγειν. βούλομαι δὲ προειπεῖν ὑμῖν, ἂ ἐγὼ πέπτυσμαι λέγειν αὐτὸν παρεσκευάσθαι, ἀπὸ τῆς ὕβρεως καὶ τῶν

^α Z et Bl. cum S. οἶμαι Dind.^ο Z et Bl. cum S. τίνα syllabis brevibus A (Dind.).

III 11 § 10 ἀρρωστήσαντος φίλου φροντιστικῶς ἐπισκέψασθαι. Or. 59 § 56 τὰ πρόσφορα τῇ νόσῳ φέρονται καὶ ἐπισκοπούμεναι. Two mss (FQ) read ἐπισκοπουμένων in the text.

§§ 13—15. Let me now tell you beforehand of the course which Conon will take in his reply. He will divert your attention from the facts and try to throw ridicule on the whole affair. He will tell you it was only the playful pleasantry that is common among young men about town. He will misrepresent us as just like his sons in character, and only different in being hard on other people. But the jury will be inflicting what I may call a fresh outrage upon me, if they are going to believe the defendant's bare assertion about our respective characters and to allow no weight to the evidence of our life and conduct.

13. εἰς πᾶν ἐλθὼν] While πᾶν ποιεῖν and πάντα ποιεῖν are invariably used in the active sense of 'straining every nerve,' 'leaving no stone unturned,' εἰς πᾶν ἐλθεῖν and similar phrases

have often (like εἰς τοσκαχτον ἐλθεῖν of the last section) the passive notion of being reduced to the utmost extremity, as in the present passage.

Thus (i) in active sense we have Xen. Cyr. v 4 § 26 πάντα ἐποιοῦν πειθόντες τὸν βασιλέα, Anab. III 1 § 18 ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθοί, ὡς ἡμᾶς τὰ ἔσχατα αἰκισάμενος πᾶσι ἀνθρώποις φόβον παράσχοι, Soph. O. T. 265 κατὰ πάντ' ἀφίξομαι ζητῶν τὸν αὐτόχειρα.

(ii) in passive; Xen. Hell. vi 1 § 12 οἶδα δέ, ὅφ' οἷας δυνάμεις ... εἰς πᾶν ἀφίκετο βασιλεὺς, and v 4 § 29. Plato Symp. 194 A μάλ' ἂν φοβοῖο καὶ ἐν παντὶ εἴης.

τῆς προσηκούσης ἐλάττω δίκην] 'I have entered on an action much below the merits of the case.' Cf. latter half of § 1.

τί ποτ' ἐστὶν δ] 'what is the import (sing.) of the points (plur.) that Conon will urge in his defence.' τί...δ is more idiomatic than τίνα...δ, and is found in Or. 4 § 10; 19 § 288; 21 § 154; 36 § 28; 37 § 36.

ἀπὸ τῆς ὕβρεως—εἶπεῖν] In apposition to λέγειν παρεσκευάσθαι, and loosely dependent on πέπτυσμαι. A simpler construction

πεπραγμένων τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἄγοντ' εἰς γέλωτα καὶ
 14 σκώμματ' ἐμβαλεῖν πειράσεσθαι, καὶ ἐρεῖν ὡς εἰσὶν
 ἐν τῇ πόλει πολλοί, καλῶν κάγαθων ἀνδρῶν υἱεῖς,
 οἱ παίζοντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι νέοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπ' αὐ-
 μίας πεποίηνται, καὶ καλοῦσι τοὺς μὲν ἰθυφάλλους,
 τοὺς δὲ αὐτοληκύθους, ἐρώσι δ' ἐκ τούτων ἐταιρῶν
 τινές, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸν υἱὸν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι^p τούτων
 ἓνα, καὶ πολλάκις περὶ^q ἐταίρας καὶ εἰληφέναι καὶ
 δεδωκέναι πληγὰς, καὶ ταῦτ' εἶναι νέων ἀνθρώπων.

^p εἶναι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ *propter hiatus manvult* Bl.

^q Bekker. καὶ περὶ *Z cum S.*

might have been brought about by closing the sentence with *παρεσκευόσθαι* and then beginning afresh with some such sentence as the following; ἀπὸ γὰρ τῆς ὕβρεως καὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἀπαγαγόν, εἰς γέλωτα καὶ σκώμματ' ἐμβαλεῖν πειράσεται, καὶ ἐρεῖ κ.τ.λ., and in English translation this would give a clearer sense than any slavishly literal rendering of the more complex construction in the text. 'He will divert your attention from the wanton outrage and the actual facts of the case; and will endeavour to turn the whole affair into mere jest and ridicule.' That *εἰς γέλωτα καὶ σκώμματ' ἐμβαλεῖν* is the construction (and not *καὶ σκώμματ' ἐμβαλεῖν πειράσεσθαι*, καὶ ἐρεῖν,) appears from (Dem.) Phil. 4 § 75 τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς γέλωτα καὶ λοιδορίαν ἐμβαλόντες, cf. Aeschin. 1 § 135 τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς ὄνειδος καὶ κινδύνους καθιστάς and εἰς γέλωτα καὶ λῆρόν τινα προτρεπόμενος ὑμᾶς, Lysias frag. 75, 1 εἰς σκώμματά τε αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀντιλογίαν καὶ ἔχθραν καὶ λοιδορίαν κατέστησαν.—Hesychius, referring perhaps to the present

passage, has σκώμματα· λοιδορήματα γέλωτος χάριν.

14. ὡς εἰσὶν] followed in the latter half of the sentence by acc. c. inf.

καλῶν κάγαθων] See note on Or. 45 § 65. Trans. 'sons of respectable people, who in their youthful frolics have given themselves nicknames.' σφίσιν αὐτοῖς is not necessarily limited to the reflexive sense, but is sometimes almost equivalent to the *reciprocal* pronoun ἀλλήλοις (see Isocr. Paneg. § 34).

ἰθυφάλλους.....αὐτοληκύθους] 'Priapi and Sileni' (Kennedy, following the French translation of Auger). For an account of the word αὐτοληκύθος, see *Excursus* (C), p. 289.

ἐρώσι κ.τ.λ.] The construction is *τινὲς ἐκ τούτων ἐρώσι καὶ ἐταιρῶν*. —καὶ δὴ καὶ, used in descending to particulars after a general statement. Or. 55 § 10. The construction here changes from ὡς εἰσὶν to the acc. with infin. —περὶ ἐταίρας gen. sing., not acc. pl. [See Or. 21 § 36, p. 525 and Ar. Vesp. 1345. P.]

εἰληφέναι καὶ δεδωκέναι πληγὰς] These phrases are used

ἡμᾶς δὲ πάντας τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς παροίνους μὲν τινὰς
καὶ ὑβριστὰς κατασκευάσει[†], ἀγνώμονας δὲ καὶ πικ-
ροὺς. ἐγὼ δ' ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ χαλεπῶς ἐφ' οἷς 15
πέπονθα ἐννοχῶς, οὐχ ἥττον τοῦτ' ἀγανακτήσαιμ'
ἂν καὶ ὑβρισθῆναι νομίσαιμ', εἰ οἶόν τ' εἶπειν, εἰ
ταῦτ' ἀληθὴ δόξει Κόνων οὕτοσὶ λέγειν περὶ ἡμῶν,
καὶ τοσαύτη τις ἄγνοια παρ' ὑμῖν ἐστίν, ὥσθ', ὅποιος

[†] Bekker. παρασκευάσειν Z cum S, κατασκευάσει FQ, κατα-
σκευάσει Akr.

to supply the lack of a perf. passive and active of τύπτω, as the Attic prose writers know nothing of the forms τετύφθαι and τετυφέναι. See *Excursus* (A) on τύπτω, p. 233.

παροίνους...ὑβριστὰς...ἀγνώμονας...πικρούς] 'drunken' and 'insolent'; 'unforgiving' and 'ill-tempered.' The four epithets, separated into pairs by μὲν and δέ, refer, in the case of the first couple, to the actual 'assault and battery'; in the case of the second, to the lawsuit that had since resulted. Conon will in his artful way represent us as really wild sparks like himself, who are yet inconsistent enough to be churlish and ill-tempered, instead of genial and good-humoured as πάρονοι and ὑβρισταὶ ought to be.

κατασκευάσει] in bad sense, 'to misrepresent,' 'trump up a story,' 'make out falsely.' Cf. Or. 45 § 82. παρασκευάσειν, the reading of the Paris ms S, depends, like the previous infinitives, on the remote verb πέπυσμαι.

15. χαλεπῶς — ἐννοχῶς] 'deeply indignant as I am at the wrongs I have suffered.' Or. 21 § 108 ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐννοχῶς

χαλεπῶς ἐφ' οἷς περὶ τὴν λητουργίαν ὑβρίσθην, ἐτι πολλῶ χαλεπώτερον...τούτοις τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐννοχῶ καὶ μᾶλλον ἡγανάκτησα, 58 § 55 πρῶς ἐπὶ τοῖς γιγνομένοις φέρειν.

τοῦτ' ἀγανακτήσαιμ' ἂν] Or. 8 § 55 ἀγανακτῶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο, εἰ τὰ μὲν χρήματα λυπεῖ τινὰς ὧν ἐλ διαρπασθήσεται. ἀγανακτεῖν and similar verbs implying mental emotion, though occasionally followed by a dative with or without ἐπὶ, may have an accusative neuter pronoun (Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* § 410, c. 5). τοῦτο is explained by εἰ ἀληθὴ δόξει οὕτοσὶ λέγειν, 'deeply indignant as I am at the wrongs I have suffered, I should (if you will pardon the expression) feel no less resentment at this, and should deem myself the victim of a fresh outrage at your hands, if Conon shall be held by you to be speaking the truth about us...' εἰ οἶόν τ' εἶπειν must be understood as a parenthetical apology for using the strong word ὑβρισθῆναι to express the outrage that will be done to the feelings of honest men like the plaintiff, if the defendant's bare assertion is believed outright, and if no weight is given to the unimpeachable testimony pre-

ἂν τις ἕκαστος εἶναι φῇ, ἡ ὁ πλησίον αὐτὸν αἰτιάσθαι 1262
 ται, τοιοῦτος νομισθήσεται, τοῦ δὲ καθ' ἡμέραν βίου
 καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδεύματων μηδ' ὅτιοῦν ἔσται τοῖς μετριοῖς
 16 ὄφελος. ἡμεῖς γὰρ οὔτε παροινούντες οὐθ' ὕβριζοντες
 ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ἀνθρώπων ἐωράμεθα, οὔτ' ἄγνωμον
 οὐδὲν ἡγούμεθα ποιεῖν, εἰ περὶ ὧν ἡδικήμεθ' ἀξιού-
 μεν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δίκην λαβεῖν. ἰθυφάλλοις δὲ
 καὶ αὐτοληκύβοις συγχωροῦμεν εἶναι τοῖς νιέσι τοῖς
 τούτου, καὶ ἔγωγ' εὐχομαι τοῖς θεοῖς εἰς Κόνωνα καὶ
 τοὺς νιείς τοὺς τούτου καὶ ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦθ'

οὐθ' retinent Bekker st. et Bl. οὐδ' Baiter (Dind., Westermann).
 οὐδ' Bekker st.

sented on the other hand by the exemplary lives of himself and his brothers. Cf. esp. § 43 *εἰ προσυβρισθεὶς ἀπειμι καὶ δίκης μὴ τυχών*.

αὐτὸν αἰτιάσθαι] sc. εἶναι, 'that, whatever sort of person each one shall assert that he is, or his neighbour shall accuse him of being, such he shall be considered to be, and respectable citizens shall have no advantage at all from their daily life or conduct.' Aeschin. 1 § 153 and 2 § 5.

§§ 16—17. *As to our own character, no one has ever seen us playing drunken pranks on other people, and we cannot see how our opponents can call us 'hard' on others, if we claim redress. Conon's sons are welcome to belong to their disorderly clubs, but I shall be surprised if this or any similar plea will enable them to escape with impunity.*

16. οὔτε παροινούντες οὐθ' ὕβριζοντες...οὐτ' ἄγνωμον κ.τ.λ.] This refers to § 14 παροίνους... καὶ ὑβριστάς...ἀγνώμονας δὲ καὶ

πικρούς. The mss have οὐθ' ὕβριζοντες, which Baiter alters into οὐδ' ὕβριζοντες. It would be better perhaps (with Bekker) to leave οὐθ' ὕβριζοντες, and to alter οὐτ' into οὐδ' before ἄγνωμον. The break between the second clause and the first is clearly greater than between the two parts of the first (viz. παροινούντες and ὕβριζοντες). Cf. 55 § 4.

ἐωράμεθα] This form of the perf. of ὁρᾶν (for the older Attic ὤμμαι, the 2nd and 3rd sing. of which occur in Dem.) is also found in Isocr. antid. § 110 μηδ' ὑφ' ἐνὸς ἐωρᾶσθαι, possibly the earliest extant instance (the *antidosis* belongs to B.C. 355; the present speech to B.C. 355 or 341).

συγχωροῦμεν κ.τ.λ.] 'They are welcome, so far as we are concerned, to the attributes of Priapi and Sileni.' For the dat. cf. § 44 πονηροτέρους ἡμῶν εἶναι συνέβαινον.

εἰς...τρέπεσθαι] *Passive*; 'recoil upon the head of.' Ar. Ach. 833 πολυπραγμοσύνη νῦν εἰς

ἅπαντα τρέπεσθαι. οὗτοι γάρ εἰσιν οἱ τελούντες¹⁷ ἀλλήλους τῷ ἰθυφάλλῳ, καὶ τοιαῦτα^u ποιοῦντες ἂ πολλὴν αἰσχύνην ἔχει καὶ λέγειν, μὴ τί^v γε δὴ ποιεῖν ἀνθρώπους μετρίους. ἀλλὰ τί ταῦτ' ἐμοί; θαυμάζω γὰρ ἔγωγ', εἴ τίς ἐστι πρόφασις παρ' ὑμῖν ἢ σκῆψις εὐρημένη δι' ἣν, ἂν ὑβρίζων τις ἐξελέγχηται καὶ τύπτων, δίκην οὐ δώσει. οἱ μὲν γὰρ νόμοι πολὺ τὰναντία καὶ τὰς ἀναγκαίας προφάσεις, ὅπως

^u Bekker. τὰ τοιαῦτα Z cum S.

^v μὴ τι G. H. Schaefer (Bl.). μὴ ὅτι codices.

κεφαλὴν τρέποιτ' ἐμοί. (Dem.) Epist. 4 § 10 οἱ θεοὶ...τὴν ἀδικον βλασφημίαν εἰς κεφαλὴν τῷ λέγοντι τρέπουσι.

οἱ τελούντες κ.τ.λ.] 'who initiate one another with Priapic rites.'—πολλὴν αἰσχύνην ἔχει, 'involve deep disgrace even to speak of.'

τί ταῦτ' ἐμοί;] Or. 20 § 20 τί τοῦτο τῇ πόλει;

§§ 17 cont.—20. Compare the spirit of our laws with the course which Conon proposes to take. The laws, I understand, affix a penalty even to minor offences, to preclude the perpetration of graver crimes, to prevent men (for instance) being gradually led from wrangling to blows, from blows to wounding, from wounding to murder. Conon, on the contrary, will make light of the whole affair and will raise a laugh to get himself acquitted. Why! none of you would have laughed had you seen me when I was being brutally maltreated, and when I was carried helpless to my home.

17. θαυμάζω γὰρ] The English idiom requires us to leave γὰρ untranslated, or else to render it by the exclamation 'why!'—'What has all this to do with

me? Why! for my part, I am surprised if in your court they have discovered any plea or pretext, thanks to which a man, if convicted of outrage and assault, shall escape punishment.'

οἱ μὲν γὰρ νόμοι κ.τ.λ.] The influence of μὲν extends over the whole of the two following sections, it is then caught up and reiterated in the clause εἰτ' ἐν μὲν τοῖς νόμοις οὕτως. Thus the first μὲν has no δὲ corresponding to it, until we reach the words ἂν δ' εἴπη Κόνων. 'The laws say so and so...' 'Not so, Conon.'

τὰς ἀναγκαίας προφάσεις κ.τ.λ.] i.e. προειδόντο ὅπως μὴδ' αἱ ἀναγκαῖαι προφάσεις μείζους γίνωνται. Thus, to use the illustration supplied below by Demosthenes himself, abusive language is a πρόφασις for dealing blows; blows again are a πρόφασις for inflicting wounds; lastly wounding, for homicide. The laws, by ordaining a legal remedy at each stage, (1) defamation, (2) assault, (3) unlawful wounding, interpose to prevent defamation, which is a pretext for assault, growing into actual assault; similarly assault developing into unlawful

μη μείζους γίνωνται, προείδοντο, ολον (ἀνάγκη γάρ μοι ταῦτα καὶ ζητεῖν καὶ πυνθάνεσθαι διὰ τοῦτον
 18 γέγονεν) εἰσὶ κακῆγορίας δίκαι· φασὶ τοίνυν ταύτας διὰ τοῦτο γίνεσθαι, ἵνα μὴ λοιδορούμενοι τύπτειν ἀλλήλους προάγωνται. πάλιν αἰκείας εἰσὶν· καὶ

wounding, and ultimately into homicide. 'The laws on *their* part have, on the very contrary, made provision, even in the case of pleas of necessity, against the development of those pleas into greater proportions.'

[The meaning is, that the law, by providing an action for every kind of insult, has made it unnecessary for the aggrieved to resort to extremes in avenging himself. By ἀναγκαῖα πρόφασις he means, for instance, the plea, that a man was insulted and he was *obliged* to resent it. The law says, 'that obligation must not be pressed too far, so as to justify you in taking very violent revenge.' P.]

ἀνάγκη γάρ... γέγονεν] The plaintiff, a quiet, common-place soldier, is here on the verge of displaying a familiarity with legal technicalities which would be not only out of keeping with his ordinary character, but would be resented by those of the jury who happened to be less versed in legal learning. The court would be apt to ascribe his acquaintance with the details of the law of defamation, assault, and homicide to that over-litigiousness of character which was as unpopular, as it was common, at Athens; or, at the very least, they would put him down as a pedant. Hence Demosthenes introduces a passing apology, explaining that the plaintiff, honest man, owes all his legal lore to the enquiries

rendered imperative by the maltreatment he had received from the defendant. Hence, too, the skilful disclaimer of superior knowledge involved in the subsequent phrases; φασὶ... γίνεσθαι and ἀκούω... εἶναι. Cf. Lysias Or. 19 §§ 5, 53.

κακῆγορίας δίκαι] Isocr. κατὰ Λοχίτου (an αἰκείας δίκη like the present case), § 3 (οἱ θέντες ἡμῖν τοὺς νόμους) οὕτω... ἡγήσαντο δεῖν εἶναι τὸ τύπτειν ἀλλήλους, ὥστε καὶ περὶ κακῆγορίας νόμον ἔθεσαν, δε κελεύει τοὺς λέγοντάς τι τῶν ἀπορρήτων πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς ὀφείλειν. Cf. Lysias, Or. 10 §§ 6—12, Dem. Or. 23 § 50, Or. 21 § 32.

18. λοιδορούμενοι] 'reviling one another.' For the reciprocal sense, cf. Or. 54 § 40 ἐχθροὺς ἀλλήλοις ... λοιδορούμενους καὶ πλύνοντας αὐτοὺς τὰ πόρρητα, and Ar. Ranæ 857 πραόνως ἐλέγχ' ἐλέγχον, λοιδορεῖσθαι δ' οὐ θέμις ἀνδρας ποιητάς ὥσπερ ἀρτοπωλίδας.

As λοιδορεῖσθαι is used in the sense of κακῶς ἀγορεύειν ἀλλήλους, so also λοιδορία sometimes occurs as an equivalent for the precise technical term κακῆγορία. Hence we have in Ar. Vesp. 1207 εἶλον διώκων λοιδορίας (sc. κακῆγορίας), and Athenæus (xii 525 b) quotes from Antiphon ἐν τῷ κατ' Ἀλκιβιάδου λοιδορίας, possibly meaning a speech in a δίκη κακῆγορίας. αἰκείας] sc. δίκαι, of which the present case is an instance.

For the general sense of the

ταύτας ἀκούω διὰ τοῦτ' εἶναι τὰς δίκας, ἵνα μηδεῖς, ὅταν ἤττων ᾖ, λίθῳ μὴδὲ τῶν τοιούτων ἀμύνηται μὴδενί, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ νόμου δίκην ἀναμένῃ. τραύματος πάλιν εἰσὶ γραφαί, τοῦ μὴ τιτρωσκομένων τινῶν φόνους γίνεσθαι. τὸ φαυλότατον, οἶμαι, τὸ τῆς 19 λοιδορίας, πρὸ τοῦ τελευταίου καὶ δεινοτάτου προεώραται, τοῦ μὴ φόνον γίνεσθαι, μὴδ' ὑπάγεσθαι 1263 κατὰ μικρὸν^W ἐκ μὲν λοιδορίας εἰς πληγὰς, ἐκ δὲ

^W κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπάγεσθαι syllabis brevibus codices; transposuit Bl.

following sentences, cf. Isocr.. κατὰ Λοχίτου, Or. 20 § 8 πολλάκις ἤδη μικραὶ προφάσεις μεγάλων κακῶν αἷται γεγόνασι, καί... διὰ τοῦς τύπτειν τολμῶντας εἰς τοῦτ' ἤδη τινὲς ὀργῆς προήχθησαν ὥστ' εἰς τραύματα καὶ θανάτους καὶ φυγὰς καὶ τὰς μεγίστας συμφορὰς ἐλθεῖν.

ἵνα μηδεῖς—μὴδενί] 'to prevent anyone, when he is the weaker party, defending himself with a stone or any similar missile,' e.g. ἀν' ὀστρακόν, Lysias Or. 4 § 6. See Mahaffy's *Social Greece*, pp. 358—360.

τραύματος... γραφαί] (Lysias) Or. 6 κατ' Ἀνδοκίδου § 15 ἄν τις ἀνδρὸς σῶμα τρώσῃ, κεφαλὴν ἢ πρόσωπον ἢ χεῖρας ἢ πόδας, αὐτὸς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου φεύζεται τὴν ἀδικηθέντος πόλιν, καὶ ἐὰν κατ' ἐν, ἐνδειχθεὶς θανάτῳ ζημωθήσεται.

The fourth oration of Lysias is a very brief defence in a case of 'malicious wounding,' *περὶ τραύματος ἐκ προνοίας*. The defendant endeavours to prove the absence of *πρόνοια* (malice pre-pense), and implores the *βουλὴ* (ἢ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου) to rescue him from banishment (§§ 6, 12, 20). In Aeschin. Ctesiph. § 51 a *τραύματος γραφὴ* instituted by Demosthenes is mentioned; and

Demosthenes himself (Aristocr. § 24) quotes the law *τὴν βουλὴν δικάζειν φόνου καὶ τραύματος ἐκ προνοίας κ.τ.λ.*

τοῦ μὴ... φόνους γίνεσθαι] The *genitive* of a clause containing an accusative of the subject and an infinitive is often used (especially with *μὴ*) to denote the *object* or *motive*; the *dative*, the *means* and *instrument* or *cause* (Madvig's *Greek Syntax*, § 170, and the commentators on Thuc. II 102; VI 33; VIII 87 § 3).

19. τὸ τῆς λοιδορίας κ.τ.λ.] 'the least of these evils, *namely*, *abusive language*, has been provided for by the laws, for the avoidance of (πρὸ) &c.'—*προεώραται*, which may have either a middle or a passive sense, has here almost certainly the latter, especially as we have just had *ἐωράμεθα* as a *passive* in § 16. *προεώραμαι* occurs as *passive* in Arist. Met. II 1, and *προεωράσθαι* as middle in Diod. Sic. IX 102. Westermann here supplies ὁ νόμος, and thus takes it as a middle; but Dem. in the present passage and its context appears to prefer the plural *οἱ νόμοι*, though ἐκ τοῦ νόμου occurs four lines back.

ἐκ λοιδορίας εἰς πληγὰς] 40 § 32

πληγῶν εἰς τραύματα, ἐκ δὲ τραυμάτων εἰς θάνατον, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς νόμοις εἶναι τούτων ἐκάστου τὴν δίκην, μὴ τῇ τοῦ προστυχόντος ὀργῇ μηδὲ βουλήσει ταῦτα
 20 κρίνεσθαι. εἴτ' ἐν μὲν τοῖς νόμοις οὕτως· ἂν δ' εἴπη Κόνων “ἰθύφαλλοὶ τινὲς ἐσμεν ἡμεῖς συνηγμένοι”, “καὶ ἐρῶντες οὗς ἂν ἡμῖν δόξῃ παίομεν καὶ ἄγχομεν,” εἴθ' ὑμεῖς γελάσαντες¹ ἀφήσετε; οὐκ οἶομαί² γε. οὐ γὰρ ἂν γέλως ὑμῶν ἔλαβ' οὐδένα, εἰ παρὼν ἐτύγχανεν, ἡνίχ' εἰλκόμεν καὶ ἐξεδυνόμεν καὶ ὑβριζόμεν, καὶ ὑγιᾶς ἐξελθὼν φοράδην ἤλθον οἴκαδε, ἐξεπεπηδήκει δὲ [μετὰ ταῦθ'³] ἡ μήτηρ, καὶ κραυγὴ καὶ βοή τῶν γυναικῶν τοσαύτη παρ' ἡμῖν ἦν ὥσπερ αὖτε τεθνεώτος τινος, ὥστε τῶν γειτόνων τινὰς πέμψαι

¹ συνηγμένοι *vulgo* (Bl. coll. 19 § 281 τοὺς θιάσους συναγωγῆς; ‘συλλέγειν *pro* συνάγειν *fuit in quibusdam* 21 § 29, *sed* συνάγουσα *pro* συλλ. 59 § 31’). συνειλεγμένοι *SAkr* (cf. § 34).

² γελάσαντες ὑμῖν *codices*; *propter syllabas breves transposuit* Bl.

³ *Z et* Bl. *cum* S. οἶμαι *Dind.*

⁴ *propter syllabas breves secl.* Bl. μετὰ ταῦθ', ‘quod ne sensui quidem convenit; cf. *Aristid.* p. 387, qui saltem non testatur μετὰ ταῦτα’.

ἐξ ἀντιλογίας καὶ λοιδορίας πληγὰς συναψάμενος.

20. ἐν μὲν τοῖς νόμοις] reiterates οἱ μὲν γὰρ νόμοι in § 17.

ἰθύφαλλοι—ἀγχομεν] ‘we belong to the Priapus-club, and in our love-affairs (§ 14) strike and throttle whom we choose.’

εἴθ'] an indignant exclamation.—γελάσαντες ἀφήσετε. Cf. *Or.* 23 § 206 ἂν ἐν ἡ δὲ ἀστέια εἴπωσι...ἀφίετε. *Horace, Sat.* II 1, 86 *solventur risu tabulae; tu missus abibis.*

εἰλκόμεν—οἴκαδε] The rhetorician Aristides (Spengel, *Rhet. Graeci* II 495) quotes this sentence to exemplify σφοδρότης, or vehemence of style. On ἐξεπε-

πηδήκει he remarks, οὐκ εἶπεν ἐξεληλύθει, ἀλλὰ ἐμφαντικώτερον τῇ ὀνομασίᾳ, ἐξεπεπηδήκει ἡ μήτηρ. ἐν γὰρ τῷ ὀνόματι ἡ ἐμφασίς.

φοράδην] *Hesychius*, ὁ φερόμενος βασταγμῷ [by the hands of men (not in a wheeled car) *P.*].

τεθνεώτος] The compound tenses ἀποθνήσκω, ἀποθανοῦμαι, ἀπέθανον (which are frequent in Attic prose and comedy, but are not used in tragedy) have no corresponding perfect, but take instead the simple forms τέθνηκα, τέθναμι, τέθνεώς. ἀποτεθνεώς and the like are never found in Attic verse or prose (Cobet,

πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐρησομένους ὃ τι ἐστὶ τὸ συμβεβηκός. ὅλως δ' ὡς ἄνδρες δικασταὶ δίκαιον μὲν οὐδενὶ δῆπου 21 σκῆψιν οὐδεμίαν τοιαύτην οὐδ' ἄδειαν ὑπάρχειν παρ' ὑμῖν^b, δι' ἣν ὑβρίζειν ἐξέσται· εἰ δ' ἄρ' ἐστὶ τῷ, τοῖς δι' ἡλικίαν τούτων τι πράττουσι, τούτοις ἀποκεῖσθαι προσήκει τὰς τοιαύτας καταφυγὰς, κἀκείνοις^c οὐκ εἰς τὸ μὴ δοῦναι δίκην, ἀλλ' εἰς τὸ τῆς προσηκούσης 22 ἐλάττω. ὅστις δ' ἐτῶν μὲν ἐστὶ πλειόνων ἢ πεντήκοντα, παρῶν δὲ νεωτέροις ἀνθρώποις καὶ τούτοις υἱέσιν, οὐχ ὅπως ἀπέτρεψεν ἢ διεκώλυσεν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἡγεμὼν καὶ πρῶτος καὶ πάντων βδελυρώτατος γεγένηται, τίν' ἂν οὗτος ἀξίαν τῶν πεπραγμένων

^b *vulgo* (Bl.). ὑμῶν Bekker st. cum S Ak 'quod cum σκῆψιν non convenit; adde quod sequitur ἀποκεῖσθαι' Bl.

^c Ak. καὶ ἐκείνοις Z cum S.

nov. lect. 29, and Veitch, *Greek verbs*). Cf. Plato, *Phaedo* 64 A ἀποθνήσκειν τε καὶ τεθνήσκειν, and 71 C ἐκ τῶν τεθνεώτων, followed in the very next line by ἐκ τῶν ἀποθανόντων.

§§ 21—23. *It is only those who are misled by their youth into acts of outrage that deserve any indulgence, and even in their case, such indulgence ought not to get them off altogether, but should extend simply to mitigation of their penalty. But Conon is more than fifty years of age, and therefore inexcusable; and yet, instead of stopping younger men, and those his sons, from doing wrong, he was the ring-leader of them all.*

Even the penalty of death would be too small for his crimes, for the conduct of his sons in their father's presence proves that he himself had no reverence for his own father.

21. δίκαιον μὲν] The rule

of strict justice, stated broadly (ὅλως, 'speaking generally'), as contrasted with the concessions granted in special cases on the principles of equity (or ἐπιείκεια) implied in the next sentence.

τούτοις] repeats the previous dative τοῖς...πράττουσι ('to these, I say'), and is itself emphatically reiterated in the subsequent κἀκείνοις, referring pointedly to the plaintiff's opponents.

εἰς] 'to the extent of.' For this sense, see my note on Eur. *El.* 1072. P.]

22. παρῶν δὲ—γεγένηται] Cf. § 6 ad fin.

τίν' ἂν—δίκην;] i.e. 'Is there any punishment to which he could submit, that would be adequate to his crimes?'—On ἀποθανόντα, cf. note on § 20, τεθνεώτος.—With οἴομαι we understand ἀξίαν ἂν τῶν πεπραγμένων ὑποσχεῖν δίκην.—ἄπερ νυνί, sc. πεποιθώς φαίνεται.

ὑπόσχοι δίκην; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οὐδ' ἀποθανόντ' οἶομαι. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μηδὲν αὐτὸς εἴργαστο τῶν πεπραγμένων, ἀλλ' εἰ παρεστηκότος τούτου Κτησίας ὁ υἱὸς 1264 ὁ τούτου ταύθ' ἄπερ^d νυνὶ πεπονηκὼς ἐφαίνεται, τοῦτον 23 ἐμισεῖτ' ἂν δικαίως. εἰ γὰρ οὕτω τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ προήκται παῖδας, ὥστ' ἐναντίον ἐξαμαρτάνοντας ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ ταύτ' ἐφ' ὧν ἐνίοις θάνατος ἢ ζῆμία κεῖται, μήτε φοβεῖσθαι μήτ' αἰσχύνεσθαι, τί τοῦτον οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως παθεῖν οἴεσθε; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι ταύτ' εἶναι σημεῖα τοῦ μηδὲ τοῦτον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρ' αἰσχύνεσθαι· εἰ γὰρ ἐκείνων αὐτὸς ἐτίμα κάδεδίδει, καὶ τούτους αὐτὸν ἡξίου.

^d Bekker st. cum S. + οὔτος Akr; 'non male' Bl.

* 'Non audeo secludere, quod feci 45 § 80; propter εξαμαρτάνοντας enim necessarius articulus videtur; sed puto scribendum ἢ ζῆμία θάνατος [κεῖται].' Bl.

τοῦτον ἐμισεῖτ' ἂν δικαίως] 'even then you would have abhorred the defendant, and rightly too!' or (with Kennedy) 'even then he would have deserved your execration.'

23. προήκται] Perfect passive with middle sense 'has had them brought up' (Liddell and Scott), or simply 'has trained them' (gezogen hat). This explanation is due to Reiske, and is probably right. But the general sense of προάγω, 'to lead on by little and little' (§ 18 προάγωνται), may perhaps warrant our understanding it of Conon's permitting his sons to be constantly taking liberties, and going step by step from bad to worse. προήκται may in the latter case be rendered 'has spoilt' (verzogen hat, Westermann and G. H. Schaefer), but the two meanings are almost identical, and the general sense

the same.

καὶ ταύτ' ἐφ' ὧν—κεῖται] 'and that too in the case of acts, for some of which the penalty ordained is death' (referring to laws against ὕβρις and περὶ τῶν λωποδυνῶν, cf. § 1 ad fin.). ἐφ' ὧν ἐνίοις stands for ἐπὶ τούτων ὧν ἐνίοις [or, perhaps, καὶ ταύτα (ἐξαμαρτάνοντας) ἐφ' ὧν ἐνίοις. P.].

τοῦτον] Conon; ἐκείνων, his father (who was probably dead, as we may take αἰσχύνεσθαι as an imperfect imperative); τούτους, his sons.—The construction of the last clause is ἡξίου ἂν καὶ τούτους (τιμᾶν καὶ δεδιέναι) αὐτόν.

§§ 24, 25. Take and read the statutes on brutal outrage and on highway robbery, to both of which the defendant is amenable, though I have declined to claim redress under these statutes. Further, had death ensued, he

Λαβὲ δὴ μοι καὶ τοὺς νόμους, τὸν τε¹ τῆς ὕβρεως 24
καὶ τὸν περὶ τῶν λωποδυτῶν· καὶ γὰρ τούτοις
ἀμφοτέροις ἐνόχους τούτους ὄψεσθε. λέγε.

NOMOI.

Τούτοις τοῖς νόμοις ἀμφοτέροις ἐκ τῶν πεπρα-
γμένων ἐνοχος Κόνων ἐστὶν οὐτοσί· καὶ γὰρ ὕβριζεν
καὶ ἐλωποδύτει. εἰ δὲ μὴ κατὰ τούτους προειλόμεθ'
ἡμεῖς δίκην λαμβάνειν, ἡμεῖς μὲν ἀπράγμονες καὶ
μέτριοι φαinoίμεθ' ἂν εἰκότως, οὗτος δ' ὁμοίως πο-
νηρός. καὶ μὴν εἰ παθεῖν τί μοι συνέβη, φόνου καὶ 25
τῶν δεινοτάτων ἂν ἦν ὑπόδικος. τὸν γοῦν τῆς Βραυ-

¹ τὸν τε *addidit* Dind. τοὺς Αkr. om. Z et Bekker st. cum SQ.

would have been chargeable with murder.

24. τὸν τε τῆς ὕβρεως] In Or. 21 (Mid.) § 46, a document is given, purporting to be the law in question.

τὸν περὶ τῶν λωποδυτῶν] The periphrasis is due to the fact that the crime has no name specially appropriated to it in Attic Greek of the best age (λωποδυσία is found only in a glossary, and λωποδυσίου δίκη in the rhetorician Hermogenes, fl. A.D. 170). Cf. § 1, where λωποδυτῶν ἀπαγωγή is parallel to ὕβρεως γραφαί.—See Mayor's note on Cicero, Phil. II § 9.—Xen. Mem. I 2 § 62 κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, ἐάν τις φανερός γένηται κλέπτων ἢ λωποδυτῶν ἢ βαλαντιοτομῶν ἢ τοιχωρυχῶν...τούτοις θάνατός ἐστιν ἡ ζημία.

ἀπράγμονες καὶ μέτριοι] 'Quiet and inoffensive,' Or. 42 § 12 μετρίου καὶ ἀπράγμονος πολίτου μὴ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον βαδίζειν. Cf. Or. 36 § 53.

25. εἰ παθεῖν τί μοι συνέβη] a common euphemism for death. Or. 23 (Aristocr.) § 59 ἂν ἀρα συμβῇ τι παθεῖν ἐκείνῳ. A frequent formula at the beginning of a Greek will was: *ἔσται μὲν εὖ, ἐάν δέ τι συμβαίῃ, τὰδε διατίθεμαι* (Diog. Laert. v 2 § 51). Cf. Cicero, Phil. I § 10 *si quid mihi humanitus accideret*, and Sheridan's *Rivals*, v 3 (just before a duel), 'But tell me now, Mr Acres, in case of an accident, is there any little will or commission I could execute for you?'

γοῦν] 'for instance,' or, 'at any rate,' one person was condemned for such an offence. Tr. 'The father of the priestess at Brauron, though he confessedly had not laid a finger on the deceased, and merely because he encouraged the assailant to hit him again, was outlawed by the court of the Areopagus.' P.]

τῆς Βραυρωνόθεν Iepelas] Priestess of Artemis, who was specially

ρωνόθεν ἱερείας πατέρ' ὁμολογουμένως οὐχ ἀψάμενον τοῦ τελευτήσαντος, ὅτι τῷ πατάξαντι τύπτειν παρεκελεύσατο, ἐξέβαλ' ἢ βουλή ἢ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου. δικαίως· εἰ γὰρ οἱ παρόντες ἀντὶ τοῦ κωλύειν τοὺς ἡ δι' οἶνον ἢ δι' ὀργὴν ἢ τιν' ἄλλην αἰτίαν ἐξαμαρτάνειν ἐπιχειροῦντας αὐτοὶ παροξυνοῦσιν, οὐδεμί' ἐστὶν ἐλπίς σωτηρίας τῷ περιπίπτοντι τοῖς ἀσελγαίνουσιν,

atim

worshipped at Brauron, the ancient deme near the western coast of Attica, where Orestes and Iphigenia are said to have landed with the statue of the Taurian goddess. Wordsworth's *Athens and Attica*, c. xxviii: 'The daughter of Agamemnon was brought here, as the legend related [*Iph. T.* 1461], from the gloomy regions of the Tauric Chersonesus, and placed as a priestess of Diana's temple in this cheerful valley, where she was said to have lived and died: and where her supposed tomb was shown in after ages.' The principal ceremony in the Brauronia, held every five years, was the rite performed by the young girls of Attica, dressed in saffron-coloured attire, who played as bears in honour of the goddess. *Ar. Lys.* 645 κἄτ' ἔχουσα τὸν κροκωτὸν ἀρκτος ἢ Βραυρωνίους. Leake's *Athens* II 72, and *Dict. Ant.* s. v. *Brauronia*.

πατάξαντι τύπτειν] See *Excursus* (A), p. 233.

ἐξέβαλ'] not 'expelled' from its own body, but 'banished' from the country. A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit.* III 2, 114 n.

The charge in this case would be what is technically called βούλευσις, which is best defined as 'id crimen, quo quis, quacunq̄ sit ratione, ipse tamen a necando manus abstinens homi-

nem morti studeat dare' (Forchhammer, *de Areopago*, p. 30). Harpocration s. v. says that the term is used *ὅταν ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς τις τινι κατασκευάσῃ θάνατον, ἢν τε ἀποθάνῃ ὁ ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ἢν τε μὴ*. He adds that, according to Isaeus and Aristotle, such charges came before the court ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ, *Const. of Athens*, 57 § 3 τῶν δ' ἀκουσίων καὶ βουλεύσεως... οἱ ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ, but, according to Deinarchus, before the Areopagus,—as in the present instance. The apparent discrepancy as to the tribunal for hearing such cases may be reconciled by the fact that the court at the Palladium was reserved for charges of φόνος ἀκούσιος (*Aristocr.* § 72), whereas that of the Areopagus had cognisance of φόνος ἐκ προνοίας. See Sauppe, *Or. Att.* II 235; Meier and Schömann, pp. 384—6, note 532 Lipsius; also the discussion in Zink's *Dissertatio* pp. 3—10, Hermann's *Staatsalt.* ed. 6, pp. 360, 364; *Rechtsalt.* ed. 4, p. 52; Gilbert's *Gk. Const. Antiquities*, ed. 2, p. 427; and Wilamowitz, *Arist. u. Athen.* I 252 n. 138.

Ἀρεῖον πάγου] The form Ἀρεῖοπαγος is apparently only found in late inscriptions. (See note on Isocr. *Paneg.* § 78 καλοῖς καγαθοῖς.)

ἀλλ' ἔως ἂν ἀπείπωσιν, ὑβρίζεσθαι ὑπάρξει· ὅπερ^ε
ἐμοὶ συνέβη.

1265 Ἄ τοῖνυν, ὅθ' ἡ δίαίτ' ἐγίγνετ', ἐποιοῦν, βούλο- 26
μαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν· καὶ γὰρ ἐκ τούτων τὴν ἀσέλ-
γειαν θεάσεσθ' αὐτῶν. ἐποίησαν μὲν γὰρ ἔξω μέσων
νυκτῶν τὴν ὥραν, οὔτε τὰς μαρτυρίας ἀναγινώσκειν
ἐθέλοντες, οὔτε ἀντίγραφα διδόναι, τῶν τε παρόντων

^ε propter syllabas breves ὅπερ νῦν conicit Bl. coll. 55 § 1.

ἔως ἂν ἀπείπωσιν] 'till they are tired,' sc. οἱ ἀσελγαῖνοντες. Cf. § 27, ἐπειδὴ δ' οὖν ποτ' ἀπείπον. Reiske (*Index Graec.*) is clearly wrong in his rendering *deliquerint animis sub verberibus*: had the clause referred to the victim, the singular would have been used, to correspond to τῷ περιπίπτοντι.

§§ 26—29. At the arbitration my opponents, by wasting time and introducing irrelevant matters, protracted the proceedings beyond midnight, to the disgust of all the bystanders, and at last even of themselves. They then, with an evasive object, put in a challenge, offering to surrender certain slaves to be examined by torture as to the assault, and they will make much of this challenge. But had it been a bona fide offer, it would have been made not at the last moment, but long before.

26. ἡ δίαίτα] Civil actions at Athens, before being brought into court, were almost invariably referred to arbitration. The Arbitrators (*διαίτηται*) were either public and appointed by lot (*κληρωτοί*) or private and chosen (*αἰρετοί*) by the parties to the impending suit. In cases brought before a public arbitrator the parties might appeal to a higher Court; whereas the de-

cision of a private arbitrator was final. See esp. Or. 21 (Mid.) § 94 τὸν τῶν διαιτῶν νόμον, and Aristotle, *Const. of Athens*, 53 §§ 2, 3. The *δίαίτα* here described was of the former kind. (See further Dict. Antiq. s. v. *δίαίτα* and *Excursus* to Kennedy's *Demosth. Leptines* &c. pp. 395—403, or Hermann's *Public Antiquities*, § 145, 10 = *Staatsalt.* p. 592—4 Thumser &c. Cf. Wayte on Androt. § 27.)

ἐποίησαν—ὥραν] 'They prolonged the time beyond midnight.' For the plural *νύκτες* in the sense *nocturna tempora* cf. Plato *Phileb.* 50 D νῦν οὖν λέγε πότρεα ἀφίης με ἡ μέσας ποιήσεις νύκτας, *Protag.* 310 c and *Symp.* 217 D πόρρω τῶν νυκτῶν. Ar. *Nub.* 1 τὸ χρῆμα τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον.

οὔτε—διδόναι] 'by refusing to read aloud the depositions or to put in copies of the same.' The depositions were indispensable, and the defendants' refusal would obviously protract the proceedings, and lead to lengthy debates between the Arbitrator and the parties to the suit.—τῶν παρόντων sc. μαρτύρων.—καθ' ἓνα = ἕκαστον, 'one by one,' *singillatim*. Or. 9 § 22 καθ' ἓν οὕτως περικόπτειν καὶ λωποδτεῖν τῶν Ἑλλήνων (*index*

ἡμῖν καθ' ἐν' οὕτωςι πρὸς τὸν λίθον^h ἄγοντες καὶ ἐξορκούντεςⁱ, καὶ γράφοντες μαρτυρίας οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἐταίρας εἶναι παιδίον αὐτῷ τοῦτο καὶ

^h Dind. Westermann, Bl. '*brevium concursus argumento est aliud quid vitii latere*' Bl. βωμὸν Z et Bekker st. cum libris.

ⁱ Harp. (Bl.). ἐξορκίζοντες codices.

to Buttmann's *Midias* s. v. κατὰ).

οὕτωςι] 'merely,' sic temere, Homer's αὐτως, or μὰψ οὕτως 'just bringing our witnesses up to the altar and putting them on their oath and nothing more,' without allowing them to proceed with their depositions.

λίθον] The mss have βωμὸν, which is retained by the Zürich editors, but altered into λίθον by others on the authority of Harpocration: λίθος Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Κόνωνος 'τῶν τε παρόντων καθ' ἓνα ἡμῖν οὕτωςι καὶ πρὸς τὸν λίθον ἄγοντες καὶ ἐξορκούντες (sic).' εὐκασί δ' Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τῷ λίθῳ τοὺς ὅρκους ποιεῖσθαι ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων πολιτείᾳ (7 § 1, 55 § 5) καὶ Φιλόχορος ἐν τῷ γ' ὑποσημαίνουσιν. So Hesychius, λίθος· βῶλος, βωμὸς καὶ βάσις. τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἐκκλησίᾳ βῆμα. Plutarch, Solon 25 ὤμνουν ὅρκον... ἕκαστος τῶν θεσμοθετῶν ἐν ἀγορᾷ πρὸς τῷ λίθῳ. Similarly what Theophrastus (ap. Zenob. proverb. iv 36) calls the ὄψεως καὶ ἀναιδεῖας βωμοὺς on the Areopagus, Pausanias describes as λίθους (1 28 § 5).

The word βωμὸν was perhaps originally an interlinear or marginal explanation of λίθον, and subsequently thrust the right word from the text.

The διαίτηται might hold their arbitration in any temples, halls or courts available, e.g.

in the temple of Hephaestus, as in Isocr. Trapez. § 15 ἐλόμενοι δὲ βασιλευσὶν ἀπηγγέλαμεν εἰς τὸ Ἡφαιστεῖον (Dem. 33 § 18). So in Or. 36 § 16 we have seen the temple of Athene on the Acropolis mentioned as the scene of an arbitration. In any case an altar for the administration of oaths would be readily at hand, and it is unnecessary to suppose that in the present passage any special public altar is intended. Indeed, βωμός, with its synonym λίθος, does not always mean an altar, as it may also be used of a small platform or step of stone. Cf. Favorinus (quoted by Hager in *Journ. of Philol.* vi 21) βωμός· οὐ μόνον ἐφ' ᾧ ἔθνον ἀλλὰ καὶ κτίσμα τι ἀπλῶς καὶ ἀνάστημα, ἐφ' οὗ ἐστὶ βῆναι τι καὶ τεθῆναι. βωμοῖς· βαθμοῖς.

ἐξορκούντες] ἐξορκίζειν is used in Aeschin. Fals. Leg. § 85 ἐξορκίζον τοὺς συμμάχους, in the same sense as the more common ἐξορκούν (for which see Or. 45 § 58).

οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα] sc. οὐσας, 'utterly irrelevant.'—τοῦτο, sc. Ctesias. They brought all sorts of irrelevant depositions, one of which was that Conon's son was illegitimate [and therefore Conon was not legally responsible for his actions; further that he, Ctesias, had undergone certain ill treatment which justified the outrage he committed on Ariston. P.]

πεπονθέναι τὰ καὶ τά, ἃ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς ἄνδρες¹ δικασταὶ οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ἐπετίμα τῶν παρόντων καὶ ἐμίσει, τελευτώντες δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ^κ ἑαυτούς. ἐπειδὴ²⁷ δ' οὖν ποτ' ἀπείπον κἀνεπλήσθησαν ταῦτα ποιούντες, προκαλοῦνται ἐπὶ διακρούσει καὶ τῷ μὴ σημανθῆναι τοὺς ἐχίνους, ἐθέλειν ἐκδοῦναι περὶ τῶν

¹ SAK (Bl.). ὧ ἄνδρες Dind.

^κ + οἱ τοὶ Dind. om. Akr (Bl., *qui propter hiatum etiam ἑαυτούς fortasse delendum putat*).

ᾶ] The antecedent is not τὰ καὶ τά, but the general sense of the whole of the preceding clauses; 'a course of conduct which, &c.'

τελευτώντες—ἑαυτούς] sc. ἐπετίμων καὶ ἐμίσουν, 'at last they were indignant at and disgusted with themselves.' The speaker feeling that, by implying that his opponents had had the sense to desist, he has made too much of a concession to them, hurries over his admission, and in the next sentence cuts the matter short by the opening words ἐπειδὴ δ' οὖν, i.e. 'whether this was the real reason or no, at any rate when at last they *did* desist, &c.'

27. προκαλοῦνται—γράψαντες] 'with a view to gaining time, and preventing the cases for the documents from being sealed up, they put in a challenge, tendering certain slaves, whose names they wrote down, to be examined as to the assault.'

The πρόκλησις, or challenge, demanding or offering an inquiry into a special 'issue' before an Arbitrator; very frequently related to the testimony of slaves presumably cognisant of the matter in dispute. In

many cases the challenge would take the form of demanding that the opponent's slaves should be given up to torture (to elicit facts which that opponent was alleged to have concealed or misrepresented, Dict. Antiq. i p. 622 a). Harpocr. quoted on Or. 45 § 15. (See Or. 45 § 59—62, and Or. 59 § 124—5.)

In the present instance Conon offers to allow certain slaves to be examined. The plaintiff evidently refuses, and this refusal, he says, is sure to be made a strong point against him. He therefore insists that the πρόκλησις in question was a mere ruse to protract the proceedings before the Arbitrator, and that had it been a *bona fide* offer it would have been made at an earlier date, and with all the proper formalities (§ 27—29).

τοὺς ἐχίνους] All the legal documents (μαρτυρίαι, προκλήσεις &c.) produced during an arbitration or, indeed, any preliminary examination, e.g. an ἀνάκρισις, were enclosed in one or more caskets, or ἐχίνοι (possibly of a cylindrical shape), which were sealed up and carefully preserved, to be ready in the event of an appeal. See

πληγῶν παίδας, ὀνόματα γράψαντες. καὶ νῦν οἶμαι¹
 περὶ τοῦτ' ἔσσεσθαι τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν λόγων αὐτοῖς.
 ἐγὼ δ' οἶμαι^m δεῖν πάντας ὑμᾶς ἐκεῖνο σκοπεῖν, ὅτι
 οὗτοι, εἰ τοῦ γενέσθαι τὴν βάσανον ἔνεκαⁿ προὔκα-
 λοῦντο ἀπίστευον τῷ δικαίῳ τούτῳ, οὐκ ἂν ἦδη τῆς
 28 διαίτης ἀποφαινομένης, νυκτὸς, οὐδεμιᾶς ὑπολοίπου
 σκήψεως οὔσης, προὔκαλοῦντο, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο^o μὲν πρὸ
 τοῦ τὴν δίκην ληχθῆναι, ἥνικ' ἀσθενῶν ἐγὼ κατεκεί-
 μην, καὶ οὐκ εἰδὼς εἰ περιφεύξομαι, πρὸς ἅπαντας
 τοὺς εἰσιόντας τοῦτον ἀπέφαινον τὸν πρῶτον πατά-
 ξαντα καὶ τὰ πλείσθ' ὧν ὑβρίσμην διαπεπραγμένον,
 τότε ἂν εὐθέως ἦκεν ἔχων μάρτυρας πολλοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν
 οἰκίαν, τότε ἂν τοὺς οἰκέτας παρεδίδου καὶ τῶν ἐξ
 Ἀρείου πάγου τινὰς παρεκάλει· εἰ γὰρ ἀπέθανον, 1266

¹ οἶμαι Z cum S.^m S. οἶμαι Z.ⁿ propter syllabas breves delendum suspicatur Bl. coll. § 18.^o Ak. (Bl.). πρῶτον Dind.

Or. 45 §§ 17 and 57, Or. 39
 § 17, Or. 47 § 16, and cf. Or. 48
 (Olymp.) § 48 τὰς συνθήκας πάλιν
 σημῆναι, τὰ δ' ἀντίγραφα ἐμ-
 βαλέσθαι εἰς τὸν ἔχινον.

τῷ δικαίῳ τούτῳ] 'this plea.'
 ἦδη διαίτης ἀποφαινομένης]
 'when the award was just
 being announced.' ἀποφαίνεσ-
 θαι, (1) in middle of the διαι-
 τητής Or. 33 (Apat.) § 19 εἰς
 ὧν (sc. ἀνευ τῶν συνδιαιτητῶν)
 ἀποφανείσθαι ἐφ' ἣν τὴν διαιταν,
 § 20 ἐρήμην κατ' αὐτοῦ ἀπε-
 φήνατο τὴν διαιταν (cf. § 21
 τὴν ἀπόφασιν ἐποίησατο): (2)
 in passive (as here) of the award
 itself. Reiske's Index (to which
 these references are due) is
 wrong in rendering it as a
 past tense, *sententia iam pro-
 nuntiata*.

28. τὸν πρῶτον πατάξαντα] 'I
 was pointing out the defendant,

to all who came to see me, as
 the man who struck the first
 blow.' In a case of assault, the
 question who struck the first
 blow would be, of course, im-
 portant. Or. 47 § 40 βούλομαι
 τοὺς μάρτυρας παρασχέσθαι οἱ
 εἰδόν με πρότερον πληγέντα.
 ἡ δ' αἰκία τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ὅς ἂν ἀρξῇ
 χειρῶν ἀδίκων πρότερος. Cf.
 Or. 23 § 50, Isocr. Or. 20 § 1,
 Lysias, Or. 4 § 11.

ἔχων μάρτυρας πολλοὺς] To
 give full and legal attestation
 to the πρόκλησις. So also in
 Or. 45 § 61, and elsewhere, a
 πρόκλησις is attested by a μαρ-
 τυρία.

ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου τινὰς] as
 special witnesses. § 25 εἰ παθεῖν
 τί μοι συνέβη, φόβον... ἂν ἦν ὑπό-
 δικος. The speaker implies that,
 had death ensued, Conon would
 have been liable to a charge

παρ' ἐκείνοις ἂν ἦν ἡ δίκη. εἰ δ' ἄρ' ἡγνόησε 29
ταῦτα, καὶ τοῦτο τὸ δίκαιον ἔχων, ὡς νῦν φήσει, μὴ^ρ
παρεσκευάσαθ' ὑπὲρ τηλικούτου κινδύνου, ἐπειδὴ γ'
ἀνεστηκὼς ἤδη προσεκαλεσάμην^α αὐτόν, ἐν τῇ
πρώτῃ συνόδῳ πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ παραδιδούς ἐφαί-
νετ' ἂν· ὧν οὐδὲν πέπρακται τούτῳ. ὅτι δ' ἀληθῆ
λέγω καὶ διακρούσεως ἔνεχ' ἡ πρόκλησις ἦν, λέγε
ταύτην τὴν μαρτυρίαν· ἔσται γὰρ ἐκ ταύτης φανερόν.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ.

Περὶ μὲν τοίνυν τῆς βασάνου ταῦτα μέμνησθε, 30
τὴν ὥραν ἡνίκα προῦκαλεῖτο, ὧν ἔνεκ' ἐκκρούων ταῦτ'

^ρ Αkr (Bl.). οὐ *hiatu admissio* Dind. ^α προεκαλεσάμην Αkr.

of φόβος ἐκ προνοίας. On the jurisdiction of the Areopagus in cases of homicide, see especially §§ 65—70 of the speech against Aristocrates, Or. 23.

29. τοῦτο τὸ δίκαιον sc. τὴν πρόκλησιν.

For ἐλ...οὐ (Dind.) cf. § 33 ad fin. προσεκαλεσάμην] 'I cited, summoned him,' served him with a πρόκλησις, not to be confounded with προῦκαλεσάμην, 'I challenged him, put in a πρόκλησις.' Several mss actually have προεκαλεσάμην,—a manifest blunder.—'If he did not know this serious responsibility, and if having (as he will now tell you) this plea on his side (i.e. the offer of the slave), he took no precautions against so serious a peril (i.e. the charge of murder), yet at least, when on my recovery I issued a summons against him, in our first meeting before the Arbitrator he would have shown himself willing to give up the slaves.'

§§ 30—33. He thereupon put in false evidence, alleging that

certain witnesses, boon companions of his own, deposed that they found the defendant's son and myself fighting in the market-place and that the defendant did not strike me. On my own part, I produce the evidence of strangers who came up by accident, attesting that they saw me struck by the defendant. What motive could these strangers have had for giving 'false evidence' on my side?

30. ὧν ἔνεκ' ἐκκρούων ταῦτ' ἐπολεῖ] As delay and evasion were the object (ὧν ἔνεκα) of the defendant's conduct (§ 27 ἐπὶ διακρούσει and § 29 διακρούσεως ἔνεκα), we may at first sight suspect (with Westermann) that ἐκκρούων is an interpolation; it may, however, be defended on the ground that it enables the speaker to reiterate emphatically the real motive of his opponent,—'his purpose, his evasive purpose, in so doing.' In this view, we may, if we please, punctuate the passage thus: ὧν ἔνεκα, ἐκκρούων,

ἐποίει, τοὺς χρόνους τοὺς πρώτους, ἐν οἷς οὐδαμοῦ
τοῦτο βουλευθεὶς τὸ δίκαιον αὐτῷ γενέσθαι φαίνεται,
οὐδὲ προκαλεσάμενος, οὐδ' ἀξιώσας. ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν
ταῦτα πάντ' ἠλέγχεθ', ἅπερ καὶ νῦν[†], πρὸς τῷ διαι-
τητῇ, καὶ φανερώς ἐδείκνυτο πᾶσιν ὧν ἔνοχος τοῖς
31 ἐγκεκλημένοις, ἐμβάλλεται μαρτυρίαν ψευδῇ καπι-
γράφεται μάρτυρας ἀνθρώπους οὓς οὐδ' ὑμᾶς ἀγνοή-
σειν οἴομαι^{*}, ἐὰν ἀκούσῃτε, "Διότιμος Διοτίμου
"Ἰκαριεύς, Ἀρχεβιάδης Δημοτέλους Ἀλαιεύς, Χαι-

[†] καὶ νῦν Δκρ (Bl.). παρ' ὑμῶν vulgo.

^{*} οἴομαι Z et Bl. cum S. οἶμαι Dind.

ταῦτ' ἐποίει. Cf. Fals. Leg. § 144 ἐκκρούσας εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, and see Or. 36 § 2; 45 § 4; 40 §§ 44, 45.

ἀξιώσας] sc. τὸ δίκαιον γενέσθαι, 'to have claimed to have this plea allowed him,' i.e. the plea founded on his appeal to the evidence of his slaves.

ἠλέγχεθ'] The construction is, οὗτος ἠλέγχετο ταῦτα πάντα πρὸς τῷ διαιτητῇ ἅπερ (accusative) νῦν παρ' ὑμῶν ἐλέγχεται. Thus the nominative to ἠλέγχετο is the same as that of ἐδείκνυτο in the next clause, and no change of construction is requisite.

πᾶσιν] not masc., but to be taken with τοῖς ἐγκεκλημένοις.

31. ἐμβάλλεται] Or. 40 § 21 μαρτυρίαν οὐδεμίαν ἐμβεβλημένον, ib. §§ 28, 58; cf. 27 §§ 51, 54; 28 § 1; sc. εἰς τὸν ἔχινον (§ 27), Or. 49 § 65 ἐμβαλομένου ἐμοῦ ὄρον εἰς τὸν ἔχινον, and 45 § 6. Trans. 'puts in a false deposition endorsed with names which, I take it, you will recognise, when you hear them.'

ἐπιγράφεται] Or. 53 § 14 κλητῆρα ἐπιγράφεται. The phrase hardly means 'to give in one's list of witnesses' (L. and S.), but

rather 'to have their names inscribed as witnesses.' ἐπιγράφεται, it will be noticed, is previous in order of time to ἐμβάλλεται. This ὅστερον πρότερον enables the speaker to lead up more easily to the mention of the names of the witnesses.

The following μαρτυρία is indisputably authentic, and therefore serves as a standard by which others purporting to be original depositions may be tested. See notes on Or. 35 (Laor.) § 10 and Or. 45 § 8.

'Ἰκαριεύς ... Ἀλαιεύς ... Πιθεύς] The names of the corresponding *demes* are (1) Ἰκαρία, belonging to the tribe *Aegeis*, and placed by Leake p. 103 'in the southern part of Diacria, not far from the Marathonian district.' (Bursian, however, identifies the Ἰκάριον ὄρος with the southern spur of Cithaeron towards Megara, *Geogr.* i 251.)

(2) Ἀλαί, a name common to two sea-coast *demes*, the first Ἀλαί Ἀλκιωνίδες of the tribe *Cecropis* S.W. of Athens and N.W. of Cape Zoster; the second Ἀλαί Ἀραφηνίδες of the tribe *Aegeis* on the east coast of Attica near Brauron.

“ρέτιμος[†] Χαριμένους” Πιθεὺς[‡] μαρτυροῦσιν ἀπιέναι
 “ἀπὸ δέλπνου μετὰ Κόνωνος, καὶ προσελθεῖν ἐν ἀγορᾷ
 “μαχομένοις Ἀρίστωνι καὶ τῷ υἱεῖ τῷ Κόνωνος, καὶ
 “μὴ πατάξαι Κόνωνα Ἀρίστωνα,” ὥς ὑμᾶς εὐθέως[§] 32
 πιστεύουσας, τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς οὐ λογιουμένους, ὅτι
 πρῶτον μὲν οὐδέποτ' ἂν οὐθ' ὁ Λυσίστρατος οὐθ' ὁ
 Πασέας οὐθ' ὁ Νικήρατος οὐθ' ὁ Διόδωρος, οἱ διαρρή-
 δην μεμαρτυρήκασιν ὅρᾶν ὑπὸ Κόνωνος τυπτόμενον
 με[¶] καὶ θοιμάτιον ἐκδύμενον καὶ τᾶλλ' ὅσ' ἔπα-
 σχον ὑβριζόμενον, ἀγνώτες ὄντες κατὰ ταῦτομάτου
 1267 παραγενόμενοι τῷ πράγματι τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυρεῖν
 ἠθέλησαν, εἰ μὴ ταῦθ' ἐώρων πεπονθότα· ἔπειτ' αὖ-

[†] Bekk. cum r. Χαρήτιος Z cum FS; Χαρίτιος Q.

[‡] Bekk. et Bl. coll. C.I.A. iv p. 15 v. 5. Χαριμένους Z cum SAr.

[§] Πιθεὺς S (Dind. ed. Oxon. 1846, et Bl. coll. C.I.A. ii 804, vv. 232, 254. Πιθεὺς vulgo et Harp.).

[¶] ἐμὲ vulgo. με propter syllabas breves Bl., qui eandem propter causam πανυλ τυπτόμενον καὶ θοιμάτιον μ' ἐκδύμενον.

(3) Πίθος, of the tribe Cecropis, placed by Bursian N.E. of Athens, near the southern spurs of Pentelious (*Geogr.* i 345).—For Ἀρχεβιάδης see note on § 34.

μὴ πατάξαι Κόνωνα Ἀρίστωνα] The sense shows that Conon is the subject, Ariston the object. The order of the words is, in itself, inconclusive.

ὥς—λογιουμένους] The accusative absolute of the participle is here used with ὥς, as often with ὥσπερ (*quasi vero*): ‘imagining that you will at once give credence, instead of drawing the true inference.’

32. ἂν] is constructed with ἠθέλησαν, five lines distant.

Νικήρατος] possibly the Niceratos to whom Demosthenes pathetically refers in Or. 21 (Mid.) § 165 Νικήρατος ὁ τοῦ Νι-

κίου ἀγαπητὸς παῖς, ὁ παντά-
 πασι δσθενὴς τῷ σώματι. If so,
 he would be a great-grandson
 of the Nicias who commanded
 in the Sicilian expedition.

θοιμάτιον ἐκδύμενον] § 35.
 Lysias Or. 10 § 40 (with refer-
 ence to the term λωποδότης) εἰ
 τις ἀπάγοι τινὰ φάσκων θοιμάτιον
 ἀποδεύσθαι ἢ τὸν χιτωνίσκον
 ἐκδεύσθαι, where θοιμάτιον (as
 here) and χιτωνίσκον are the
 object and not the subject.

τὰ ψευδῆ] Cf. Or. 45 § 2 ‘if
 they had not actually seen the
 assault, they would never have
 consented to give false evi-
 dence,’ i.e. evidence which, on
 that supposition, would have
 been false, τὰ ψευδῆ ἂν ὄντα εἰ
 μὴ ταῦθ' ἐώρων.

ἔπειτ' αὐτὸς ἐγὼ] refers to ὅτι
 πρῶτον μὲν (οἱ μάρτυρες) and still
 subordinate to the distant &c.

τὸς ἔγωγ' οὐδέποτ' ἂν, μὴ παθὼν ὑπὸ τούτου ταῦτα, ἀφείς τοὺς καὶ παρ' αὐτῶν τούτων ὁμολογουμένους τύπτειν ἐμέ, πρὸς τὸν οὐδ' ἀψάμενον πρῶτον εἰσιέναι
 33 προειλόμην. τί γὰρ ἂν; ἀλλ' ὑφ' οὗ γε πρῶτον τ' ὧ ἐπλήγην καὶ μάλισθ' ὑβρίσθην, τούτῳ καὶ δικάζομαι καὶ μισῶ καὶ ἐπεξέρχομαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν παρ' ἐμοῦ πάνθ' οὕτως ἐστὶν ἀληθῆ καὶ φαίνεται· τούτῳ δὲ μὴ παρασχομένῳ τούτους μάρτυρας ἦν δῆπου λόγος οὐδεὶς, ἀλλ' ἠλωκέναι παραχρήμ' ὑπῆρχε σιωπῇ. συμπόται δ' ὄντες τούτου καὶ πολλῶν τοιούτων ἔργων κοινωνοί, εἰκότως τὰ ψευδῇ μεμαρτυρήκασιν. εἰ δ' ἔσται τὸ πρᾶγμα τοιούτον, ἔαν ἅπαξ ἀπαν-

* ἔγωγε Δkr (Bl.). ἐγὼ *hiatu admissio* Dind.

† *propter hiatum inseruit* Bl.

— 'Reiskius, (ὥστ') ἔαν ἅπαξ—οὐδὲν εἶναι τῆς ἀληθ. *Hoc quidem speciose, sed illud non puto necesse.*' Dobree.

πρῶτον] adverb, to be taken with *εἰσιέναι*, contrasted with ὑφ' οὗ πρῶτον ἐπλήγην. 'I prosecute first the man who struck me first of all the assailants.' This seems better than to take it with ἀψάμενον, 'him who did not even touch me first.'

εἰσιέναι] *eis τὸ δικάσθημον*. Reiske's index shows that this verb is used in Dem. of either litigant or both, or again of the cause itself, or even with *δικήν* or *γραφήν* as accusative after it. See note on Or. 45 § 7.

33. τί γὰρ ἂν? Why should I? The mss have the interpolation, ἦ διὰ τί; probably a mere explanation of τί; as equivalent to διὰ τί;

δικάζομαι ... μισῶ ... ἐπεξέρχομαι] 'Sue...abhor...prosecute (visit with vengeance),' 'he it is whom I sue and prosecute as my enemy.' The collocation of μισῶ, expressive of inward

feeling, between δικάζομαι and ἐπεξέρχομαι, indicating outward acts, is curious. The latter word is probably immediately suggested by μισῶ, 'not only do I hate him in my heart, but I carry out that hatred to its practical issue by prosecuting him.'

φαίνεται] *sc. ἀληθῆ ὄντα*, not 'appears,' but 'is proved to be,' 'is clearly true.' μὴ παρασχομένῳ = *ei μὴ παρέσχετο*.

εἰκότως] to be taken with τὰ ψευδῇ μεμαρτυρήκασιν, not with *κοινωνοί*.

ei δ' ἔσται κ.τ.λ.] 'If it comes to such a pass, if once certain persons are lost to all sense of shame and openly dare to give false evidence, and (consequently) truth has no advantage, it will be an atrocious state of things.' The simple construction would have been as follows: *ἐάν δὲ ἅπαξ ἀπαναισχυνηθῶσι τινες καὶ τὰ ψευδῇ*

αισχυντήσωσιν τινες καὶ τὰ ψευδῇ φανερώς τολμήσωσιν μαρτυρεῖν, οὐδὲν δὲ τῆς ἀληθείας ὄφελος, πάνδεινον ἔσται πρᾶγμα. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δί' οὐκ εἰσὶ 34 τοιοῦτοι. ἀλλ' ἴσασιν ὑμῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ νομίζω, πολλοὶ καὶ τὸν Διότιμον καὶ τὸν Ἀρχεβιάδην καὶ τὸν

φανερώς τολμήσωσι μαρτυρεῖν, οὐδὲν ἔσται τῆς ἀληθείας ὄφελος· εἰ δὲ ἔσται τὸ πρᾶγμα τοιοῦτον, πάνδεινον ἔσται.

As it is, Demosthenes, by writing τοιοῦτον in the early part of the sentence, leads us to expect ὥστε, which however never comes; we have, instead, the clause ἐάν κ.τ.λ., exepexegetical of τοιοῦτον. Again οὐδὲν τῆς ἀληθείας ὄφελος is in sense the apodosis of ἐάν...τὰ ψευδῇ τολμήσωσι μαρτυρεῖν, but in construction is made part of the protasis; πάνδεινον ἔσται πρᾶγμα being left to do duty as an apodosis, and πρᾶγμα necessarily repeated owing to the long interval that separates the apodosis from τὸ πρᾶγμα in the protasis.

For εἰ—οὐδὲν, see note on Or. 34 § 48.

ἀπαναισχυντήσωσι] used of unblushing effrontery. Cf. ἀπαυθαδίεσθαι. Or. 29 § 20 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπηναισχύντει, τοῦ δὲ διαιτητοῦ κελεύοντος μαρτυρεῖν ἢ ἐξομνῆναι, ἐμαρτύρησε πάνν μόλις.

34. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία] used, as often, like *at enim*, to introduce emphatically an anticipated rejoinder on the part of the opponents. 'Oh but, good heavens! they are not such characters as I make them out.' The phrase may be seen in its fullest form in Or. 20 § 3 ἀλλὰ νῆ Δί' ἐκεῖνο ἂν ἴσως εἴποι πρὸς ταῦτα.

§§ 34—37. Many of you know the characters of the witnesses for the defence,—men who,

in the daytime, affect an austerity which is very inconsistent with their conduct when they meet together. They will unscrupulously contradict the evidence on our side; but you will remember that I rely on medical witnesses, whereas my opponents have no independent testimony, and, but for themselves, could get no evidence at all against me. People who break into houses, and assault persons in the streets, would surely have no scruple about putting down false evidence on a paltry piece of paper.

34. Ἀρχεβιάδην] This worthy, who has already been mentioned among the witnesses in §§ 7 and 31, and must not be confounded with the still less known Ἀρχεβιάδης ὁ Λαμπρεὺς (Or. 52 § 3), was evidently quite a 'character,' judging from Plutarch's description of him as 'a man of sour countenance who always wore a coarse cloak and had grown a prodigious beard.' Phocion x init. ἦν δέ τις Ἀρχεβιάδης ἐπικαλούμενος Λακωνιστής, πώγωνά τε καθεμμένος ὑπερφνὴ μεγέθει καὶ τρίβωνα φορῶν δει καὶ σκυθρωπάζων· τοῦτον ἐν βουλῇ θορυβοῦμενος ὁ Φωκίων ἐπεκαλεῖτο τῷ λόγῳ μάρτυν ἅμα καὶ βοηθόν. ὡς δὲ ἀναστὰς ἐκείνος ἃ πρὸς χάριν ἦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις συνεβοήλευεν, ἀψάμενος αὐτοῦ τῶν γυνελῶν "ὦ Ἀρχεβιάδην" εἶπε "τί οὖν οὐκ ἀτεκέλω;" It will be observed that Plutarch's ἀνα-

Χαιρέτιμον* τὸν ἐπιπόλιον τουτονί, οἷ μεθ' ἡμέραν μὲν ἐσκυθρωπάκασι καὶ λακωνίζειν φασὶ καὶ τρίβωνας ἔχουσιν καὶ ἀπλᾶς ὑποδέδενται, ἐπειδὴν
 35 δὲ συλλεγῶσι καὶ μετ' ἀλλήλων γένωνται, κακῶν καὶ αἰσχρῶν οὐδὲν ἐλλείπουσι. καὶ ταῦτα τὰ λαμ-

* Bekk. Χαιρήτιον Z cum SFQ. Cf. § 31.

dote contains several points of coincidence with the passage before us.

τὸν ἐπιπόλιον] 'the grey-headed man yonder' (present in court). Aristot. de gen. anim. v 5 § 3 ἐπιπολιούνται αἱ τρίχες 'the hair grows grizzled.' [ἐπιπόλιος is perhaps much the same as the Homeric μεσαιπόλιος, II. xiii 361, whether the sense is 'grey on the top,' or 'half grey,' 'grizzled.' P.]

μεθ' ἡμέραν κ.τ.λ.] Or. 45 § 80.

ἐσκυθρωπάκασι] i.e. 'assume a sour expression and a frowning brow.' Cf. Or. 45 § 68.

λακωνίζειν φασὶ] i.e. 'pretend to imitate the Laconians.' Plato, Protag. 342 B οἱ μὲν (sc. ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι λακωνίζοντες) ὥτά τε κατὰ γυνταί (i.e. get their ears battered in boxing) μιμούμενοι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἱμάντας περιελίττονται καὶ φιλογυμναστοῦσι καὶ βραχείας ἀναβολὰς φοροῦσιν, ὡς δὴ τοῦτους κρατοῦντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. Ar. Aves 1281 ἐλακωνομάνουν ἅπαντες ἄνθρωποι τότε | ἐκβῶν, ἐπείνων, ἐρρύπων, ἐσωκράτουν, | ἐσκυταλιόφδρουν (v. Becker's *Charicles* p. 63 with n. 8).

τρίβωνας] Sometimes mentioned as characteristic of Laconians. Plutarch, Nicias 19 τοὺς Σικελιώτας...σκώπτοντας εἰς τὸν τρίβωνα καὶ τὴν κόμην (of Gyliippus the Spartan general)...ἐν

τῇ βακτηρίᾳ καὶ τῷ τρίβωνι τὸ σύμβολον καὶ τὸ ἄξιωμα τῆς Σπάρτης καθορώμεντες... Athenaeus xii 50, p. 535 (quoting the historian Douris) Πανσανίας ὁ τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν βασιλεὺς, καταθέμενος τὸν πάτριον τρίβωνα, τὴν Περσικὴν ἐνεδύετο στολήν. [At the same time, the regular dress of the old Athenian dicast or ecclesiast was the τρίβων and the βακτηρία, both often mentioned in Aristoph., e.g. Vesp. 33. P.] ἀπλᾶς ὑποδέδενται] 'wear single-soled shoes,' sc. ἐμβάδας. Harpocration ἀπλᾶς Δημ. κατὰ Κόνωνος. Καλλιστρατός φησι τὰ μονόπελμα τῶν ὑποδημάτων οὕτω καλεῖσθαι. Στράττις Λημονομέδα 'ὑποδήματα σαντῶ πρίσθαι τῶν ἀπλῶν.' Bekker, *Anecd.* 205 ἀπλᾶι ὑποδήματος εἶδος Λακωνικοῦ κ.τ.λ. They had only one thickness of sole and were apparently more like slippers than shoes. (Becker, *Charicles*, p. 449.) There was also a more elaborate kind of shoes known as Λακωνικαί (Ar. Vesp. 1158). For the general drift of the sentence cf. Isaeus Or. 5 § 11 οὐκ εἰδίζει καὶ ἐγκαλεῖ αὐτῷ ὅτι ἐμβάδας καὶ τρίβωνια φορεῖ ὥσπερ ἀδικοῦμενός τι εἰ ἐμβάδας Κηφισόδοτος φορεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀδικῶν ὅτι ἀφελόμενος αὐτὸν τὰ θνητὰ πένητα πεποιήκεν. συλλεγῶσι] sc. νυκτός, contrasted with μεθ' ἡμέραν μὲν. κακῶν καὶ αἰσχρῶν] 'wickedness and indecency.'

πρὰ καὶ νεανικά ἐστιν αὐτῶν· “οὐ γὰρ ἡμεῖς
 “μαρτυρήσομεν ἀλλήλοις; οὐ γὰρ ταύθ’ ἐταίρων
 “ἐστὶ καὶ φίλων; τί δὲ καὶ δεινὸν ἐστὶν ὧν παρέ-
 “ξεται κατὰ σοῦ; τυπτόμενόν φασί τινες ὁρᾶν^b;
 “ἡμεῖς δὲ μὴδ’ ἡφθαι τὸ παράπαν μαρτυρήσομεν.
 1268 “ἐκδεδύσθαι θοϊμάτιον; τοῦτ’ ἐκείνους προτέρους^c
 “πεποιηκέναι ἡμεῖς μαρτυρήσομεν. τὸ χεῖλος ἐρ-
 “ράφθαι; τὴν κεφαλὴν δέ γ’ ἡμεῖς ἢ ἑτερόν τι κατ-
 “εαγέναι φήσομεν.” ἀλλὰ καὶ μάρτυρας ἰατροὺς 36
 παρέχομαι. τοῦτ’ οὐκ ἔστιν ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ παρὰ
 τούτοις· ὅσα γὰρ μὴ δι’ ἑαυτῶν, οὐδενὸς μάρτυρος
 καθ’ ἡμῶν εὐπορήσουσιν. ἢ δ’ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἐτοιμότης
 οὐδ’ ἂν εἰπεῖν μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς δυναίμην ὅση καὶ οἶα
 πρὸς τὸ ποιεῖν ὅτιοῦν ὑπάρχει. ἵνα δ’ εἰδῇθ’ οἶα

^b *propter syllabas breves fasim ὁρᾶν τινες mavult* Bl.

^c *scripsit* Bl. coll. 6 § 18. *πρότερον codices.*

35. τὰ λαμπρὰ καὶ νεανικά] ‘their splendid and spirited pleas,’

οὐ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] ‘What! sha’n’t we, &c.,’ *quidni igitur?*

ὧν παρέξεται] constr. τί δὲ καὶ δεινὸν ἐστὶν ἐκ τούτων ᾧ παρέξεται ὁ Ἀρίστων κατὰ σοῦ; ‘is there any serious harm, anything really worth fearing?’

ἡφθαι] passive, referring to Ariston, like τυπτόμενον just before. ἡμῶν is pf. mid. in Soph. Tr. 1009 (ἡπται) and Pl. Phaedr. 260 (ἡφθαι) (we may add Dem. Or. 51 § 5 ἡφθαι τῆς τμήρου τούτου); ‘pf. passive in Eur. Hel. 107, Ar. Pl. 301 and Thuc. iv 100.’ Veitch, *Greek Verbs*.

ἐρράφθαι] § 41 τὸ χεῖλος διακοπεῖς οὕτως ὥστε ραφῆναι. This was doubtless part of the surgeon’s evidence in § 10.

κατεαγέναι] second perfect in passive sense. For other constructions, cf. Plato Gorg. 469 D,

τῆς κεφαλῆς κατεαγέναι and Lys. Or. 3 § 40 καταγείναι τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ.

36. ὅσα μὴ] ‘except what is (deposed) by means of themselves’; ‘nam nisi quod sibi ipsi testantur nullum adversus nos testem habebunt. Plutarch Timol. 3 πρὸς διαφερόντως ὅσα μὴ μισοτύραννος εἶναι καὶ μισοπόνηρος.’ G. H. Schaefer.

ἢ—ἐτοιμότης] On this circumlocution, see Kühner, *Gk. Gr.* II p. 288.

ὅση καὶ οἶα] *quantum et qualis*. ‘In heaven’s name, I could not tell you the extent and the character of the readiness existing on their part to perpetrate anything in the world.’ Cf. the common collocation τοσοῦτος καὶ τοιοῦτος (e. g. § 87), which may often be conveniently paraphrased as above.

ἵνα εἰδῇτε] The speaker uses the plural in addressing the A-

καὶ διαπραττόμενοι περιέρχονται, λέγ' αὐτοῖς ταυτασί
τὰς μαρτυρίας, σὺ δ' ἐπίλαβε τὸ ὕδωρ.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

- 37 Τοίχους τοίνυν διορύττοντες καὶ παίοντες τοὺς
ἀπαντῶντας, ἄρ' ἂν ὑμῖν ὁκνήσαι δοκοῦσιν ἐν γραμ-
ματείδῳ τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυρεῖν ἀλλήλοισι^a οἱ κεκοινω-
νηκότες τοσαύτης καὶ τοιαύτης φιλαπεχθιμοσύνης

^a Bekk. (cf. 35). om. S prima manu.

κασταί, and passes off to the singular λέγε, on turning to the clerk of the court.

ἐπίλαβε τὸ ὕδωρ] Or. 45 § 8; 57 § 21; Lysias Or. 23 §§ 4, 8, 11, 13, 15; Isaeus Or. 2 § 34; 3 § 12. The κλεψύδρα (Becker's *Charicles*, p. 212 n.) was always stopped by the attendant in charge of it (ὁ ἐφ' ὕδωρ) during the recitation of documents. The flow of the water was stopped by placing the hand on the top of the ἀλλσκος, or short neck, of the κλεψύδρα, Aristotle, *Const. of Athens*, col. 33—4 ἐπιλαμβάνει τὸν ἀλλσκον, ἐπειδὴν δέη..... νόμον ἢ μαρτυρίαν... ὑπὸ τοῦ γραμματέως ἀναγιγνώσκεσθαι]. It was only the duration of the speech proper that was reckoned in the allowance of time measured by the κλεψύδρα. Or. 36 ends with the words ἐξέρα τὸ ὕδωρ 'pour out the water,' implying that the orator had found it unnecessary to avail himself of the full allowance of time. The Orators frequently used ὕδωρ in the sense of 'time allotted' for a speech, e.g. ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι' ἐν μικρῷ μέρει τοῦ παντὸς ὕδατος. So Or. 41 fin. πρὸς ὀλίγον ὕδωρ ἀναγκαζόμενος λέγειν, infra § 44; 40 § 38; 44 § 45; 53 § 3; 59 § 20; Deinarchus Or. 1 § 114; 2 § 6. Aeschin.

Fals. Leg. § 126 πρὸς ἑνδεκα ἀμορφέας... κρίνομαι, Dem. Or. 43 § 8. Cf. Pliny, Ep. ii 11 § 14 dixi horis paene quinque; nam duodecim clepsydria quas spatiosissimas acceperam sunt additae quattuor.

When Goethe visited Venice, in Oct. 1786, and went to see a trial in the Ducal Palace, he found a custom in force singularly similar to that implied in the text. Whenever the advocate spoke, the time that elapsed was measured with an hour-glass, which was laid on its side while the depositions were read: 'so lange nämlich der Schreiber liest, so lange läuft die Zeit nicht' etc. (*Italiänische Reise*, p. 68 Düntzer).

37. τοίχους διορύττοντες] The documents just read have deposited to the defendant's witness being guilty *inter alia* of housebreaking (τοιχωρυχία). Hermann, *Rechtsalt.* ed. Thalheim p. 464 n. 3.

γραμματείδῳ] 'a mere bit of paper,' 'a paltry document.' Or. 56 § 1 ἐν γραμματείδῳ δυοῖν χαλκοῖν ἐωνημένῳ καὶ βιβλιδῳ μικρῷ πάνν. Isocr. Trapez. § 34. The diminutive is thrown into effective contrast by the subsequent τοσαύτης καὶ τοιαύτης.

φιλαπεχθιμοσύνης] 'malignity,

καὶ πονηρίας καὶ ἀναιδεΐας καὶ ὕβρεως; πάντα γὰρ ταυτ' ἔμουγ' ἐν τοῖς ὑπὸ τούτων πραττομένοις ἐνεῖναι δοκεῖ. καίτοι καὶ τούτων ἕτερ' ἐστὶ πεπραγμένα τούτοις δεινότερα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς οὐχ οἰοί τε γενοίμεθ' ἂν πάντας ἐξευρεῖν τοὺς ἡδικημένους.

Ὁ τοίνυν πάντων ἀναιδέστατον μέλλειν αὐτὸν 38 ἀκούω ποιεῖν, βέλτιον νομίζω προειπεῖν ὑμῖν εἶναι. φασὶ γὰρ παραστησάμενον τοὺς παῖδας αὐτὸν κατὰ τούτων ὁμείσθαι, καὶ ἀράς τινὰς δεινὰς καὶ χαλεπὰς

'quarrelsomeness,' used also by Isocr. *antid.* § 315 ὠμότητα καὶ μισανθρωπίαν καὶ φιλαπεχθημοσύνην. Dem. Or. 24 § 6 πονηρῶ καὶ φιλαπεχθήμενι καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶ.

καίτοι—τούτοις] a fortuitous hexameter.

§§ 38—41. I must warn you that Conon will try to impose upon you by swearing by the lives of his own sons and by other strange imprecations. His recklessness about oaths is proved by what I have heard of the profanity of his youthful days; and surely Conon, who would think nothing of perjury, is not to be credited in comparison with myself, who, so far from swearing by the lives of my children, would not swear at all, except under compulsion, and even then, only in a lawful manner. Such an oath I was willing to take for the truth's sake; and, in self-defence against the perjury of my opponent, I challenged him to accept my offer to take the oath, and I now solemnly swear that Conon whom I now prosecute really assaulted and brutally maltreated me.

38. παραστησάμενον τοὺς παῖδας] The practice of exciting the compassion of the jury by bringing the children into court

is often referred to, e.g. Or. 21 § 99 παῖδια γὰρ παραστήσεται καὶ κλάσσει καὶ τούτοις αὐτὸν ἐξαίτησεται, and Hyperides, *Euxenipp.* ad fin. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν σοὶ Εὐξένιππε βεβοθήκα ὅσα εἶχον. λοιπὸν δ' ἐστὶ δεῖσθαι τῶν δικαστῶν καὶ τοὺς φίλους παρακαλεῖν καὶ τὰ παῖδια ἀναβιβάζεσθαι (see especially Aristophanes' ridicule of the custom in *Vespae* 568—74 and 276—8). But in the present case a still more sensational effect is to be produced by Conon's laying his hands upon his children's heads and praying that the direct curses may come down upon them, if his statements are false.

κατὰ τούτων ὁμείσθαι] 'to swear by them,—by their lives.' κατὰ implies the basis on which the oath rests [or, perhaps, hostile action directed against the object sworn by. So in Ar. *Equit.* 660 κατὰ χιλῶν παρῆνεσα εὐχὴν ποιήσασθαι χιμῶν, the vow is, as it were, aimed at the lives of the creatures to be sacrificed. P.] Thuc. v. 47 ὁμνύντων τὸν ὄρκον κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων, Isaeus Or. 7 § 16 ὁμνύναι καθ' ἱερῶν, Lys. Or. 82 § 13 ἐπι-ορκήσασα κατὰ τῶν παιδῶν τῶν ἐμῶν, Dem. 29 § 26 ἡ μήτηρ κατ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς

ἐπαράσσεσθαι* καὶ τοιαύτας, οἷας ἀκηκῶς γέ τις θαν-
 μάσας ἀπήγγελλεν† ἡμῖν. ἔστι δ' ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ
 ἀνυπόστατα μὲν τὰ τοιαῦτα τολμήματα· οἱ γὰρ
 οἶμαι βέλτιστοι καὶ ἥκιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ τι ψευσάμενοι,
 μάλισθ' ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων ἐξαπατῶνται· οὐ μὴν 1269
 ἀλλὰ δεῖ πρὸς τὸν βίον καὶ τὸν τρόπον [ἀπο]βλέ-
 39 ποντας‡ πιστεύειν. τὴν δὲ τούτου πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτ'
 ὀλιγωρίαν ἐγὼ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐρῶ· πέπυσμαι γὰρ ἐξ
 ἀνάγκης. ἀκούω γὰρ ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ Βάκχιόν τέ
 τινα, ὃς παρ' ὑμῖν ἀπέθανε, καὶ Ἀριστοκράτην τὸν

* Bekk. cum H. Wolfio et corr. S. -σασθαι Z cum k.

† Z, Bekker st., et Bl. cum S Q (coll. 21 § 36). ἀπήγγειλεν
 Dind.

‡ propter syllabas breves βλέποντας mavult Bl. coll. 19 § 29, 9
 § 35. ἀποβλέποντας Dind. (14 § 15); ἀποβλέποντα Ak.

πίστιν ἠθέλησεν ἐπιθεῖναι, 19
 § 292; 21 § 119. (Kühner's
Greek Grammar, § 433 fin.)

We find a curious parallel in
 a charge made as follows against
 Demosthenes himself by Dei-
 narchus, Or. 1 § 71 τοῦ τοῦτ'
 ἐστὶ δίκαιον... τοὺς μὲν νόμους προ-
 λέγειν... παιδοποιεῖσθαι κατὰ τοὺς
 νόμους... σὲ δὲ τοὺς οὐ γεγενημέ-
 νους υἱεῖς σαυτῷ προσποιεῖσθαι
 παρὰ τοὺς νόμους τῶν ἐν ταῖς κρί-
 σεσιν ἕνεκα γιγνομένων ὀρκῶν;

ἀκηκῶς—ἀπήγγελλεν] i.e. 'our
 informant listened to them in
 amazement.'

ἀνυπόστατα] not exactly 'in-
 tolerable' but 'irresistible,' 'im-
 possible to withstand.' The
 most upright of men and those
 who are least likely to tell a
 falsehood themselves (the jury
 for instance) are most likely to be
 deceived by such asseverations
 (ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων sc. τολμημά-
 τῶν).

οἱ οἶμαι βέλτιστοι] For the

position of οἶμαι, cf. Fals. Leg.
 § 80 οἱ μὲν οἶμαι βέλτιστοι,
 Lept. § 3 ἐν οἶμαι πολλοῖς. Plato
 Gorg. 483 c ἡ δὲ γε οἶμαι φύσις,
 and Rep. 504 A ἐξ οἶμαι τῆς ἀ-
 κροτάτης εὐενθερίας.

οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ] = 'not but that.'
 The phrase is always elliptical:
 here we may supply οὐ μὴν (ὑπὸ
 τῶν τοιούτων δεῖ ἐξαπατᾶσθαι)
 ἀλλὰ...

πρὸς τὸν βίον—πιστεύειν] 'You
 must look to his life and charac-
 ter, and then believe him (if you
 can).'

39. πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα] sc. ὀρ-
 κους.

πέπυσμαι—ἀνάγκης] i.e. the
 defendant has forced the enquiry
 upon me (cf. § 17 fin. ἀνάγ-
 κη...).

παρ' ὑμῖν ἀπέθανε] 'was con-
 demned to death in your court,
 —by your verdict.'

Ἀριστοκράτην] Probably iden-
 tical with the person mentioned
 in Or. 38 § 27 τῶν ἀσχερῶν 1-

τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς διεφθαρμένον καὶ τοιοῦτους ἐτέρους
καὶ Κόνωνα τουτονί, ἐταίρους εἶναι μειράκι' ὄντας
καὶ Τριβαλλοὺς ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχειν· τούτους τὰ θ'
'Ἐκαταῖα κατεσθίειν'^h, καὶ τοὺς ὄρχεις τοὺς ἐκ τῶν

^h Bekk. et Bl. cum Akro et Maximo v 589 Walz. κατακαίειν
SFQ. om. Z et Westermann.

...τὰ μὲν ὄντα κατεσθίοντας καὶ
παρουσύντας μετὰ Ἀριστοκράτους
καὶ Διογνήτου καὶ τοιούτων ἐτέρων
αἰσχυρῶς καὶ κακῶς ἀνηλωκέναι.

τὸν τοὺς ὀφθαλ. διεφθαρμένον]
'the man with the bad eyes'
(perhaps blind from ophthalmia,
luscus). For pass. of διαφθεῖρω
used of impaired sight or hear-
ing, and similar physical defects,
cf. Aeschin. i § 102 πρεσβύτης
διεφθαρμένος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς,
Hdt. i 34 ἦσαν τῷ Κροίσῳ δύο
παῖδες, τῶν οὐτερος μὲν διέφ-
θαρτο, ἣν γὰρ δὴ κωφός, and
ib. 38 διεφθαρμένος τὴν ἀκοήν.
Dem. Or. 13 § 13 δεῖ τὰ ὦτα
πρώτον ὡμῶν ἰάσασθαι, διέφθαρτα
γάρ.

Τριβαλλοὺς] See *Excursus* (D)
p. 241.

τὰ Ἐκαταῖα] Once every
month, at the time of the new
moon, dishes of food were set
out for Hecate in the evening
at the places where three roads
met; and the food thus offered
was not unfrequently eaten by
poor people. Cf. Arist. Plutus,
594—7 παρά τῆς Ἐκάτης
ἐξεστὶν τοῦτο πυθέσθαι | εἴτε τὸ
πλουτεῖν εἴτε τὸ πεινῆν βέλτιον.
φησὶ γὰρ αὐτῇ | τοὺς μὲν ἔχοντας
καὶ πλουτοῦντας δεῖπνον κατὰ
μῆν' ἀποπέμπει, τοὺς δὲ πένητας
τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀρκάζειν πρὶν κατα-
θεῖναι (with the *Scholia*). [Ju-
venal v 85 'exigua feralis cena
patella', Psalm ovi 28 'they
ate the offerings of the dead.'
This act, and the eating of the
καθάρματα, which had a mysti-

cal import, are cited as in-
stances of impious bravado in
things sacred, which augured ill
for Conon's paying any regard to
the obligations of a solemn oath.
P.] In Lucian's *Dialogues of
the Dead* (i § 1 = p. 331 R)
Diogenes asks Pollux to invite
from the upper world Menippus
the Cynic, who is sure to bring
his wallet well stocked with
broken victuals, λέγε αὐτῷ...,
ἐμπλησάμενον τὴν πῆραν ἥκειν
θέρμων τε πολλῶν καὶ εἰ ποὺ εἴροι
ἐν τῇ τριόδῳ Ἐκάτης δεῖπνον
κείμενον ἢ ῥῶν ἐκ καθαρίσιν ἢ τι
τοιούτων.

Hemsterhuis in an exhaustive
note on the above passage
(Vol. II p. 397—400 ed. Bipont.)
also quotes Plutarch II p. 290
v (the dog) χθονία δεῖπνον
'Ἐκάτῃ πεμπόμενος εἰς τριόδους
ἀποτροπαίων καὶ καθαρῶν ἐπέ-
χει μοῖραν, Quæst. Rom. p. 280
v, Symp. VII p. 708 f. We
may add Charicleides cited by
Athenæus VII 325 δέσποιν'
'Ἐκάτῃ, τριοδίτι, τρίμορφῃ, τρι-
πρόσωπῃ, τρίγλαις (mullet) κη-
λευμένα.

After the word Ἐκαταῖα some
of the mss have κατακαίειν, 'to
burn up,' which is not likely to
be the right reading; others
have κατεσθίειν, which makes
good sense and is commonly ac-
cepted. Of Reiske's conjectures
(κατ' ἀγνίας and καταπίνειν)
neither can be considered pro-
bable. Baiter leaves out the
verb, thus making συλλέγοντας

χοίρων¹, οἷς καθαίρουσ' ὅταν εἰσιέναι μέλλωσι, συλλέγοντας ἐκάστοτε συνδειπνεῖν ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ῥᾶον 40 ὁμνῦναι κάπτιορκεῖν ἢ ὅτιοῦν. οὐ δὴ Κόνων ὁ τοι-

¹ τὰς ὄρνεις (ὄρνις kB) τὰς ἐκ τῶν χωρῶν (χωρῶν Akr) αἰς codices.

govern Ἐκαταῖα as well as ὄρνεις. Westermann suggests κλέπτειν but follows Baiter. κατακαίειν may perhaps be accounted for by supposing that Ἐκαταῖα or καταῖα was erroneously written twice by an early copyist; a subsequent copyist might alter this into the nearest verb he could think of, κατακαίειν; this would be seen to be wrong by a still later writer, who would substitute the intelligible word κατεσθίειν.

τοὺς ὄρνεις τοὺς ἐκ τῶν χοίρων] The mss have τὰς ὄρνεις (or ὄρνις) τὰς ἐκ τῶν χωρῶν (or χωρῶν) αἰς. But birds are out of place in an expiatory sacrifice prior to a public assembly, and the use of young pigs for this purpose is distinctly attested by ancient authorities (e.g. Schol. on Ar. Ach. 44). We must therefore accept the certain emendations given in the text, and originally proposed by Hemsterhuis (in his note on Lucian above referred to).

Harpocr. (and Photius) καθάρσιον· Αἰσχίνης κατὰ Τιμάρχου (§ 23, speaking of the ἐκκλησία, ἐπειδὴν τὸ καθάρσιον περιενεχθῆ), ἔθος ἦν Ἀθηναῖσι καθαίρειν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τὰ θέατρα καὶ ὅλως τὰς τοῦ δήμου συνόδους μικροῖς πᾶν χοιριδίοις ἅπερ ὠνόμαζον καθάρσια· τοῦτο δ' ἐποίουν οἱ λεγόμενοι περιστάρχοι, ὅπερ ὠνομάσθησαν οὕτως ἥτοι ἀπὸ τοῦ περιστείχειν ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐστίας. (Ar. Eccl. 128 ὁ περιστάρχος περιφέρειν χρὴ τὴν...γαλήν, Ach. 44 ὡς ἂν ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ καθάρματος.)

καθαίρουσ'] A plural indefinite, with the subject omitted; cf. the frequent use of φασί, λέγουσι, ὀνομάζουσι.

εἰσιέναι] sc. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, etc. Hence εἰσιτήρια (Fals. Leg. § 210 with Shilleto's note).

ἢ ὅτιοῦν] 'They think less of swearing and perjuring themselves than anything else whatsoever,' 'than anything else in the world.' Or. 56 § 15 οὐδὲν γε μᾶλλον ἢ ὅτιοῦν.

40. οὐ δὴ...οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ] Here, as usual in this phrase, οὐδὲ reiterates the preceding negation (οὐ δὴ), but does not negative πολλοῦ δεῖ although closely pronounced with it. (Cf. Fals. Leg. § 33 οὐ γὰρ...τὰ πράγματα' ἐστὶ φάῦλα...οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ, with Shilleto's note.) We have an apparent exception to this rule in Or. 20 Lept. § 20 φανήσεται γὰρ οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ τῆς γενησομένης ἀξίον αἰσχύνῃς, where there is no preceding negative expressed. The exception may however be explained on the supposition that φανήσεται is ironical and therefore implies a negative: οὐ γὰρ φανήσεται τῆς γενησομένης ἀξίον αἰσχύνῃς, οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ.

οὐ δὴ κ.τ.λ.' A very elegant and idiomatic passage: 'Conon then, as a character such as I have described, is not to be trusted on oath; far from it, indeed. No! the man who would not take even an oath that he intends to observe, and would not for a moment think of doing so on the lives

οὗτος πιστός ἐστίν ὁμνύων· οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ· ἀλλ' ὁ
 μηδ' εὖορκον μηδὲν ἂν¹ ὁμόσας^k, κατὰ δὲ δὴ παίδων
 ὦν μὴ νομίζετε¹ μηδ' ἂν^m μελλήσας, ἀλλὰ κἂνⁿ

¹ + ῥαδίως propter syllabas breves addere vult Bl.

^k ἂν ὁμόσας μηδὲν τ.

¹ S. νομίζεται Akr. ὁμόσας, κατὰ δὲ δὴ παίδων ὦν μὴ νομίζετε Bekker et Bl. cum libris.—'Lege ὦν μὴ νομίζεται μηδὲν μηδ' ἂν μελλήσας, qui ne in animum quidem induxerit ut novo et inusitato more per liberorum capita iuret...Imo transpone, ὁμόσας ὦν μὴ νομίζεται, κατὰ δὲ δὴ τῶν παίδων μηδ' ἂν μελλήσας.' Dobree. ὁμ. ὦν μὴ νομίζετε, κατὰ δὲ δὴ παίδων μηδ' ἂν μελλήσας Sauppe. Locum corruptum putat Bl., cui Dobraei coniectura idcirco displicet, quod κατὰ δὲ δὴ παίδων tamquam maius aliquid post ὦν μὴ νομίζετε infertur. Idem παίδων spurium arbitratus coniecit καθ' ὦν δὲ δὴ μὴ νομίζετε μηδ' ἂν μελλήσας.

^m μηδὲν SFQ.

ⁿ καὶ Akr.

of his children,...but would rather suffer anything than that,—and who, even when constrained, will take none but a customary oath,—I say, such a man is more to be trusted than one who swears by his sons and offers to undergo the fiery ordeal.' P.]

ὁμηδ'—μελλήσας] The mss have ὦν μὴ νομίζετε (or νομίζεται) after κατὰ δὲ δὴ παίδων. There are two objections to this: (i) the plaintiff describes himself as one who is 'reluctant to swear even to the truth' (μηδ' εὖορκον μηδὲν ἂν ὁμόσας), whereas in § 41 he publicly swears to having been assaulted by the defendant: (ii) an oath by the lives of one's children is described as 'contrary to usage' (ὦν μὴ νομίζετε), whereas this very oath is elsewhere attributed to the mother of Demosthenes. Or. 29 §§ 26, 33, 54, 56 ἢ μήτηρ κατ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς...πίστιν ἠθέλησεν ἐπιβεῖναι...ἣν μηδὲς ὑμῶν νομίζετω καθ' ἡμῶν ποτ' ἂν ὁμνύναι ταῦτ' ἂν ἐθέλειν, εἰ μὴ σαφῶς ᾔδει

τὰ εὖορκα ὁμονύμη. Or. 19 § 292.

It was with a view to removing these objections that Dobree placed ὦν μὴ 'νομίζεται' after μηδὲν ἂν ὁμόσας.

If an easier alteration is preferred, we may retain the order as it stands in the mss, simply inserting μηδὲν after ὦν μὴ νομίζετε, and accounting for its loss by its similarity to the subsequent μηδ' ἂν. The mss vary between μηδ' ἂν and μηδὲν, and this proposal combines the two alternative readings. The sentence would then run thus: ὁμηδ' εὖορκον μηδὲν ἂν ὁμόσας, κατὰ δὲ δὴ παίδων, ὦν μὴ νομίζετε μηδὲν μηδ' ἂν μελλήσας. Thus ὦν μὴ νομίζετε depends on μηδὲν and does not refer to παίδων, the sense of the second clause being that Ariston would never dream of taking any such oath, by his children's lives, as would be contrary to general usage. Below, he describes himself as ὁμνύων ὡς νόμιμον.

μηδ' εὖορκον] Isocr. ad Dem. § 23 ἐνεκα δὲ χρημάτων μηδένα

ὅτι οὖν παθὼν πρότερον, εἰ δ' ἄρ' ὁ ἀναγκαῖον, ὁμνῶν
ὡς νόμιμον, ^πκατ' ἐξωλείας αὐτοῦ καὶ γένους καὶ
οἰκίας^ρ, ἀξιοπιστότερος τοῦ κατὰ τῶν παιδῶν ὁμ-
νύντος^α καὶ διὰ τοῦ πυρός. ἐγὼ τοίνυν ὁ δικαιότερόν
σου πιστευθεὶς ἂν κατὰ πάντ', ὦ Κόνων, ἠθέλησ'

° δ' ἄρ' Bekker et Bl. cum Akr. coll. 18 § 278. δ' Dind.

^ρ addit Maximus (v 589 Walz), quae recepit Bl. coll. Antiph.
v 11. ^α ὁμνύντος Bekk. et Bl. cum Akr. ὁμνύοντος Dind.

θεῶν ὁμόσης, μηδ' ἂν εὐορκεῖν
μέλλης.

κἂν ὅτι οὖν παθὼν πρότερον]
'Would submit to anything
sooner than that,' i.e. rather
than swear by an oath contrary
to the country's use, or by the
lives of his children.

The whole sentence is in-
tended to be descriptive of the
character of a man who has a
solemn regard for the obligations
of an oath; hence the use of
μη. A person of such a cha-
racter, says the plaintiff, is
more trustworthy than one who
is ready to take any oath you
please. The characters con-
trasted are of course those of
the plaintiff and defendant
respectively, but this is only
implied until we reach the next
sentence, ἐγὼ...ὁ δικαιότερόν σου
πιστευθεὶς ἂν, when the contrast
is brought home to the case at
issue.

καὶ διὰ τοῦ πυρός] It is doubt-
ful whether we can explain this
of any ordeal by fire like that
referred to in Soph. Antig. 264
(ἤμεν δ' ἔτοιμοι καὶ μύθρους αἰρεῖν
χερῶν, καὶ πῦρ διέρπειν καὶ
θεοὺς ὀρκωμοτεῖν), and possibly
implied in Ar. Lysistr. 133 ἄλλ'
ἄλλ' ὅ τι βούλει, κἂν με χρεὴ, διὰ
τοῦ πυρός ἐθέλω βαδίζειν, which
however may be only a strong
metaphor expressive of readi-

ness to endure any amount of
torture. Sometimes διὰ πυρός
is used of 'braving the extremest
perils,' 'going through fire and
water,' as in Xen. Symp. iv 16
ἐγὼ γ' οὖν μετὰ Κλεινίου κἂν διὰ
πυρός λίσην, and Oec. xxi 7
ἀκολουθητέον...καὶ διὰ πυρός καὶ
διὰ παντὸς κινδύνου (L and S
s. v. πῦρ).

In the present passage διὰ
τοῦ πυρός possibly contains an
allusion to some strange form
of self-devotion, one of the ἀραι
δεινά καὶ χαλεπαὶ obscurely
hinted at in § 38. G. H. Schae-
fer simply says: 'vertam, vel
dum ara ardet,' i.e. 'one who
swears by his children even
while the flame is burning on
the altar,' and C. R. Kennedy
renders the words: 'and before
the burning altar.' (Cf. Or. 43
§ 14 λαβόντες τὴν ψῆφον καομένων
τῶν ἱερῶν.)

This is hardly satisfactory,
and it is not improbable that
the text is corrupt and that we
should read καὶ διὰ τοῦ πυρός
λόντος, where the participle
would easily have been lost by
homocoteleuton with ὁμνύοντος.

πιστευθεὶς ἂν] See on § 1 ad
fin. For the passive, formed
just as if the active were directly
transitive, and took the accusa-
tive, cf. § 5 παροινουμένους and
§ 2 παρανενομήσθαι.

ὁμόσαι ταυτί, οὐχ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ δοῦναι δίκην, ὦν ἡδίκηκα, κὰν ὅτιοιυν^τ ποιῶν, ὥσπερ σύ, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ προσυβρισθῆναι, ὡς οὐ κατεπιорκησόμενος⁸ τὸ πρῶγμα. λέγε τὴν πρόκλησιν.

ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ.

Ταῦτ' ἐγὼ καὶ τότε^τ ἠθέλησα ὁμόσαι, καὶ νῦν⁴¹ ὁμνύω τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τὰς θεὰς ἡπαντας καὶ ἀπάσας^ι ὑμῶν εἵνεκ' ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ καὶ τῶν περιεστηκότων, ἢ μὴν παθὼν ὑπὸ Κόνωνος ταῦθ' ὦν δικάζομαι, 1270 καὶ λαβὼν πληγὰς, καὶ τὸ χεῖλος διακοπεῖς οὕτως ὥστε καὶ ῥαφῆναι, καὶ ὑβρισθεὶς τὴν δίκην διώκειν. καὶ εἰ μὲν εὐορκῶ, πολλὰ μοι γένοιτο κάγαθὰ^α καὶ

^τ κὰν ὅτιοιυν *scripsit* Bl. καὶ ὅτιοιυν *vulgo*. ὅτιοιυν *Akr.*

⁸ Z, Bekker st., et Bl. *cum libris*. κατεπιорκησόμενος Dobree, Dind. ^ι πάσας Z *cum* B.

^α γένοιτο καὶ ἀγαθὰ *Aristidis* (p. 377 W) *codex* Par. 1741; γένοιτο ἀγαθὰ *Aristidis lectio vulgata*, et *Akr*; ἀγαθὰ γένοιτο *et hiatus et syllabis brevibus admissis* Dind. (57 § 57, 55 § 24).

ἠθέλησ' ὁμόσαι ταυτί] The general drift of this oath must have been given by the πρόκλησις which was read to the jury; it is also indicated in the asseverations of § 41.

It is clear that this Challenge was refused by the defendant. The plaintiff would therefore be able to point to this refusal as a fact in his own favour, just as the defendant would in the case of the πρόκλησις tendered by him and rejected by the plaintiff (§ 27).—In the next line *καὶ* emphasizes ὅτιοιυν.

κατεπιорκησόμενος] the future middle which, if retained, must be taken as passive in sense, 'inasmuch as I am determined not to lose the case by your perjury.' [Or, 'as one who had no idea of having the case

decided against him by perjury.' P.] For the use of *κατα- cf. καταρραθυμεῖν* ('to lose by negligence') in Or. 4 § 7 τὰ καταρραθυμμένα πάλιν ἀναλήψετε, and *κατεπάρδω*, 'to subdue by charming' (Pl. Gorg. 483 ε).

41. τῶν περιεστηκότων] *Aeschin. Ctesiph.* § 56 ἀποκρίνομαι ἐναντίον σοι τῶν δικαστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ὅσοι δὴ ἐξέθεν περιεστᾶσι, and *Dem. de Cor.* § 196.

What applies above to private orations of great public importance, applies *mutatis mutandis* to the present speech, which was probably listened to by a considerable body of citizens, besides the forty δικασταὶ before whom this case was apparently tried (see *Introduction* p. lxi).

καὶ εἰ μὲν εὐορκῶ—ἐσσεσθαι]

μηδέποτε' αὐθις τοιοῦτο μηδὲν πάθοιμι, εἰ δ' ἐπιorkῶ,
ἐξώλης ἀπολοίμην αὐτὸς^ν καὶ εἰ τί μοι ἔστιν ἡ μέλ-
λει^ν ἔσεσθαι. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπιorkῶ, οὐδ' ἂν Κόνωνα
42 διαρραγῇ. ἀξιον^ν τοίνυν ὑμᾶς ὡς ἄνδρες δικασταὶ
πάνθ' ὅς' ἐστὶ δίκαι' ἐπιδείξαντος ἐμοῦ καὶ πίστιν
προσθέντος ὑμῖν, ὥσπερ ἂν αὐτὸς ἕκαστος παθὼν τὸν
πεποιηκότ' ἐμίσει, οὕτως ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ πρὸς Κόνωνα
τουτοῦ τὴν ὀργὴν ἔχειν, καὶ μὴ νομίζειν ἴδιον τῶν
τοιούτων μηδὲν, ὃ κὰν ἄλλω τυχὸν συμβαίῃ, ἀλλ' ἐφ'

^ν Ak. (Bl. coll. § 40, 9 § 42, 19 § 71 etc.). + γε SFQ. + τε
Aristides (Dind.).

^ν propter hiatum ποτ' addere vult Bl.

^ν Ak. (Bl.). ἀξιώ vulgo.

Quoted by Aristides (ii 487 *Rhet. Graeci*, Spengel), together with the famous adjurations of the speech *de Corona* (§§ 1 and 141), to exemplify ἀξιοπιστία brought about by ὅρκoi and ἀρά.

ἐξώλης] Or. 49 § 66; Fals. Leg. § 172 ἐξώλης ἀπολοίμην καὶ προώλης et..., and in § 70 (after quoting the solemn form of imprecation used before the meetings of the βουλή and ἐκκλησία) the orator adds: εὐχεσθ' ἐξώλη ποιεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ γένος καὶ οἰκίαν.

Ariston is here taking an oath almost as strong as that which he finds fault with in Conon; but he would probably plead that he was only swearing 'in the customary manner,' ὡς νόμιμον (§ 40).

διαρραγῇ] sc. λέγων ὡς ἐπιorkῶ, 'not even if Conon burst with saying that I forswear myself'—or (as we should put it)—'say so till he bursts.' De Cor. § 21 ὃ σὸς κουνωδὸς, οὐχ ὃ ἐμὸς, οὐδ' ἂν σὺ διαρραγῇς ψευδόμενος.

§§ 42—43. This is no private

interest of myself alone; Conon will appeal to the compassion of the jury, though the victim of such an outrage deserves their pity, rather than its perpetrators. I therefore claim from the jury the same feeling of resentment against Conon, as each one of them would have felt in his own case.

42. πάνθ'—δίκαια] perhaps= πάντα δίκαια ὅσα ἔστι (not πάντα ὅσα δίκαιά ἐστι). If so, we should read ἔστι for ἐστὶ.

πίστιν]= ὅρκον, Or. 49 § 42 πίστιν ἠθέλησα ἐπιθεῖναι.—πίστιν προσθέντος § 41, alluding to νῦν ὁμνῶν κ.τ.λ.—παθὼν= εἰ παθεν.

τὴν ὀργὴν ἔχειν] Or. 21 (Mid.) § 70 εἰ τοίνυν τις ὑμῶν ἄλλως πως ἔχει τὴν ὀργὴν ἐπὶ Μειδίου ἢ ὡς δέον αὐτὸν τεθνάναι, οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔχει. P.]

δ—συμβαίῃ]= δ καὶ ἄλλω (τυχὸν) συμβαίῃ ἂν, 'which might, perchance, happen to another.' For acc. abs. τυχὸν (like παρασχόν, ἐξόν, μετόν, Kühner § 487, 3) cf. Isocr. Paneg. § 171 τυχὸν ἂν τι συνεπέρανεν and Dem. de Cor.

δου ποτ' ἂν συμβῇ, βοηθεῖν καὶ τὰ δίκαι' ἀποδιδόναι, καὶ μισεῖν τοὺς πρὸ μὲν τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων θρασεῖς καὶ προπετεῖς, ἐν δὲ τῷ δίκην ὑπέχειν ἀναισχύντους καὶ πονηροὺς, καὶ μήτε δόξης μήτ' ἔθους μήτ' ἄλλου μηδενὸς φροντίζοντας ἢ πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοῦναι δίκην. ἀλλὰ δεήσεται Κόνων καὶ κληήσει^γ. σκο- 43
πεῖτε δὴ πότερός^α ἐστὶν ἐλεινότερος^β, ὁ πεπονηθὼς οἷ' ἐγὼ πέπονηθ' ὑπὸ τούτου, εἰ προσυβρισθεὶς ἀπειμι καὶ δίκης μὴ τυχών, ἢ Κόνων, εἰ δώσει δίκην; πότερον δ' ὑμῶν ἐκάστω συμφέρει, ἐξεῖναι τύπτειν καὶ ὑβρί-
ζειν ἢ μὴ; ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι^δ μὴ. οὐκοῦν, ἂν μὲν ἀφίητε, ἔσονται πολλοί, ἐὰν δὲ κολάζητ', ἐλάττους.

Πόλλ' ἂν εἰπεῖν ἔχοιμ' ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, καὶ 44
ὡς ἡμεῖς χρήσιμοι, καὶ αὐτοί^ε καὶ ὁ πατήρ, ἕως ἔζη,

^γ κληήσει Z cum S.

^α *propter syllabas breves ποτ' addere vult* Bl. coll. 39 §§ 14, 16, 21.

^β *scripsit* Bl. ἐλεειν. vulgo.

^δ οἶμαι Z cum S.

^ε καὶ αὐτοὶ Akr. om. Z cum SFQ.

§ 221 ἐπεπεσίμην δ' ὑπὲρ ἑμαυτοῦ, τυχὼν μὲν ἀναισθητῶν, ὅμως δ' ἐπεπεσίμην.

τὰ δίκαι' ἀποδιδόναι] 'To grant him the claims which are his due'; ἀπο-, as in ἀπολαμβάνειν, 'to receive one's due,' 'to accept full payment.' See note on Or. 53 § 10.

πρὸς] Not 'previous to,' but 'in the presence of,' 'at.' [Cf. however Or. 21 (Mid.) § 30 ὥμους ἔθεσθε πρὸ τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἐπ' ἀδελφοῖς τοῖς ἀδικήσουσιν. P.]

μήτ' ἔθους...φροντίζοντας] Cf. § 40 ὧν μὴ νομίζετε.

43. δεήσεται...καὶ κληήσει] Or. 30 § 32 ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον ἐδείτο, ἱκετεύων ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀντιβολῶν καὶ δάκρυσι κλαίων. Cf. Or. 53 § 29.—προσυβρισθεὶς is further explained by δίκης μὴ τυχών. See note on § 15,

ὑβρισθῆναι.

ἢ μὴ] so. ἐξεῖναι, not συμφέρει. The latter would require οὐ.

ἂν μὲν ἀφίητε κ.τ.λ.] ISOER. κατὰ Λοχίτου (αἰκέλας), § 18 τοὺς ἄλλους πολίτας κοσμοωτέρους ποιήσετε καὶ τὸν βίον τὸν ὑμέτερον αὐτῶν ἀσφαλέστερον καταστήσετε.

§ 44. I might say much of the public services of my family, and show that my opponents have done you no such service. But time would not suffice, nor is this the point at issue. For even supposing we were ever so inferior to our opponents, that is no reason why we should be beaten and insulted.

44. χρήσιμοι] χρήσιμος is almost invariably used with εἰς τι, πρὸς τί, ἐπὶ τι or the simple dat., but is here placed absolutely.

καὶ τριηραρχοῦντες καὶ στρατεούμενοι καὶ τὸ προσ-
ταττόμενον ποιοῦντες, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν οὔθ' οὗτος οὔτε
τῶν τούτου οὐδεῖς· ἀλλ' οὔτε τὸ ὕδωρ ἱκανόν, οὔτε
νῦν περὶ τούτων ὁ λόγος ἐστίν^a. εἰ γὰρ δὴ ὁμολο-
γουμένως ἔτι τούτων καὶ ἀχρηστοτέροις καὶ πονηρο-
τέροις ἡμῖν εἶναι συνέβαινεν, οὐ τυπτητέοι, οὐδὲ
ὑβριστέοι δῆπουθεν^o ἐσμέν.

Οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι δεῖ πλείω λέγειν· οἴμαιⁱ γὰρ ὑμᾶς
οὐδὲν ἀγνοεῖν τῶν εἰρημένων.

^a propter syllabas breves (ὁ λόγος) αὐτ' ἔσθ' ὁ λόγος αὐτ' ὁ λόγος
(deleto ἐστίν) πανvult Bl.

^o Ak (Bl.). δῆπου *hiatu admissio* vulgo.

ⁱ οἴμαι *Z cum S.*

τριηραρχοῦντες] See Or. 36 § 41.
ὡς οὐδὲν] = ὡς κατ' οὐδὲν γέγονε
χρήσιμος (understood from χρή-
σιμοι above).—On τὸ ὕδωρ, see
§ 36.

τούτων...ἀχρηστοτέροις] More
unserviceable, more useless, to
the state than our opponents.
For the dat. συνέβαινεν ἡμῖν εἶναι
ἀχρηστοτέροις cf. § 16 αὐτοληκ-
τοῖς συγχωροῦμεν εἶναι τοῖς νύεσι.

ἀχρηστος is here contrasted
with χρήσιμος and, as often in
the Orators, is used in the same
sense as ἀχρεῖος in earlier Greek
writers.

τυπτητέοι] formed like τυπτήσω

as if from *τυπτήω, cf. τυπ-
πτήσθαι in *Argument* 1. 2. See
Excursus (A), *infra*.

οὐκ οἶδ'—εἰρημένων] The very
same sentence (with the addition
of the phrase ἐξέφα τὸ ὕδωρ) oc-
curs at the close of Or. 36. On
ὅ τι δεῖ, see note on 36 § 62.

A longer speech might appro-
priately have closed with a
recapitulation and a formal
peroration; but in the present
instance neither is necessary.
Arist. Rhet. III 13 ὁ ἐπιλογὸς
ἐστὶν οὐδὲ δικανικοῦ (λόγου) παν-
τὸς, οἷον ἐὰν μικρὸς ὁ λόγος καὶ
τὸ πρᾶγμα εὐμνημόνευτον.

EXCURSUS (A).

On the defective verb τύπτω (§§ 4, 25, 32, 35, &c.).

The verb τύπτω forms a familiar paradigm in almost all the elementary Greek Grammars in ordinary use, where, as every schoolboy knows, it is conjugated at full length with its three perfect tenses, its five futures, and its six aorists; and it must be admitted that, for the purposes of a paradigm, the verb in question is in several respects admirably adapted. Had the selection fallen on a verb ending in -ω with a *vowel* for the last letter of its stem, e.g. λύ-ω, or τιμά-ω, our model verb would have had one aorist only in each voice, ἔλυσα, ἐλυσάμην, ἐλύθην; ἐτίμησα, ἐτιμησάμην, ἐτιμήθην. Had a *verbum purum* ending in -μι been taken, e.g. φη-μί, δίδω-μι, ἵσται-μι, the beginner would have had to face a very complex conjugation at the very outset of his task. τύπτω is unencumbered with the special irregularities of verbs ending in -μι, and has the advantage of two *theoretically possible* aorists in each voice; indeed, as Veitch has pointed out, it is 'one of the very few verbs that have the second aorist active and passive in actual use' (though the former is very rare, while in *Attic prose* neither is ever found). Again, as compared with some other *verba impura*, with a *consonant* for their characteristic letter, it has this advantage; that the stem-vowel remains unchanged throughout, and is thus identical in (for instance) the aorist and present participle alike (τυπ-είς and τύπ-των), whereas in λείπω, φαίνω, τήκω as compared with ἔ-λιπ-ον, ἐ-φάν-ην, ἐ-τάκ-ην, the stem-vowels which appear in the aorist have suffered modification in the present; also the consonantal relations between the dif-

ferent tenses are simpler than in the case of some other verbs; thus, while β in ϵ - $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta$ - $\eta\nu$ becomes π in $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi$ - $\tau\omega$, no such alteration is necessary in passing from the $\tau\nu\pi$ - of the second aorist to the strengthened form $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ - of the present.

The verb is not without an interest of its own in the history of grammar; and though it may be rash to conjecture whether it owed its first selection to the grim humour of some *plagosus Orbilius* of old times, intent on bringing each tense's meaning home to his pupils' memories by the help of his ferule, it may be interesting to note that this particular paradigm is found in the early Greek Grammars which appeared in Italy at the revival of learning, as for instance in the *Erotemata* of Chrysoloras, a distinguished scholar, who (in the dedication of a copy in my possession, printed at Venice at the Aldine press in 1517) is described as *Manuel Chrysoloras, qui primus Iuniorum reportavit in Italia literas græcas**. The paradigm may also be traced still further back to the Canons of Theodosius, an Alexandrine gram-

* On Chrysoloras, see Hody, *de viris illustribus* cap. ii, and Voigt's *Humanismus* i² 225, 234; and cf. Hallam's *Literature of Europe* i 99 ed. 1854, where the *Erotemata* is described as 'the first, and long the only, channel to a knowledge of Greek, save oral instruction,' and Mullinger's *History of the University of Cambridge*, i pp. 391—396, where it is called 'the Greek Grammar of the first century of the Renaissance.' 'It served Reuchlin for a model at Orleans, was used by Linacre at Oxford and Erasmus at Cambridge, and long continued to hold its ground against formidable rivals,' p. 395. The date of his arrival in Italy was about 1396.—The Aldine edition above referred to is of course a reprint. It was first printed in 1484. Hallam i p. 180 ascribes to about the year 1480 a small quarto tract of great rarity, entitled *coniugationes verborum Graecae, Daventria noviter extremo labore collectae et impressae*, containing nothing but $\tau\acute{o}\pi\omega$ in all its voices and tenses, with Latin explanations.

marian of the age of Constantine the Great, who expounds all the parts, regardless of usage, and at considerable length (viz. on pp. 1008—1044 of Θεοδοσίου γραμματικοῦ εἰσαγωγικοί κανόνες περὶ κλίσεως ῥημάτων in Bekker's *Anecdota Graeca*, vol. III). The Grammar of Theodosius is in its turn founded on that of a more celebrated Greek scholar, Dionysius the Thracian, who taught at Rome in B.C. 80. The τέχνη γραμματικὴ of the latter is a short work, occupying only pp. 629—643 in Bekker's *Anecdota Graeca*, vol. II; it was a standard text-book for many centuries and is the original basis of all subsequent grammars. I quote a few words from chap. xv, which bear on our present subject: διαθέσεις δὲ εἰσι τρεῖς, ἐνέργεια, πάθος, μεσότης· ἐνέργεια μὲν οἷον τύπτω, πάθος δὲ οἷον τύπτομαι, μεσότης δὲ ἢ ποτὲ μὲν ἐνέργειαν, ποτὲ δὲ πάθος παριστῶσα, οἷον πέποιθα, διέφθορα, ἐποίησάμην, ἐγραψάμην*. Shortly after, he proceeds: ἀριθμοὶ δὲ τρεῖς, ἐνικός, δυνικός καὶ πληθυντικός· ἐνικός μὲν οἷον τύπτω, δυνικός δὲ οἷον τύπτετον, πληθυντικός δὲ οἷον τύπτομεν· πρόσωπα δὲ τρία, πρῶτον, δεύτερον, τρίτον· πρῶτον μὲν οἷον τύπτω, δεύτερον οἷον τύπτεις, τρίτον οἷον τύπτει.

But, however well this verb may be adapted as a typical form for the beginner, and however interesting it may be as a tradition of the earlier grammarians, it cannot be too clearly understood that very few of the tenses are really used by the best Greek authors. The tenses given in the paradigm are all formed regularly on the principles of *analogy* alone, regardless of the opposite principles of *anomaly* which prevail in the usage of the Greek writers themselves. In *Attic Prose* none of the

* It is quoted ἐνψάμην in Graefenhan, *Geschichte der Classischen Philologie*, II p. 481, q.v.; but Dionysius appears in the rest of the chapter to confine himself to *tenses in actual use*, and is therefore likely to have avoided ἐνψάμην.

tenses given in the grammars are found except the present and imperfect, active and passive, *τύπτω* and *ἐτυπτον*, *τύπτομαι* and *ἐτυπτόμην*. The future active is not *τύψω* but *τυπτήσω*, and the aorists in use are borrowed from other verbs, and are really *ἐπάταξα* and *ἐπλήγην*. *ἐτυψα* is never found in Attic Prose, and the reference to Lysias, *fragment* 10, 2, given in Veitch's *Greek Verbs*, and repeated, apparently without verification, in Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*, supplies us with no real exception. The passage, when examined, proves to be part of an exposition of a possibly genuine speech of Lysias, written by the anonymous author of the *προλεγόμενα τῶν στάσεων* (*Rhetores Graeci* VII p. 15 Walz, cf. Spengel's *Artium Scriptores* p. 137). The words used by this late writer are: *ἐγκύμονά τις ἐτυψε κατὰ γαστρὸς καὶ κρίνεται φόνον*, where Lysias himself would undoubtedly have written *ἐπάταξεν*, as is proved by a passage in Or. 13 § 71, *ὁ Θρασύβουλος τύπτει τὸν Φρύνιχον καὶ καταβάλλει πατάξας*. The following passages will further illustrate the prose usage of this defective verb, Lysias, Or. 4 § 15, *πότερον ἐπλήγην ἢ ἐπάταξα*; id. Or. 1 §§ 25—27, where *πατάξας κατάβαλλω* is followed by the corresponding passive forms *πληγὴς κατέπεσεν*, Dem. Or. 4 § 40, *ὁ πληγὴς κἂν ἐτέρωσε πατάξῃ*, Thuc. VIII 92, *ὁ Φρύνιχος πληγὴς* followed by *ὁ πατάξας διέφυγεν*. Again in Plato's *Laus*, p. 879 D—E, we have *τύπτοντα* and *τύπτειν* followed by *πατάξαι*, and soon after, *τύπτει τῇ μάστιγι* followed by *ὅσας ἂν αὐτὸς πατάξῃ*: so in p. 880 B, *ἐάν τις τύπτῃ τὸν πρεσβύτερον...τῇ τοῦ πληγέντος ἡλικίᾳ*, and in p. 882 the last two forms occur twice over. Cf. Aristot. *Eth.* V 5 § 4, *ὅταν ὁ μὲν πληγῇ ὁ δὲ πατάξῃ*, *Rhet.* I 15 § 29, *ὁμοῖα καὶ εἰ ἰσχυρὸς ἀσθενῇ πατάξαι ἢ πληγῆναι προκαλέσαιο*, *Eth.* V 5 § 4, *εἰ ἀρχὴν ἔχων ἐπάταξεν, οὐ δεῖ ἀντι-πληγῆναι, καὶ εἰ ἀρχοντα ἐπάταξεν, οὐ πληγῆναι μόνον δεῖ ἀλλὰ καὶ κολασθῆναι*. *Rhet.*

1 15 § 29, πατάξαι ἢ πληγῆναι, *de anima* B, 8, p. 419 b 15, τὸ τύπτον καὶ τὸ τυπτόμενον... ἂν πληγῇ, p. 420 a 24, οὐ δὴ πᾶν ψοφεῖ τυπτόμενον καὶ τύπτον, οἷον ἐὰν πατάξῃ βελόνη βελόνην, p. 423 b 16, πληγείσα ἐπάταξεν, *Soph. Elench.* p. 168 a 6, ἂν τις τύπτῃ τῶτον καὶ τοῦτον, ἄνθρωπον ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀνθρώπους τυπήσει, and *Meteorologica*, p. 368 a 18, τύπτων... τύπτον... τύπτεται, p. 371 b 10, ἥ μέλλει πατάξαι κινεῖται πρὶν πληγῆναι, while three lines below we find δ' ἐὰν πατάξῃ.—Among other parts similarly borrowed we have πέπληγα, πέπληγμαι, πεπλήξομαι and πληγήσομαι.—So in Latin *ferio, percussī*, etc.

But one of the best studies on this point of usage is the Speech of Demosthenes κατὰ Κόνωνος, where we find the following forms; in § 18 τύπτειν, in § 17 τύπτων, in § 4 ἔτυπτον, in §§ 32 and 35 τυπτόμενον, with the verbal τυπτητός in § 44. Again in § 31 we have πατάξαι (not τύψαι or πληῖσαι), and in § 33 ἐπλήγην (not ἐπατάχθην, or ἐτύπην, much less ἐτύφθην). Further in § 25 πατάξαντι stands side by side with τύπτειν; and lastly we have the phrases πληγὰς ἐνέτειναν (§ 5) and εἰληφέναι καὶ δεδωκέναι πληγὰς (§ 14), which assist in making up for the defective tenses. It is reserved for the late writer who composed the *Argument* to use the unclassical form τετυπτήσθαι.

For the usage of this verb in Attic *Verse*, see Veitch's excellent book on *Greek Verbs*, where it will be noticed that almost the only part used besides those found in Prose is τυπείς; the student should also read the interesting criticisms of Cobet in pp. 330—343 of his *Variae lectiones*, and the corresponding passage in Rutherford's *New Phrynichus*, p. 257 ff.

The following is a conspectus of the parts in use in Attic Greek, classified under the two meanings of the verb:—

238 (B). ON THE QUANTITY OF ἔμπνος.

(a) I strike or wound, L. *ferio, vulnero*. (b) I thrash, L. *caedo, verbero*.

ACTIVE.

τύπτω, παίω, }
πληγὴν δίδωμι. }

{ τύπτω, παίω,
{ πληγὰς δίδωμι, ἐμβάλλω, ἐντείνω,
ἐντρίβω.

πατάξω (Eur. and Xen. παίσω).

τυπτήσω.

ἐπάταξα (Trag. and Xen. ἐπαισα).

πληγὰς ἐνέβαλον (ἐπαισα).

πέπληγα.

πέπληγα, πληγὰς δέδωκα.

PASSIVE.

τύπτομαι, πληγὴν λαμβάνω.

τύπτομαι, παίομαι, πληγὰς λαμβάνω.

πεπλήξομαι, πληγήσομαι.

τυπτήσομαι, πληγὰς λήψομαι.

ἐπλήγην.

πληγὰς ἔλαβον.

πέπληγμαι.

πληγὰς εἰληφα.

[The above Excursus, in the form in which it appeared in 1875, has been translated into German by Dr L. Schmidt in the *Paedagogisches Archiv*, xxv(i) 1883, p. 62—5.]

EXCURSUS (B).

On the quantity of ἔμπνος (Or. 54 § 12).

In Soph. *Phil.* 1378, the phrase ἔμπνος βάσις is used with reference to the festering foot of Philoctetes, but the position of the words, at the end of an iambic line, leaves the quantity undetermined. This may however be ascertained (i) by the accent of the word from which it is derived, viz. πύον, which according to the express statement of the grammarian Arcadius should never be written πῶον; (ii) by the fact that Empedocles (336, πύον ἐπλετο λευκόν) makes the first syllable of πύον short. We may compare the Latin *pūter* where the corresponding syllable is short, although in *pūteo* and *pūtidus* (as in πύθω), it

is long. We may further notice that the adjective and its derivatives occur (as might be expected) not unfrequently in Hippocrates and the medical writers; and that one of these, Galen (lib. xiii p. 876), quotes in full an Elegiac poem in which Andromachus the elder (fl. 50 A.D.), in describing the virtues of his potent antidote, or θηριακὴ δι' ἐχιδνῶν, has the following couplet, which determines the quantity of the word:

καὶ μογερῶν στέρνων ἀπολύσεται ἕμπυον ἰλύν
 πυνομένη πολλοὺς μέχρις ἐπ' ἡέλιους.

Hence we conclude that the lexicons of Liddell and Scott (ed. 6*) and of Pape are unwarranted in marking the penultimate as long;—an oversight which does not occur in the fourth edition of the former lexicon, and is doubtless due to a confusion between the quantities of τὸ πῦον, the Latin *pūs*, and ὁ πῦός, the Lat. *colostra* (or beestings).

EXCURSUS (C).

On the meaning of αἰτολήκυθος (Or. 54 § 14).

The exact meaning of this word is difficult to determine, and the Grammarians content themselves with giving us a wide choice of conflicting explanations. Harpocration, for instance, has the following article.

Αἰτολήκυθοι: Δημοσθένης κατὰ Κόνωνος, (1) ἦτοι ἀντὶ τοῦ εὐζώνους τινὰς καὶ ἐτοίμους πᾶν ὅτιοῦν ποιεῖν καὶ ὑπομένειν, (2) ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ πένητας καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο κεκτημένους ἢ ληκύθους, (3) ἢ αὐτουργούς, (4) ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰς πληγὰς ἐτοίμους καὶ ὅλον τύπτοντας καὶ μαστιγοῦντας καὶ ὑβρίζοντας, (5) ἢ λέγοι ἂν τοὺς ἐκ προχείρου διδόντας ἀργύριον....

* In ed. 7 (1888) the quantity is not marked.

He further states that Menander used the word in two of his comedies, and attempts to support the last of the above interpretations by showing from Diphilus, that money was occasionally carried about in the *λήκυθος*: and the last but one by appealing to Menander for the fact that the thong or strap (*ιμάς*), by which the *λήκυθος* was suspended about the person, might be detached from the flask and used as a whip. None of these five explanations is convincing, and the last two are almost certainly wrong. An indication of the true meaning may however be gathered from the second. Any respectable Athenian in going to the public baths would be naturally attended by his slave carrying the master's *λήκυθος* or oil-flask, &c. Compare, for the Roman custom, Varro *R. R.* i 55 § 4 (*olea dominum in balnea sequitur*). The fraternity of young men, alluded to in the text, may have gone on the principle of discarding the attendance of their slaves and carrying their own *λήκυθοι*, either to be free from the slight restraint which the company of their servants might put upon their practical jokes and wild escapades, or by way of assuming a lower grade of respectability than their birth would warrant, and availing themselves of that disguise either as a mere freak of youthful pleasantry or as a cloak for acts of outrage and disorder. If this view is tenable, the general sense of the title may be kept up by some such rendering as 'gentleman beggars,' 'amateur tramps.'

This explanation is in part confirmed by one of the guesses recorded in Bekker's *Anecdota Graeca* 465, 17 where *αὐτολήκυθος* is explained *ὁ πένης ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτῷ τὰς ληκύθους εἰς τὰ βαλανεῖα εἰσφέρειν*. Again, Hesychius has *αὐτολήκυθοι· οἱ πένητες, οἱ μόνην λήκυθον ἔχοντες· ἢ δι' ἑαυτῶν βαστάζοντες τὴν λήκυθον, οὐ δι' οἰκετῶν*. Pollux, x 62, refers to the passage in Demosthenes, and quotes a parallel from the comic poet Antiphanes, Meineke

Com. Graec. fragm. III 7, καὶ αὐτολήκυθους δέ τινας Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Κόνωνος ὀνομάζει οὓς σαφέστερον ἂν τις ἐν τῷ Ἀντιφάνους Ἀθάμαντι κεκληῖσθαι λέγοι·

χλαμύδα καὶ λόγχην ἔχων
ἄξυνακόλουθος ξηρὸς αὐτολήκυθος.

As another nickname attaching to one of these Clubs we have Τριβαλλοὶ in § 39; and in Athenaeus a coterie of Athenian wits is mentioned in the time of Philip of Macedon and therefore nearly coincident in date with the Clubs in the text; these wits or γελωτοποιοί went by the name of 'the sixty' (Athen. xiv 614). Cf. also Lysias, *fragm.* 53, κατὰ Κινησίου: οὐ μετὰ τούτου ποτὲ Ἀπολλοφάνης καὶ Μυσταλίδης καὶ Λυσίθεος συνεισιτῶντο, μίαν ἡμέραν ταξάμενοι τῶν ἀποφράδων, ἀντὶ νομηνιαστῶν κακοδαιμονιστὰς σφίσιν αὐτοῖς τούνομα θέμενοι;

EXCURSUS (D).

On the Τριβαλλοὶ of Or. 54 § 39.

The Triballi were a wild Thracian people occupying the region north of the range of Haemus and south of the Danube, now known as Servia. Their character is often described in unfavourable terms: thus Isocrates (*de pace* § 50) speaks of their *δυσγένεια* as opposed to the *εὐγένεια* of Athens, and (*Panath.* § 227) denounces them as leagued against all their neighbours: ἅπαντές φασιν ὁμονοεῖν μὲν (τοὺς Τριβαλλοὺς) ὥς οὐδένας ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους, ἀπολλύναι δ' οὐ μόνον τοὺς ὁμόρους καὶ τοὺς πλησίον οἰκοῦντας ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὅσων ἂν ἐφικέσθαι δυνηθῶσιν. Lastly the comic poet Alexis (who flourished in B.C. 356, a date but slightly anterior to the present speech), attacking, ap-

parently, some rude and uncivilised custom, describes it as too barbarous even for the Triballi, οὐδ' ἐν Τριβαλλοῖς ταῦτά γ' ἐστὶν ἔθνος | οὐ φασὶ τὸν θύοντα τοῖς κεκλημένοις | δείξαντ' ἰδεῖν τὸ δεῖπνον, εἰς τὴν αὐρίον | πωλεῖν ἀδείπνοις ἅπερ ἔθνηκ' αὐτοῖς ἰδεῖν (ap. Athen. xv p. 671). Cf. Ar. *Aves* 1530.

According to the speaker, Conon and his two companions were, as mere striplings (μειράκια), known by a name borrowed from these lawless Triballi. Now if the speech was (as is very probable) delivered in B.C. 341 (see p. lxii) when Conon was rather more than 50 years of age (§ 22), he would be a μείρακιον, or about 15 years of age, 35 years previous, viz. B.C. 376. By a coincidence, which has apparently remained unnoticed, this brings us to the very year in which the wild Triballi crossed the Haemus with a strong force, ravaged the southern coast of Thrace near Abdera and were forced to retreat by the Athenian commander Chabrias (Diodor. xv 36). The name of the barbarous tribe would therefore be on the lips of all Athens during the youth of Conon and his friends, and would readily find currency as a slang term of the day.

We may compare with the Τριβαλλοί, the disorderly Clubs to which Conon's son belonged, the ἰθύφαλλοι and αὐτολήκυθοι of § 14; and we may suggest in passing that the special form of the appellation, apart from its general applicability, probably turned on a play of words (e.g. τριβεῖν τοὺς ἄλλους or others more or less obvious). Cf. Photius s.v. (quoting this passage) οἱ ἐν τοῖς βαλανείοις ἀναγώγως διατριβόμενοι· οἱ δὲ τοὺς εἰκαίους καὶ τοὺς βίους κατατρίβοντες. Hesychius (*inter alia*) οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ δεῖπνα ἑαυτοὺς καλοῦντες. The *Scholía* on Aeschines i § 52 (τοῖς ἀγρίοις ἄνδρας) couple together Τριβαλλοί (cf. Plin. *N. H.* vii 2) and Κένταυροι as infamous appellatives, and

lastly the comic poet Eubulus (fl. B.C. 375) has the line
Τριβαλλοποπανόθρεπτα μειρακύλλια.

As an exact parallel to the Triballi in the text and the other clubs already mentioned, we have in English literature the 'nocturnal fraternity of the Mohock-club,—a name borrowed from a sort of cannibals in India' (i.e. North America). The practical jokes of that 'worthy society of brutes,' and 'well-disposed savages,' will be familiar to the readers of the Spectator (Nos. 324, 332 and 347; anno 1712). Cf. also Gay's *Trivia* III 325—328:

Who has not heard the *Scowrer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the *Mohock's* name?
Was there a watchman took his hourly rounds,
Safe from their blows, or new-invented wounds?

As German parallels we have the names *Polacken*, *Tartaren*, *Husaren* and *Kroaten* (quoted by Reiske); similarly in French, *Cosaques* and *Pandours* (mentioned by M. Dareste).

ΠΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΑ
ΠΕΡΙ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ΒΛΑΒΗΣ*.

ΤΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Καλλικλῆς, πρὸς ὃν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ τὴν δίκην ὑπ' ἐκείνου
διωκόμενος^b γείτονες ἦσαν ἐν χωρίῳ, ὁδῷ μέσῃ διεργόμενοι.
δυσομβρίας^c δὲ συμβάσης, εἰς τὸ Καλλικλέους χωρίον ὕδωρ
ἐμπεισὸν ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ κατελυμήνατο. ἐπὶ τούτῳ διώκει βλά-
5 βης τὸν γείτονα· εἶναι γάρ φησιν ἐν τῷ Τεισίου χωρίῳ
χαράδραν εἰς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ ὕδατος τοῦ ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ ποιη-
θεῖσαν, ἣν ἀποικοδομηθεῖσαν^d νῦν αἰτίαν ἑαυτῷ βλάβης
γενέσθαι. ὁ δὲ τοῦ Τεισίου παῖς πρῶτον μὲν παλαιὸν καὶ
οὐ δι' ἑαυτοῦ τὸ ἔργον δείκνυσι· ζῶντας γὰρ ἔτι καὶ τοῦ
10 Καλλικλέους πατρὸς ἀποικοδομηθῆναι τὴν χαράδραν φησὶν
ὑπὸ τοῦ Τεισίου· ἔπειτα συνίστησιν ὡς οὐδὲ χαράδρα τις,

* *addidit* Bl. *ex Harpocr.* s.v. *χλῆδος*, *Priscian.* xvii 126.

^b Sauppe (Bl.). *διώκων codices*; *φεύγων* H. Wolf, Bekker st.,
Dind.

^c *δηωβλας* F. *δη βλας* B. *δύο βλας* S. *δινοβλας vulgo.* *margo*
editionis Parisiensis (1570) *habet et δυσομβρίας* (Dind., Bl.) *quod*
nusquam alius legitur, et ἐπομβρίας (Z et Bekker st.) *quod occurrit*
infra § 11 *γενομένης ἐπομβρίας.*

^d Reiske (Bekker st.). *ἀπωκοδομήσας* SFB. *ἀποικοδομήσας*
vulgo. *ἀποικοδομήσαντα* Sauppe (Dind.), *coll.* § 12.

11. *συνίστησιν*] The word is
used in late Greek in the sense
'to give proof of,' e.g. Polyb.
iii 101 § 4 *ἐπειρᾶτο συνιστάνειν*

ἔτι... We may therefore per-
haps render it 'he attempts to
prove.' [*Perhaps ἐνίστησιν*, 'he
objects.' P.]

ἀλλὰ χωρίον ἐστί^ο. διασύρει δὲ καὶ τὴν συμβῶσαν τῷ Καλλικλεί βλάβην ὡς μικράν καὶ οὐκ ἀξίαν τηλικαύτης δίκης, καὶ τὸ ὅλον ἡδικῆσθαι μὲν οὐδὲν φησι τὸν Καλλικλέα, ἐπιθυμῆν δὲ τῶν χωρίων τῶν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο συκο- 15 φαντίας μηχανᾶσθαι πάσας.

1272 Οὐκ ἦν ἄρ' ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπώτερον οὐ-
δέν, ἢ γείτονος πονηροῦ καὶ πλεονέκτου τυχεῖν, ὅπερ
ἐμοὶ νυνὶ συμβέβηκεν. ἐπιθυμήσας γὰρ τῶν χωρίων
μου Καλλικλῆς οὕτω διατέθηκέ' με συκοφαντῶν,
ὥστε πρῶτον μὲν τὸν ἀνεψιὸν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ κατεσκεύ-

* οὐδὲ χαράδρα τις ἀλλὰ χωρίον ἐστί Bl. *cum margine ed. Parisiensis* (cf. § 12 ἀποδείξω χωρίον ὃν τοῦτ' ἀλλ' οὐ χαράδραν). οὐδὲ χαράδρα τις τὸ χωρίον ἐστί *vulgo*.

† Bl. (Meisterhans, *Gr.*, p. 152³). διατέθεικεν *codices*.

12. διασύρει] makes light of the damage done. See §§ 23—26. Dem. Or. 13 § 12 διέσυρε ('depreciated') τὰ παρόντα καὶ τοὺς προγόνους ἐπήνεσε.

§§ 1, 2. *There is really no greater nuisance, gentlemen, than a greedy neighbour, as I have found to my cost in the case of the plaintiff Callicles. He has set his heart upon my property, and has therefore by every legal means, direct or indirect, made me the victim of a vexatious persecution.*

Though I am no speaker myself, yet, if the court will give me their attention, the facts themselves will prove the baseness of the present action.

1. οὐκ ἦν ἄρ'—τυχεῖν] For οὐκ ἦν ἄρα, 'there is not really after all,' cf. Soph. O. C. 1697 πόθος καὶ κακῶν ἄρ' ἦν τις, and for this use of ἦν, especially with ἄρα, to express a fact which is and always has been the same, see the examples given in Lid-

dell and Scott, s.v. εἰμί, F.

For the general sense, cf. Hesiod's *Works and Days* 346 πῆμα κακὸς γείτων, and esp. Aristot. *Rhet.* II 21 § 15 εἰ τις γέλτοσι τύχοι κεχρημένος... φαύλοις, ἀποδέξαιτ' ἂν τοῦ εἰπόντος ὅτι οὐδὲν γειτονίας χαλεπώτερον.

'The plaintive reflexion, οὐκ ἦν—τυχεῖν, harmonizes with the naïve and expostulatory tone of the speech, and at the same time gives with refreshing novelty of form the common disclaimer of litigiousness.' Kirk's *Demos-thenic Style in the Private Orations*, p. 24.

συκοφαντῶν] 'by his vexatious litigation, his petty persecution.' The word is always difficult to render, and we have generally to be guided by the context for the exact equivalent in English.

κατεσκεύασεν] 'suborned his cousin to claim it from me.' The verb, here followed by the

² ασεν ἀμφισβητεῖν μοι τῶν χωρίων, ἐξελεγχθεὶς δὲ φανερώς καὶ περιγυνομένου μου τῆς τούτων σκευωρίας, πάλιν δύο δίκας ἐρήμους μου κατεδιητήσατο, τὴν μὲν αὐτὸς χιλίων δραχμῶν, τὴν δὲ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τουτουὶ πείσας Καλλικράτην^ε. δέομαι δὴ πάντων ὑμῶν ἀκοῦσαί μου καὶ προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, οὐχ ὥς αὐτὸς δυνησόμενος εἰπεῖν, ἀλλ' ἵν' ὑμεῖς ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν πραγμάτων καταμάθητε, ὅτι φανερώς συκοφαντοῦμαι.

^ε γρ FBQ. Καλλικρατίδην Z et Bekker st. Καλλικρατίτην SFBQ.

infinitive, most commonly takes an accusative, e.g. § 34 τὸν ἀνεψίων κατεσκεύασε, Or. 54 § 14.

2. σκευωρίας] 'intrigue, jobbery.' Or. 36 § 33 πλάσμα καὶ σκευώρημα.

δίκας ἐρήμους—κατεδιητήσατο] 'got two awards (in arbitration) decided against me by default (for non-appearance).' Or. 21 (Mid.) §§ 84, 85 (Στράτων ὁ διαιτητής) ὡς οὐτ' ἐγὼ συνεχώρουν οὐθ' οὗτος (Midias) ἀπήντα, τῆς δ' ὥρας ἐγένετο ὅψε, κατεδιήτησεν. ἤδη δ' ἐσπέρας οὐσης καὶ σκότους ἔρχεται Μειδίας... καὶ καταλαμβάνει τὸν Στράτωνα ἀπὸντ' ἤδη, τὴν ἔρημον δεδοκῶτα. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον οἷος τ' ἦν πελθεῖν αὐτὸν, ἦν καταδεδιητήκει, ταύτην ἀποδεδιητημένην ἀποφέρειν.

ἐρημος in Attic has usually two terminations only: hence ἐρήμους δίκας, which was perhaps preferred to ἐρήμας δίκας on grounds of euphony. In § 6 however we find ἐρήμην κατεδιητήσασθε, possibly to avoid the ambiguity arising from the ellipse of δίκην, and in § 31 we have ἐρήμην μου καταδεδιητηται τοιαύτην ἑτέραν δίκην.

τὴν μὲν χιλίων] The same

suit is described in § 31 (quoted in last note) as similar to the suit in which this speech is spoken. The damages in the latter are also fixed at 1000 drachmae, § 25.

πέλας] sc. καταδαιτήσασθαι.

Καλλικράτην] On the part taken in these lawsuits by Calliorates, the brother of the plaintiff Callicles, see A. Schaefer, *Dem. und seine Zeit* III 2, p. 254 note.

§§ 3—7. (My opponents bring an action for damages on the ground that the building of a wall enclosing my property has stopped a water-course, and thus diverted the drainage of the surrounding hills on to the property of the plaintiff on the opposite side of the road.)

In answer to all their arguments, I have simply to plead that my father built that wall fifteen years before his death, without any objection, formal or informal, on the part of the plaintiff's family, who are now attempting to take advantage of my youth and inexperience.

I also challenge them to prove the existence of the alleged water-course (§ 6).

Ἐν μὲν οὖν ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς ἅπαντας 3
τοὺς τούτων λόγους παρέχομαι^h δίκαιον. τὸ γὰρ
χωρίον τοῦτο περιφκοδόμησεν ὁ πατήρ μικροῦ δεῖν
πρὶν ἐμὲ γενέσθαι, ζῶντος μὲν ἔτι Καλλιπίδου τοῦ
τούτωνⁱ πατρὸς καὶ γεινῶντος, δς ἀκριβέστερον
ἦδει δῆπου τούτων, ὄντος δὲ Καλλικλέους ἀνδρὸς ἥδη
καὶ ἐπιδημοῦντος Ἀθήνησιν καὶ ἵπλεον μὲν ἡ πεντε- 4
καίδεκ' ἔτη τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπιβιόντος^k, οὐκ ἐλάττω δὲ
τοῦ τούτων πατρὸς [Καλλιπίδου]^l. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς

^h § 7; *non deterior lectio est in Ar et γρ FBQ ὑπάρχει μοι* (§§ 9, 14) Bl. ⁱ Bekk. *cum r.* τουτου τοῦ S. τοῦ τούτου Z.

^j *verba quae in codicibus post διεμαρτύρατο leguntur transposuit Bl., addens καὶ ante πλεον, delens δὲ inter ἐν et τούτοις, coll. 41 § 18; idem seclussit Καλλιπίδου 'repetitum; etiam propter hiatus, qui in hac or. etiam in pausa vitari solet.'*

^k Bl. *coll. Bamberg, Zeitschr. f. Gymn.-W.* 1874, 38. ἐπιβιόντος *codices.*

3. δίκαιον] 'a fair and legal plea.' Or. 54 §§ 27, 29, 42.

γὰρ] See note on Or. 53 § 4. —ὁ πατήρ, sc. Teisias § 5. —μικροῦ δεῖν πρὶν, 'almost before' (i.e. 'a very short time after') I was born; *not* 'within a little before,' 'just before.'

Καλλιπίδου τοῦ τούτων πατρὸς] The two sons Καλλικλῆς and Καλλικράτης bear names similar to their father's, Καλλιπίδης, all three being compounds of κάλλος. 'Thus we have Νασίφιλος Νανυνίκου, and Καλλιστράτος Καλλικράτους. So also brothers' names sometimes varied but slightly, as Diodotus and Diogeiton' (Becker's *Charicles* p. 220 Eng. ed.). Cf. part i p. 136.

ἀνδρὸς ἥδη] Having attained to man's estate and being resident at Athens, Calicles might have brought an action long ago,

if he felt himself aggrieved. P.]

4. ἐπιβιόντος] Here, and elsewhere (Or. 41 §§ 18, 19; Plat. Rep. 615 c, Aeschin. 1 § 5) the mss give the incorrect form -βιούντος, instead of the true form of the aorist participle, -βιόντος. The corresponding indicative occurs in § 32 ἐπεβίω, and Thuc. ii 65 (of Pericles) ἐπεβίω δύο ἔτη καὶ μήνας ἕξ καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπέθανεν κ.τ.λ. The first person ἐπεβίω is naturally rare, as the aorist of this verb is mainly applicable to those who are no longer living; but Thuc. v 26 has ἐπεβίω διὰ παντὸς (τοῦ πολέμου). In Attic Greek ἐβίω, like βιώσσομαι, βεβίωκα and βεβιωμένος, is used to supplement the defects of ζῆν, which is itself hardly used except in the present and imperfect active. ζῆνω is very rare. (See Cobet, *variae lect.* p. 610.)

ἔτεσιν ἅπασιν οὐτ' ἐγκαλῶν οὐδεὶς πώποτ' ἦλθεν
οὔτε μεμφόμενος (καίτοι δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τόθ' ὕδατα
πολλάκις ἐγένετο¹), οὐδ'^m ἐκώλυσεν ἐξ ἀρχῆς, εἴπερ 1273
ἡδίκηει τινὰ περιοικοδομῶν ὁ πατήρ τὸ ἡμέτερονⁿ
χωρίον, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἀπηγόρευσεν οὐδὲ διεμαρτύρατο.
5 καίτοι, ὦ Καλλίκληις, ἐξῆν δήπου τόθ' ὑμῖν, ὁρῶσιν

¹ Z et Bekk. st. ἐγένετο Bekk. 1824 cum Ar.

^m Bl. οὐτ' οὐλο, καὶ οὐτ' Ar.

ⁿ om. Ar. Cf. § 29.

καίτοι—ὕδατα πολλάκις ἐγένετο]
'and yet of course it often rained
then, just as it does now,'—a
touch of quiet humour charac-
teristic of this speech. (ὕδωρ
γενέσθαι literally refers to rain,
though floods are implied as
a necessary consequence. Ar.
Vesp. 265 δέχεται...ὕδωρ γενέσθαι
κάμπνευσαι βόρειον αὐτοῖς.)

εἴπερ ἡδίκηει] (As he would
have done) if my father was
wronging any one... (But he did
not prevent him; and not only
so,) but &c. P.]

ἀπηγόρευσεν] 'forbade.' In
Classical Greek, ἀγορεύω and
its compounds are seldom found
except in the present and im-
perfect tenses; the remaining
tenses and the verbal deriva-
tives being generally borrowed
from ἐρῶ, εἶπον, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι,
ἐρρήθην, ρηθήσομαι, with ρῆσις,
ρητὸς, ρητέον. Thus ἀναγορεύω
(to proclaim) has for its im-
perfect ἀνηγόρευον, while the
correct forms for the other
parts are, ἀνερῶ, ἀνείρηκα, ἀνεί-
πον, ἀνερρήθην and ἀνάρρησις
&c., instead of ἀναγορεύσω...
ἀναγόρευσις &c. The strict rule,
however, as to this verb and
its compounds, has its excep-
tions, in the case of προσαγορεύω
(e.g. προσαγορευθῆ 40 § 1), and
partially also in ἀπαγορεύω.
Thus instead of the more usual

ἀπείπεν, we here find ἀπηγόρευ-
σεν, which also occurs in Dem.
Or. 40 § 44 ἀπηγόρευσεν αὐτῷ μὴ
διατᾶν and Arist. Oecon. π 24:
Plat. Theast. p. 200 ἀπαγο-
ρεύσης. In Ar. Pax 107 we have
καταγορεύση. (See Cobet's va-
riæ lectiones p. 35—39 and novæ
lectiones p. 778; Mnemosyne n.s.
π p. 127; also Veitch, Greek
Verbs p. 10, ed. 1871; Shilleto
on Fals. Leg. p. 397, and Ruther-
ford's New Phrynichus, p. 326.)
διεμαρτύρατο] 'formally pro-
tested.' Or. 33 § 20 διαμαρτυ-
ραμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐναντίον
μαρτύρων, de Cor. § 28 μὴ συγῆ-
σαι...ἀλλὰ βοᾶν καὶ διαμαρτύρεσ-
θαι (ib. 143); Or. 42 § 28. It
must not be confounded with
διεμαρτύρησε, 'put in a διαμαρ-
τυρία' (see Meier and Schömann,
p. 842 Lips.).

5. ἐξῆν] As usual, without
ἀν. See note on ἐχρῆν Or. 45
§ 17, followed, as here, by ἵνα
with the indicative.

ὑμῖν] 'You and yours,' i.e.
your father, your brother and
(when at home, and not at
Athens § 3) yourself. ὑμεῖς
never stands for σύ, and it has
been shown elsewhere that the
passages quoted from Isocrates
to prove the contrary will not
bear examination (Isocr. ad
Dem. § 2). So also, in Eur.
Bacch. 252 ἀνάλωμαι πάτερ | τὸ

ἀποικοδομουμένην τὴν χαράδραν, ἐλθοῦσιν εὐθὺς ἀγανακτεῖν καὶ λέγειν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, “Τεισία, τί ταῦτα ποιεῖς; ἀποικοδομεῖς τὴν χαράδραν; εἴτ’ ἐμπεσεῖται τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὸ χωρίον τὸ ἡμέτερον”. ἢ εἰ μὲν ἐβούλετο παύσασθαι, μὴδὲν ὁ ἡμῖν ἦν δυσ-

οῦ ἡμῖν ἦν δυσχερὲς πρὸς ἀλλήλους Bekk. st. ὑμῖν—ἀλλήλους Dind. ὑμῖν δυσχερὲς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἦν Bekk. 1824. ὑμῖν S a me collatus; ἡμῖν manu prima in ὑμῖν mutatum r. ὑμῖν ἦν (η S, ῆ FQ) δυσχερὲς πρὸς ἀλλήλους Z; δυσχερὲς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἦ r (ῆ Δ).

γῆρας ὑμῶν εἰσῶν νοῦν οὐκ ἔχον, the plural ὑμῶν refers to Cadmus and Teiresias, not to the former only. Again in Homer, *Odys.* xii 81, we have ἡπερ ἂν ὑμεῖς νῆα παρὰ γλαφυρὴν ἰθύνετε, φαίδιμ’ Ὀδυσσεῦ, where ὑμεῖς refers to Odysseus and his comrades.

In Latin however the rule is perhaps less strictly kept, and *vester* appears to be used for *tuus* in Catullus 71, 3 *aemulus iste tuus qui vestrum exercet amorem*, probably the only instance of this exceptional use of plural for singular. The rule is only apparently broken in *Virg. Aen.* ix 525 *vos, o Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti*. Here *vos* refers to all the Muses, though Calliope alone is mentioned. (Cf. *Aen.* i 140 *vestras, Eure, domos*.) So too Cicero *pro Deiot.* § 29 *vos vestra secunda fortuna, Castor, non potestis sine propinquorum calamitate esse contenti*? (The plural *vos* is at once explained by *felix ista domus* in the previous sentence.)

τὴν χαράδραν] The word is not only used of the torrent itself, but also of the channel cut by the torrent’s course (der. *χαράσσω*). Hesychius *χαράδρα· χείμαρρος ποταμός. κατάγει δὲ*

οὗτος παντοῖα ἐν τῷ ρέματι καὶ κατασύρει. *χαράδραι· αἱ χαράξεις τοῦ ἐδάφους. καὶ οἱ κοῖλοι τόποι ἀπὸ τῶν καταφερομένων ὀμβρίων ὑδάτων*. The rendering ‘water-course’ will suit all the passages in which it occurs in the present speech.

τί ταῦτα ποιεῖς;] ‘What are you about?’ lit. ‘why are you doing this?’ ‘Are you cutting off the water-course?’

ἀποικοδομεῖς] ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀποφράττεις ἀπολαβόντινα (?) ὀικοδομήματι· Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Καλλικλέα. The above explanation from Harpocration, with the awkward *τινά*, does not entirely suit this passage, though he specially refers to this speech. But in *Thuc.* i 134, we read of Pausanias, *ἐνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες εἰσω ἀπφκοδόμησαν*, and it seems likely that the lexicographer, or his transcribers, either had that passage itself in view, or carelessly incorporated into an explanation of Demosthenes the note of some previous expositor of Thucydides.

ἢ α...ἦν] Cf. *Or.* 36 § 47; Goodwin’s *Moods and Tenses* § 44, 3 (§ 333, ed. 1889). As an exact parallel to the whole of this sentence, we have *Or.* 28 § 5 *ἐχρῆν* (like *ἐξῆν, supra*)...

χερές πρὸς ἀλλήλους°, εἰ δ' ὠλιγώρησε καὶ συνέβη
 τι τοιοῦτον, μάρτυσιν εἶχες τοῖς τότε παραγενομένοις
 6 χρήσασθαι^p. καὶ νῆ Δί' ἐπιδείξαι γέ σ' ^a ἔδει πᾶσιν
 ἀνθρώποις χαράδραν οὔσαν, ἵνα μὴ λόγῳ μόνον,
 ὥσπερ νῦν, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ τὸν πατέρ' ἀδικοῦντ' ἀπέ-
 φαινες. τούτων τοίνυν οὐδὲν πάποτ' οὐδέις ποιεῖν
 ἠξίωσεν. οὐ γὰρ ἂν οὐτ' ἐρήμην, ὥσπερ ἐμοῦ νυνί,
 κατεδιητήσασθε, οὔτε πλέον ἂν ἦν ὑμῖν συκοφαντού-
 7 σιν οὐδέν, ἀλλ' εἰ ἠνέγκατε τότε μάρτυρα καὶ ἐπε-
 μαρτύρασθε, νῦν^r ἀπέφαινεν ἂν ἐκείνος εἰδὼς ἀκρι-
 βῶς ὅπως εἶχεν ἕκαστα τούτων, καὶ τοὺς ῥαδίως

^p Ar (Bl.). χρήσθαι SFQ (Dind.).

^a σέ γε Ar (Reiske). σε vulgo (Dind.). 'vel lege γέ σε (Bl.) coll. 19 § 52, vel potius dele σε.' Dobree.

^r Bekk. 1824, et G. H. Schaefer. εἰ ἠνέγκατε—νῦν om. Z et Bekk. st. cum SAR.

εἰσκαλέσαντας μάρτυρας πολλοὺς
 παρασημηνάσθαι κελεύσαι τὰς δια-
 θήκας, ἵν' εἰ τι ἐγίγνετο ἀμφισ-
 βητήσιμον, ἦν εἰς τὰ γράμματα
 ταῦτ' ἐπανελθεῖν.

ἡμῖν] 'in which case you and I would have been having no disputes with one another (as we now have).' ὑμῖν would refer to the defendant's father Teisias and the family of Callicles the plaintiff.

εἰ...συνέβη τι τοιοῦτον] i.e. εἰ ἐνέπεσεν τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὸ χωρίον τὸ ὑμέτερον.—μάρτυσι, referring to διεμαρτύρατο in § 4.

εἶχες] without ἂν, being dependent on ἵνα, like the preceding ἦν. 'intelligendum de Callicle, qui si tale quid olim factum esset, testibus nunc uti posset.' G. H. Schaefer.

6. ἐπιδείξαι...χαράδραν οὖσαν] § 12 ἐγὼ ἀποδείξω χωρίον ὃν τοῦτ' ἀλλ' οὐ χαράδραν.

ἵνα—ἀπέφαινες] Constr. ἵνα μὴ λόγῳ μόνον ἀπέφαινες τὸν

πατέρα ἀδικοῦντα, ὥσπερ νῦν (ἀποφαινεῖς), ἀλλ' ἔργῳ (ἀπέφαινες ἀδικοῦντα). λόγῳ and ἔργῳ (on which see Or. 46 § 9) are not to be taken with ἀδικοῦντα.—In the next sentence οὐδεὶς means οὐδεὶς ὑμῶν.

ἐρήμην...κατεδιητήσασθε] See § 2.

7. εἰ ἠνέγκατε—ἐπεμαρτύρασθε, νῦν] If we retain these words, ἐκείνος will refer to ὁ μάρτυς. If (with the best mss) we omit them, it can only refer to ὁ πατήρ (Teisias, who was no longer alive). The latter makes quite as good sense as the former; if we lose the antithesis between ὁ μάρτυς and τοὺς ῥαδίως μαρτυροῦντας, we gain the contrast between the father who would certainly have held his own, and the son whose youth and inexperience are held fair game by the plaintiff's party (τηλικούτου—καταπεφρονήκατε). ῥαδίως] 'only too readily,'

τούτους^a μαρτυροῦντας ἐξήλεγχεν. ἀνθρώπου δ' οἶμαι τηλικούτου καὶ ἀπείρου [τῶν^ι] πραγμάτων ἅπαντες καταπεφρονήκατέ μου^υ. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ πρὸς ἅπαντας τούτους ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς αὐτῶν^ν πράξεις ἰσχυροτάτας μαρτυρίας παρέχομαι. διὰ τί γὰρ οὐδεὶς οὐτ' ἐπεμαρτύρατ' οὐτ' ἐνεκάλεσεν, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐμέμψατο πώποτε, ἀλλ' ἐξήρκει ταῦτ' αὐτοῖς ἡδικημένοις περιορᾶν;

1274 Ἐγὼ τοίνυν ἰκανὰ μὲν ἡγοῦμαι καὶ ταῦτ' εἶναι 8

^a Bekk. 1824 cum A. τοῖς Z et Bekk. st. cum SFQ.

^ι secl. Herwerden.

^υ propter hiatum delendum putat Bl.

^ν Bekk. αὐτῶν Z (αὐτῶν S).

'recklessly,' 'at random.' Plat. Apol. p. 24 c ῥαδίως εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστὰς ἀνθρώπους, Leg. 917 B θεῶν ὀνόματα μὴ χραίνεν ῥαδίως, Meno 94 E ῥαδίως κακῶς λέγειν ἀνθρώπους.

τούτους] The reading τοῖς is open to the objection that between κατεδιγρήσασθε in the previous and καταπεφρονήκατε in the subsequent context, we expect, *not* the third person τοῖς, but the second person ὑμῖν, just as above we have οὐδὲν πλεον ἂν ἦν ὑμῖν.

If we retain the doubtful words at the beginning of § 7, the argument in favour of τοῖς is yet stronger, and τοῖς is then still less defensible. ('*melior vulgata lectio, τοῖς, μάργυρος scilicet*,' Seager, *Classical Journal*, 1825, no. 61 p. 63.)

τηλικούτου] more commonly of great age (*tantae aetatis*), but here of extreme youth (*tantulae aetatis*). Soph. El. 614 ἥτις τοιαῦτα τὴν τεκοῦσαν ὕβρισεν, καὶ ταῦτα τηλικούτος (so. οὔσα). Antig. 726. Plat. Apol.

25 D τοσοῦτον σὺ ἐμοῦ σοφώτερος εἰ τηλικούτου ὄντος (so *old*, of Socrates) τηλικόσδε ὢν (so *young*, of Meletus).

ἐξήρκει—περιορᾶν] 'they were content to submit to these wrongs.' The dative ἡδικημένοις, subordinate to περιορᾶν, follows the case of αὐτοῖς, which again depends on ἐξήρκει. Cf. Or. 54 §§ 16 and 44. Or. 3 § 23 εὐδαίμοσιν ὑμῖν ἔξεστι γίνεσθαι. Madvig *Gk. Synt.* § 158 2 (3).—ταῦτ', acc. after ἡδικημένοις.—περιορᾶν, a verb characteristic of Greek prose and comedy (Porson on Eur. Med. 284 and Cobet *var. lect.* p. 338).

§§ 8, 9. *I contend that my father had a perfect right to build the enclosure, as even the plaintiff himself admits that the land is our own property. This being admitted, a personal inspection would in itself have sufficed to show the jury how groundless the present action is. And this was why I wanted (and my opponents refused) to submit the matter to the arbitration of impartial persons who knew the*

πρὸς τὴν τούτων ἀναίδειαν^ω. ἵνα δ' εἰδῇτ' ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ὥς οὐθ' ὁ πατήρ οὐδὲν ἡδίκηκε περιοικοδομῶν τὸ χωρίον οὐτοί τε κατεψευσμένοι πάντ' εἰσὶν ἡμῶν, ἔτι σαφέστερον ὑμᾶς πειράσομαι διδάσκειν. τὸ μὲν γὰρ χωρίον ὁμολογεῖται καὶ 9 παρ' αὐτῶν τούτων ἡμέτερον ἴδιον εἶναι· τούτου δ' ὑπάρχοντος ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μάλιστα μὲν ᾗδειτ' ἂν ἰδόντες τὸ χωρίον ὅτι συκοφαντοῦμαι. διὸ καὶ τοῖς εἰδόσιν ἐπιτρέπειν ἐβουλόμην ἐγώ, τοῖς ἴσοις. ἀλλ' οὐχ οὗτοι, καθάπερ νυνὶ λέγειν ἐπιχειροῦσι·

^ω Ar (Bl.). κατηγορίαν vulgo.

neighbourhood. Failing this, I must ask the jury for their closest attention while I describe the position of the properties in question.

8. οὐθ'...τε] Or. 54 § 26, *Madv. Gk. Synt.* § 208.

ἡμέτερον ἴδιον] 'our own private property,' stronger than ἡμέτερον. So in § 13. — The grammarian Priscian, who curiously regards ἴδιος as an exact equivalent to the Latin *suus*, has the following remark: *quod mirum est, hoc ipsum* [id est τὸ ἴδιον] *etiam primae et secundae adiungitur personae apud illos ut Ἰσαῖος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Εὐκλείδην: οὐκ ἂν τὰ ἴδια τὰ ἑμαντοῦ* (fragm. 60). *Demosthenes ἐν τῷ πρὸς Πολυκλέα: οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐμῶν ἰδίων μάλλον τιμωρήσεσθε Πολυκλέα ἢ οὐχ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ οὐ περὶ πλειονος ἐποιησάμην τὰ ἑμαντοῦ ἴδια ἢ τὰ ὑμέτερα* (Dem. Or. 50 §§ 66, 63). *ἐν δὲ τῷ πρὸς Καλλικλέα περὶ χωρίου βλάβης: τὸ μὲν γὰρ χωρίον—ἡμέτερον ἴδιον εἶναι. Πρωε- νίχθης पासर्प्रास: ὥσπερ ἐμοῦ αὐτῆς ἴδιον, pro quo nos dicimus 'meum proprium,' et 'tuum*

proprium.' dicitur tamen etiam 'suum proprium illius,' ut non putetur abundare 'suum,' sed indubitabilem discretionem significare. Priscian, *Instit.* p. 1089—90.

9. τούτου δ' ὑπάρχοντος] 'this being admitted,' 'with this fact to begin upon.' Plat. Tim. p. 29 A τούτων ὑπαρχόντων = τούτων ὑποκειμένων, *his positis*.

ἰδόντες] = *ei eldere*, Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses* § 52, 1 (§ 472, ed. 1889).

τοῖς εἰδόσι...τοῖς ἴσοις] § 35 ἐτοῖμοι ἡμεν ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς εἰδόσιν, ἴσοις καὶ κοινοῖς. Or. 40 § 39 ἐπιτρέπειν...διατηγῇ ἴσφ. On 'private arbitrators' see note on Or. 54 § 26 ἢ διαῖτα.

In the present instance, the consent of the speaker's opponents was essential, and he insists (for all they urge to the contrary) that it was to their refusal that the failure of his attempt to secure an amicable settlement must be ascribed.

οὐχ οὗτοι] ἐπιτρέπειν ἐβούλοντο.—In the next sentence ὑμῶν and πᾶσι go together, καὶ emphasizing τούτο.

δήλον δ' ὑμῖν καὶ τοῦτ' αὐτίκ' ἔσται πᾶσιν. ἀλλὰ προσέχειτ' ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς Διὸς καὶ θεῶν τὸν νοῦν. τοῦ γὰρ χωρίου τοῦ τ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τοῦ 10 τούτων τὸ μέσον^α ὁδὸς ἔστιν, ὅρους δὲ περιέχοντος κύκλῳ τοῖς χωρίοις τὸ καταρρέον ὕδωρ τῇ μὲν εἰς

^α μέσον Z et Bekk. st. τὸ manu antiqua insertum habet S.

προσέχετε—τὸν νοῦν] 'I implore the jury, in the name of all that's sacred, to give me their best attention.' The earnestness of this appeal (πρὸς Διὸς καὶ τῶν θεῶν) is explained by the fact that unless the jury clearly understood the topographical details which here follow, the remainder of the speech would be almost unintelligible, and what applies to the original hearers holds equally good for the modern reader. The defendant has just informed the court that an actual inspection of the premises would have been decisive in his favour. He therefore naturally endeavours to compensate for that disadvantage by giving his audience a distinct description of the relative situation of the properties of the contending parties. [In modern courts a map or plan made by a surveyor would be produced. P.]

§§ 10, 11. *The estate of my opponents is separated from my own by a public road, and both are surrounded by a tract of mountainous country. Thus, the drainage from the hills flows partly into our properties, partly on to the road, and in the latter case, it is either carried down the road itself, or, if anything stops its course, it inundates the properties. On one occasion, the water made an inroad into what*

was subsequently my father's property, and, owing to neglect, made further inroad. Accordingly my father, on coming into possession, built this wall to protect his lands from the encroachments of his neighbours as well as from the inroad of the water.

10. τοῦ γὰρ—ὁδὸς ἔστι] lit. 'for the space between their property and mine is a road,' i.e. 'there is a road between their property and my own.' τὸ μέσον, however, seems a less satisfactory reading than μέσον. ὅρους περιέχοντος κύκλῳ] Xen. Hellen. iv 6 § 8 διὰ τὰ κύκλῳ περιέχοντα ὄρη. Plat. Critias 118 A τὸ περὶ τὴν πόλιν πᾶν πεδῖον ἐκείνην μὲν περιέχον αὐτὸ δὲ κύκλῳ περιεχόμενον ὄρεσι.

τοῖς χωρίοις] This can hardly be taken with περιέχοντος κύκλῳ, which would require an accusative, nor again with καταρρέον, as we should then expect τὸ τοῖς χωρίοις καταρρέον ὕδωρ, which indeed is actually printed in Reiske's *Index Graecitatis* (with the explanation 'id est eis τὰ χωρία'). Reiske's erroneous quotation may account for this passage being cited in Liddell and Scott as an instance of καταρρεῖν 'c. dat. to rush down to a place' (corrected in ed. 7, 1883).

A better explanation is either to construct it with συμβαίνει (which however is objectionable

τὴν ὁδόν, τῇ δ' εἰς τὰ χωρία συμβαίνει φέρεσθαι.
καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῦτο τὸ^γ εἰσπίπτει εἰς^z τὴν ὁδόν, ἣ μὲν ἂν
εὐοδῇ, φέρεται κάτω κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, ἣ δ' ἂν ἐνστῇ
τι, τῆνικαῦτα τοῦτ'^a εἰς τὰ χωρί' ὑπεραίρειν ἀναγκαῖον
11 ἤδη. καὶ δὴ καὶ^b κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ὃ ἄνδρες
δικασταὶ γενομένης ἐπομβρίας συνέβη τὸ ὕδωρ ἐμ-
βαλεῖν· ἀμεληθὲν δ' οὐπω τοῦ πατρὸς ἔχοντος αὐτό,

^γ + τὸ (Bl.). *om. vulgo.*

^z *els* FSQ. *legebatur εἴλορε els.*

^a *om. Ar.*, 'recte fortasse' Bl.

^b *Ar* (Bl.). *om. vulgo.* καὶ δὴ καὶ *els* Hirschig.

on account of the repetition of τὰ χωρία in the same sentence), or, better still, to understand it as a kind of *dativus incommodi*. In the latter case we might render as follows: 'between their property and mine there is a road; a hilly district encircles both; and *unfortunately for the properties* the water that flows down runs (it so happens) partly into the road, partly into the properties.'

[I should regard χωρίους as the dative in relation to position; 'as these farms have mountains enclosing them on every side.' P.]

καὶ δὴ καὶ] 'and in particular.' After making a general reference to τὸ καταρρέον ὕδωρ, the speaker narrows his description to the water which runs down the road. In the next section, again, καὶ δὴ καὶ limits the subject still further to the water which on a special occasion made inroad into his own property.

ἣ ἂν εὐοδῇ] 'wherever it has a free course.' *Arist. gen. anim.* 1 18 βεῖ δρου ἂν εὐοδῇ τοῦ σώματος, and (as a passive in

intransitive sense) *ib.* 11 4 εὐοδεῖται μάλλον. Cf. *infra* § 11 τὸ ὕδωρ...μᾶλλον ὠδοπολεῖ.

ἣ ἂν ἐνστῇ τι] 'wherever anything stands in the way,' 'any obstacle intervenes,' *Plat. Phaedo*, 77 B ἐτι ἐνέστηκεν (*instat, obstat*) τὸ τῶν πολλῶν (of an objection in argument, *ἐνστασις*).

τῆνικαῦτα κ.τ.λ.] 'why! thereupon it must of course overflow the properties.' τῆνικαῦτα, though almost always used of *time*, occasionally (as here after ἣ, which indicates *place*) bears a more general meaning, 'in that case,' 'under these circumstances.'

11. ἀμεληθὲν] It seems best to regard this as an accusative neuter *absolute* ('neglect having ensued'), and not to take it with τὸ ὕδωρ, much less with αὐτό, i.e. τὸ χωρίον. So in *Plat. Phaedr.* 265 D ὁρισθὲν 'it having been defined.' *Or.* 50 (*Polycl.*) § 12 προσταχθέν. (*Kühner* § 487, 3, and *Goodwin's Moods and Tenses* § 110. 2=§ 851, ed. 1889.)

In translating, we can best bring out the sense by reserving ἀμεληθὲν to a later point in the English sentence, and

ἀλλ' ἀνθρώπου δυσχεραίνοντος ὅλως τοῖς τόποις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀστικού, δις καὶ τρις ἐμβαλὼν τὸ ὕδωρ τὰ τε χωρὶ ἐλυμήνατο καὶ μᾶλλον ὠδοποιεῖ. διὸ δὴ ταύθ' ὁ πατήρ ὁρῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ τῶν εἰδότην ἀκούω, καὶ τῶν γειτόνων ἐπινεμόντων ἅμα καὶ βαδιζόντων

rendering the clause *ὁδῶν... ἔχοντος* as though it contained the principal verb. Thus: 'now my father was not yet in possession of the property, but a man who disliked the neighbourhood and preferred town life; accordingly neglect ensued, and the water overflowed several times, damaged the land, and was making further inroad.'—For *ὠδοποιεῖ*, cf. *supra* § 10, *εὐδοῇ*.

[By *μᾶλλον ὠδοποιεῖ*, the speaker wishes to show how the rain had made a way for itself almost amounting to a *χαράδρα*, though he denies the existence of any recognised *χαράδρα* by the road-side in § 16. P.]

ὁρῶν... ἐπινεμόντων] For the nominative participle combined with the genitive absolute, cf. Thuc. viii 45 'Αλκιβιάδης τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ὑποπτος ὢν καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀφικόμενης ἐπιστολῆς... ὑποχωρεῖ (Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses* § 111 = § 876, ed. 1889).

τῶν γειτόνων—χωρίου] 'as the neighbours also (*ἅμα*) encroached and trespassed on the property.' *ἐπινέμειν* and *ἐπινομία* are specially used of turning cattle on to a neighbour's land for pasture. Hence the metaphorical use of the word in Aesch. Ag. 485 *πιθανὸς ἄγαν ὁ θῆλος ὅρος ἐπινέμεται ταχύπορος*. Among other words compounded with *ἐπὶ* and used of encroachments on the debatable borderland of two countries, or on the boundaries of adjacent proper-

ties, we have *ἐπεργάζεσθαι* and *ἐπεργασία*.

In Plato's *Laws* (pp. 843—4) there is a long and interesting passage, in which the annoyances caused by neighbours are dwelt upon, and suggestions made for legal remedies. We transcribe those portions only which illustrate the clause before us, and indeed the speech in general. p. 843 B *βλάβαι πολλὰ καὶ σμικρὰ γειτόνων γιγνόμενα, διὰ τὸ θαμίζειν ἔχθρας ὄγκον μέγαν ἐντίκτουςαι, χαλεπὴν καὶ σφόδρα πικρὰν γειτονίαν ἀπεργάζονται. διὸ χρὴ πάντως εὐλαβεῖσθαι γείτονα γείτονα μηδὲν ποιεῖν διάφορον, τῶν τε ἄλλων περὶ καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐπεργασίας ξυμπάσης σφόδρα διευλαβοῦμενον... ὅς δ' ἂν ἐπεργάζεται τὰ τοῦ γείτονος ὑπερβαίνων τοὺς ὅρους, τὸ μὲν βλάβος ἀποτινέτω, τῆς δὲ ἀναιδείας ἅμα καὶ ἀνελευθερίας ἐνεκα ἰατρυνόμενος διπλάσιον τοῦ βλάβους ἄλλο ἐκτισάτω τῷ βλαφθέντι... καὶ ἐάν τις βοσκήματα ἐπινέμῃ, τὰς βλάβας (ἀγρονόμοι) ὁρῶντες κρινόντων καὶ τιμῶντων.*

See esp. Donaldson's *New Cratylus* § 174, where this class of words is discussed. He apparently understands *ἐπινέμειν* in this passage to refer to a 'common trespass'; but this is sufficiently expressed by *βαδιζόντων διὰ τοῦ χωρίου*, and it is therefore better to give *ἐπινεμόντων* that special application to the 'encroachment of cattle' which it constantly bears.

διὰ τοῦ χωρίου, τὴν αἵμασιαν περιφκοδόμησε ταύ-
 12 την. καὶ ὡς ταύτ' ἀληθῆ παρέξομαι μὲν καὶ μάρτυ- 1275
 ρας ὑμῖν τοὺς εἰδότας, πολὺ δ' ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι
 τῶν μαρτύρων ἰσχυρότερα τεκμήρια. Καλλικλῆς
 μὲν γάρ φησι τὴν χαράδραν ἀποικοδομήσαντα βλά-
 πτειν μ' αὐτόν· ἐγὼ δ' ἀποδείξω χωρίον ὃν τοῦτ',
 13 ἀλλ' οὐ χαράδραν. εἰ μὲν οὖν μὴ συνεχωρεῖθ' ἡμέ-

ο' μ' αὐτόν Bl. ἐμὲ αὐτόν vulgo, 'quod nimis ambiguum' Bl.
 ἐμὲ αὐτόν Z.

αἵμασιαν] Never used in the sense of a 'hedge,' but always of a 'wall of dry stones.' In *Odys.* xviii 359 and xxiv 224—230 αἵμασις λέγων is explained in a *scholium*, οἰκοδομῶν ἐκ συλλεκτῶν λίθων, and Hesychius paraphrases the word τὸ ἐκ πολλῶν λίθων λογάδων ἀθροισμα. Thus in *Theocr.* i 45, a boy watching a vineyard is described as sitting ἐφ' αἵμασιαισι, and in v 93 we have roses growing in beds beside the garden-wall, ῥόδα τῶν ἀνδρῶν παρ' αἵμασιαισι πεφύκει. Cf. *Plat. legg.* 881 α περιβόλους αἵμασιώδεις τινάς, τειχῶν ἐρύματα.

In *Bekker's Anecdota Graeca* p. 356, we have the definition, τὸ ἐκ χαλίκων φκοδομημένον τειχίον, where the next few words, κυρίως δὲ τοῖς ἡκανθωμένοις λέγεται φραγμοῖς, show that such walls were sometimes topped with thorns (*Odys.* xiv 10 αὐλήν ..δείματο...βυτοῖσιν λάεσσιν καὶ ἐθρίγκωσεν ἀχέρῳ, cf. xxiv 230), just as in England rough stone walls are frequently finished off with furze and other prickly shrubs. The Greek peasants still give the name αἵμασις to the walls built to support the artificial terraces of earth on the hillsides of the Morea (Ross, *Archaeologische*

Aufsätze, ii 500).

§§ 12—15. *The plaintiff contends I have damaged his estate by obstructing 'the water-course.' In reply, I shall prove that what he calls a water-course is no such thing, but really part of our own ground, for it has fruit-trees growing in it, which were planted before my father built the enclosure, and it contains a burial-place, made before we acquired the property.*

All this is in evidence, gentlemen, as also the fact that the wall was built while the plaintiff's father was still alive, and without any protest on the part of my opponents or the rest of my neighbours.

12. τὴν χαράδραν] emphatic, as is shown by its prominent position and by the next sentence.

βλάπτειν μ' αὐτόν] The order of words, (1) the infinitive, (2) the subject, (3) the object, is exactly parallel to that in *Or.* 54 § 31 μὴ πατάξαι Κόνων' Ἀρίστωνα.

χωρίον.....ἀλλ' οὐ χαράδραν] 'private ground and no water-course.' *Isocr. ad Dem.* § 2 τῶν σπουδαίων ἀλλὰ μὴ τῶν φαύλων εἶναι μμητράς.

13. εἰ μὴ συνεχωρεῖτο ἴδιον εἶναι, τάχ' ἂν ἡδικοῦμεν, εἰ τι τῶν

τερον ἴδιον εἶναι, τάχ' ἂν τοῦτ' ἡδικοῦμεν, εἴ τι τῶν δημοσίων ῥυκοδομοῦμεν· νυνὶ δ' οὔτε τοῦτ' ἀμφισβητοῦσιν, ἔστι τ' ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ δένδρα πεφυτευμένα, ἄμπελοι καὶ συκαί. καίτοι ἂν ἐν χαράδρᾳ ταῦτα^a φυτεύειν ἀξιώσειεν; οὐδεὶς γε. τίς δὲ πάλιν τοὺς αὐτοῦ προγόνους θάπτειν; οὐδὲ τοῦτ' οἶμαι. ταῦτα τοίνυν ἀμφοτέρ' ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ συμβέ-¹⁴ βηκεν· καὶ γὰρ τὰ δένδρα πεφύτευται πρότερον ἢ τὸν πατέρα περιρικοδομήσαι τὴν αἵμασιάν, καὶ τὰ μνήματα παλαιὰ καὶ πρὶν ἡμᾶς κτήσασθαι τὸ χωρίον γεγενημέν' ἐστίν. καίτοι τούτων ὑπαρχόντων τίς ἂν ἔτι λόγος ἰσχυρότερος ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι γένοιτο; τὰ γὰρ ἔργα φανερώς ἐξελέγχει. καὶ μοι λαβὲ πάσας νυνὶ τὰς μαρτυρίας, καὶ λέγε.

^{a-d} τίς ἂν—ταῦτα Ar (Bl. coll. §§ 14, 17, 32, al.). τίς—ταῦτ' ἂν vulgo.

δημοσίων ῥυκοδομοῦμεν] In this conditional sentence, we have one *apodosis* ἡδικοῦμεν ἂν, corresponding to a double *protasis*. The second *protasis* εἰ...ῥυκοδομοῦμεν reiterates the first with a slight change of idea. The supposition stated at the beginning of the sentence is thus re-stated with some slight redundancy at the end, and reaches the hearer in two parts, which enter his mind separately and there unite. So in Plat. Phaedo 67 εἰ φοβούντο καὶ ἀγανακτοῦν, οὐ πολλὰ ἂν λόγια εἴη...εἰ μὴ ἄσμενοι ἐκείσε ἴοιεν. The idiom may be illustrated by the effect upon the brain of the double images of external objects entering the eyes separately and subsequently uniting. Numerous varieties of construction, of which the present is a single instance, are grouped under the general heading of

'Binary Structure' in Riddell's *Digest of Platonic idioms*, § 204. ἡμέτερον ἴδιον] See note on § 8, *ad fin.*

πεφυτευμένα] 'planted' and not growing wild, like the ἐρινεὶς or συκὴ ἀγρία.

τίς...θάπτειν;] The telling question, 'who would think of burying his ancestors in a water-course?' (a question seriously put, unless perhaps we ought to take it as one of the touches of humour characteristic of this speech), is of course not meant to apply to all the tombs subsequently mentioned (§ 14). Some of them were there even before the land came into the speaker's possession.

14. καὶ γὰρ...καὶ] 'for not only...but.' A frequent idiom, though one but little observed. P.]

τούτων ὑπαρχόντων] Cf. § 9 *init.*

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

- 15 Ἀκούετ' ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν μαρτυριῶν. ἄρ' ὑμῖν δοκοῦσι διαρρήδην μαρτυρεῖν, καὶ χωρίον^ο εἶναι δένδρων μεστὸν καὶ μνήματ' ἔχειν τινὰ καὶ τᾶλλ' ἅπερ καὶ τοῖς πλείστοις[†] χωρίοις συμβέβηκεν, καὶ πάλιν ὅτι περιφκοδομήθη τὸ χωρίον ζῶντος μὲν ἔτι τοῦ τούτων^ε πατρός, οὐκ ἀμφισβητούντων δ' οὔτε τούτων οὔτ' ἄλλου τῶν γειτόνων οὐδενός;
- 16 Ἄξιον δ' ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὧν εἶρηκε Καλλικλῆς ἀκοῦσαι. καὶ σκέψασθε^h πρῶ- 1276

^ο χωρίον Z et Bekker st. cum SFQ; cf. § 12. τὸ χωρίον vulgo.

[†] Ar (Bl.). ἄλλοις vulgo.

^ε Bekk. τοῦ τούτου Z cum FQ. τῶν τούτου S.

^h Bekk. σκέψασθαι Z cum SAQ.

15. ἄρ'] We should expect ἄρ' οὐχ, which, like *nonne*, distinctly implies an affirmative answer. But ἄρα is not unfrequently used alone, to denote a simple interrogation, the context showing whether a negative or, as here, an affirmative reply is expected. Xen. Cyr. iv 6 § 4 ἄρα βέβληκα δις ἐφεξῆς; (L and S).

μνήματα...τινὰ] Not μνήματα παλαιὰ as before. The description is made as general as possible to show that the piece of ground in question had all the essential characteristics of private property.—τᾶλλ' ἅπερ] The speaker does not specify what is included in this *et cetera*, but the depositions probably went into further detail.

§§ 16—18. The plaintiff speaks of the stoppage of a water-course. Now, firstly, I don't suppose that in the whole of Attica there is such a thing as a water-course by the side of a

public road. The water would naturally flow down the road and a water-course would be quite unnecessary. Next, no one surely would think of allowing water passing down the highway to flow into his own land; on the contrary, he would of course dam it off, if it ever made inroad.

Now the plaintiff wants me to let the water flow into my own land, and to turn it off into the road again after it has passed his property. Why then, the owner next below my neighbour opposite will complain. In short, if I take the water from off the road, I cannot let it out again either into the road or into my neighbours' properties. And no other course is open to me; for I presume the plaintiff won't compel me to drink it up.

16. σκέψασθε] The other reading σκέψασθαι (closely connected by καὶ with ἀκοῦσαι) is perhaps less preferable.

τον μέν, εἴ τις ὑμῶν ἑώρακεν¹ ἢ ἀκήκοε πάποτε παρ' ὁδὸν χαράδραν οὖσαν. οἶμαι γὰρ ἐν πάσῃ τῇ χώρᾳ μηδεμίαν εἶναι· τοῦ γὰρ ἔνεκ' ἀνί, ὃ διὰ τῆς δημοσίας ἔμελλε βαδιεῖσθαι φερόμενον, τοῦτ'φ διὰ τῶν ιδίων

¹ ἑώρακεν codices (Z).² Bl. *ἐνεκα vulgo*.

οἶμαι — ἐποίησέ τις;] The speaker, after asking whether any of his audience has ever seen or even heard of a water-course running by the side of a public way, takes upon himself to declare that he does not believe there is anything of the kind in the whole of Attica. The startling character of this assertion, which could hardly have been untrue, is only equalled by the delightful frankness with which he assigns the reason. 'What could induce any one,' he asks, 'to make a channel through his private grounds for water, which, if let alone, would be sure to flow down along the public road?' The passage is singularly suggestive on the state of the mountain roads of Attica. The public road, so called, would in numbers of cases be little better than the path of a mountain-torrent, which might be used in dry weather for purposes of transit, but in very wet seasons would revert to the possession of the waters. In the days of Demosthenes many of the mountain roads were, we presume, not much better than those of modern Attica, as described with perfect accuracy in Edmond About's lively book on Greek brigandage, *Le Roi des Montagnes*:

"I crossed at a leap the Eleusinian Cephissus . . . One hundred paces further on, the

road was lost in a wide and deep ravine, hollowed by the rains of two or three thousand winters. I supposed with some show of justice that the ravine must be the road, for I had noticed in my previous excursions that the Greeks dispense with making a road wherever the water has been kind enough to take that duty on itself. In this country, where man but slightly thwarts the laws of nature, the torrents are royal roads, the rivers turnpike-roads, the rivulets cross-country roads. Storms do the office of highway engineers, and the rain is an inspector who keeps up without any control the means of communication, great and small" (p. 45 = p. 42 *Eng. transl.* 1862).

[We must remember that road-making, as we have it, is a modern art, and that the want of roads is still the cause of backward civilisation and commerce in many countries. The hollow or sunken lanes, common in many parts of England, are caused by the excavating power of water running along tracks. The Romans raised their roads (*viam munire*) apparently to avoid this. As an illustrative passage, we may quote *Iliad* xxiii 420 ῥωχμὸς ἔην γαίης, ἧ χειμέριον ἀλὲν ὕδωρ ἐξέρρηξεν ὁδοιο, βάθυνε δὲ χώρον ἅπαντα. P.] βαδιεῖσθαι] The *Classic* future of βαδίω (retained even by Plutarch and Lucian); the other forms, βαδίσω and βαδίσω

17 χωρίων χαράδραν^k ἐποίησέ τις; ἔπειτα τίς ἂν ὑμῶν εἴτ' ἐν ἀργῷ νῇ Δί' εἴτ' ἐν ἄστει τὸ διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ῥέον ὕδωρ εἰς τὸ χωρίον ἢ τὴν οἰκίαν δέξαιτ' ἂν [αὐτοῦ^l]; ἀλλ' οὐκ αὐτὸ τοῦναντίον, κὰν βιάσῃται ποτ', ἀποφράττειν ἅπαντες καὶ παροικοδομεῖν εἰώθαμεν; οὐτος τοῖνυν ἀξιοῖ μ' ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ τὸ ὕδωρ εἰσδεξάμενον εἰς τὸ ἐμαυτοῦ χωρίον, ὅταν τὸ τούτου παραλλάξῃ χωρίον, πάλιν εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἐξαγαγεῖν. οὐκοῦν πάλιν ὁ μετὰ τοῦτόν μοι γεωργῶν τῶν γειτόνων ἐγκαλεῖ^m.

^k ἂν, *vocabuli antecedentis in syllaba ultima absorptum, restitutum esse indicavit* H. W. Moss; *item* H. Zurborg, *Hermes*, 1878, p. 286; *supra addidit* Bl.

^l *propter hiatum secl.* Bl. τὴν αὐτοῦ malebant Z.

^m ἐγκαλέσει S *in margine*.

are characteristic of the worst Greek, *extrema barbaries* (Cobet, *var. lect.* 329).

17. αὐτὸ τοῦναντίον] 'on the very contrary,' so also in Or. 22 (Androt.) § 6.—ἂν τοῦναντίον was the common text until corrected by Reiske, on the authority of two mss and the margin of Σ; but the correction is so certain that authority is hardly wanted.

ἀποφράττειν καὶ παροικοδομεῖν] 'dam and wall it off.' The former implies an abrupt cutting off of the water by a transverse dam athwart the stream; the latter probably expresses a wall built parallel to the stream to narrow its course.

οὗτος τοῖνυν—ἐγκαλεῖ] 'This man, Callicles, expects me to take the water from the road (where it has no χαράδρα) into my farm, and, when it has passed his, again to carry it out of my farm into the road. But, in that case, the farmer who occupies next to him would complain'; i.e. he would say that I ought to carry it beyond

his farm also, lest it should come in from the road. It is clear that the defendant's farm, on one side of the road (§ 10), extended considerably beyond that of the plaintiff Callicles on the other. For he says that, if bound to carry it beyond one farm, he was bound to carry it beyond a second or a third, before he allowed it to re-enter the public road. P.]

ἐξαγαγεῖν] 'draw off,' 'let out,' *derivare*, Xen. Oec. 20 § 12 τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξάγεται τὰ φρούς.

ἐγκαλεῖ] Not present, but future. The context is decisive and the margin of the Paris ms has ἐγκαλέσει, pointing to the same conclusion, though the note seems due to a copyist who did not recognise in ἐγκαλεῖ the regular Attic future. In Or. 23 (Aristocr.) § 123, we have ἐγκαλέσουσιν; so also in Or. 19 § 133. The *simple* verb καλῶ hardly ever (Cobet says, *never*) has any other future than καλῶ (*var. lect.* 28, 29).

τὸ γὰρ ὑπὲρ τούτου δίκαιον δῆλον ὅτι κακείνοις
 ὑπάρξει πᾶσι λέγειν. ἀλλὰ μὴν εἴ γ' εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν 18
 ὀκνήσω τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξάγειν, ἢ που σφόδρα θαρρῶνⁿ εἰς
 τὸ τοῦ πλησίον χωρίον ἀφιεῖν^o αὖ. ὅπου γὰρ ἀτιμῆ-
 τους φεύγω δίκας^p διότι τὸ ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ ῥέον ὕδωρ εἰς
 τὸ τούτου χωρίον διέπεσε^q, τί πείσομαι πρὸς Διὸς
 ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου τοῦμοῦ τοῦ ὕδατος εἰσπε-
 σόντος βλαπτομένων; ὅπου δὲ μήτ' εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν μήτ'

ⁿ θαρρῶν γ' Hirschig.

^o Bl. ἀφίειν vulgo.

^p Δτ (Bl.). δ. ἀτ. φεύγω vulgo.

^q εἰσέπεσε Hirschig.

18. ἢ που] 'Surely, I should scarcely be rash enough to turn it on to my neighbour's land'; — 'I should be a very rash man indeed to do so.' For this slightly ironical use of ἢ που, 'to be sure,' cf. Lycurgus § 71 ἢ που ταχέως αὖ ἠνέσχετό τις ἐκείνων τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοιοῦτον ἔργον. Soph. Aj. 1008 ἢ ποῦ με Τελαμῶν...δέξαιτ' ἀν εὐπρόσωπος Ἰσως τ' ἴσως χωροῦντ' ἀνευ σοῦ.

ὅπου] 'whereas,' 'in a case where' (without any direct notion of *place*). Isocr. ad Dem. § 49.

ἀτιμῆτους φεύγω δίκας] 'am sued for a fixed penalty,' 'am put on my trial in law-suits where the damages are already assessed by law.' The plural refers to the fact that the speaker has been sued by Callicrates as well as by Callicles (§ 2).

δίκη τιμητὸς means 'a suit to be assessed,' i.e. 'a suit in which the penalty or damages have not been determined by law.' δίκη ἀτίμητος means the opposite; 'a suit not assessed,' i.e. a suit in which the penalty fixed by law.
 . So He
 ἀγὼν καὶ

ἐφ' ᾧ τίμημα ὠρισμένον ἐκ τῶν νόμων οὐ κεῖται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς δικαστὰς ἔδει τιμᾶσθαι ὃ τι χρὴ παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτίσαι· ὃ δὲ ἀτίμητος τούναντίον ᾧ πρόσεστιν ἐκ τῶν νόμων ὠρισμένον τίμημα, ὥς μηδὲν δεῖν τοὺς δικαστὰς διατιμῆσαι. Διοχίης κατὰ Κτησιφώντος (§ 210), Δημοσθένους κατὰ Μειδίου (§ 90). Cf. Or. 37 § 40.

Again Pollux (viii 63) has: ἀτίμητος δὲ δίκη, ἣν οὐκ ἔστιν ὑποτιμῆσασθαι ἀλλὰ τοσοῦτον τετίμηται ὅσου ἐπιγέγραπται.

The above explanation is wrongly reversed by Suidas (quoted in Telfy's *Corpus iuris Attici* 747 note), by the *Lexica Segueriana* (on p. 202 and 469 of Bekker's *Anecdota Graeca*), and even in a scholium on § 26 *infra*, χιλίων δραχμῶν δίκην ἀτίμητον φεύγω, a passage which is decisive in favour of Harpocration's distinction.

ὅπου δὲ μήτε] There would seem to have been a law prohibiting the draining of farms on to a public way.
 he says εἰ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν
 ὕδωρ ἐξάγειν. It
 of course,
 her's land.
 was to
 since he

εἰς τὰ χωρί' ἀφίεναι[†] μοι τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέσται[‡] δεξαμένῳ,
 τί λοιπὸν ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ πρὸς θεῶν; οὐ γὰρ
 ἐκπιεῖν γε δήπου με Καλλικλῆς αὐτὸ προσαναγκά-
 19 σει. 'ταῦτα τοῖνυν ἐγὼ πάσχων ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ
 πόλλ' ἕτερα καὶ δεινά, μὴ ὅτι δίκην λαβεῖν, ἀλλὰ
 μὴ προσοφλεῖν ἀγαπήσαιμ' ἄν.[†] εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ὦ 1277

[†] Z et Bekker st. cum FQ (ἀφείναι S). ἀφείναι Ar (Dind.).

[‡] ἐξεστι Z cum SFQ.

^{††} 'Sententia loco quo nunc legitur prorsus inepta est' Bl.

admitted it on his farm? And the inference is, that he was right in not admitting it, but in damming it back as far as he could, and letting it run as it might along the road. P.]

οὐ γὰρ ἐκπιεῖν—αὐτὸ προσαναγκάσει] This passage is quoted by Aristides (II 470 in Spengel's *Rhet. Graeci*), *ὅταν εἰς ἄπορον ἀπάγῃ τὸν λόγον, βαρύτητα ἐργασαι, ὡς ἐν τῷ πρὸς Καλλικλέα, οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐκπιεῖν με αὐτὸ Καλλικλῆς ἀναγκάσει*. The rhetorician recognises the force and effectiveness of the sentence, but fails to draw attention to its humour. It is also quoted by Aelian, *Ep.* 6 p. 18 Hercher, οὐ γὰρ δήπου κελεύεις ἡμᾶς ἐκπιεῖν αὐτό.

§ 19. Now had there been a water-course below my property, to take off the drainage, I might have been doing wrong in refusing to let the water into my land; but, as it is, the water-course alleged is neither passed down to me by any neighbour immediately above me, nor is it passed down by myself to any one else below.

19. μὴ ὅτι—ἀλλὰ μὴ...ἀγαπήσαιμ' ἄν] 'I must be content, I do not say, with obtaining a verdict, but with escaping conviction.' The sense is: 'victimised

as I have been, instead of gaining legal satisfaction from my opponents, I must think myself fortunate if I am not convicted to pay them an additional penalty.'

εἰ μὲν γὰρ—παραλαμβάνουσιν ὡσαύτως] In Plato's *Laws* provisions are suggested to prevent damage being incurred in times of heavy rain, either owing to neglect on the part of neighbours in providing an outlet for streams that pass down to them from the higher ground immediately adjacent, or again owing to careless transmission of the streams on the part of the neighbours higher up the hill:—

ἐὰν δὲ ἐκ Διὸς ὕδατα γιγνόμενα, τὸν ἐπάνω γεωργοῦντα ἢ καὶ ὁμότοιχον οἰκοῦντα τῶν ὑποκάτω βλάβῃ τις μὴ διδοὺς ἐκρῆσιν, ἢ τούναντίον ὁ ἐπάνω μεθίεις εἰκὴ τὰ ρεύματα βλάβῃ τὸν κάτω, καὶ περὶ ταῦτα μὴ ἐθέλωσι διὰ ταῦτα κοινωνεῖν ἀλλήλοις, ἐν ἄσπετον μὲν ἀστυνόμον, ἐν ἀγρῷ δὲ ἀγρονόμον ἐπάγων ὁ βουλευόμενος ταξάσθω τί χρὴ ποιεῖν ἐκάτερον· ὁ δὲ μὴ ἐμμένων ἐν τῇ τάξει φθόνου θ' ἅμα καὶ δυσκόλου ψυχῆς ὑπεχέτω δίκην, καὶ ὀφλὼν διπλάσιον τὸ βλάβος ἀποτινέτω τῷ βλαφθέντι, μὴ ἐθέλησας τοῖς ἀρχουσι πείθεσθαι. Leg. VIII 844 c. Among

ἄνδρες δικασταὶ χαράδρα πάλιν ὑποδεχομένη, τάχ' ἂν ἡδίκουν ἐγὼ μὴ δεχόμενος, ὥσπερ ἂν ἔτερ' ἅττα τῶν χωρίων εἰσὶν ὁμολογούμεναι χαράδραι· καὶ ταύταις^ν δέχονται μὲν οἱ πρῶτοι, καθάπερ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν οἰκῶν χειμάρρους, παρὰ τούτων δ' ἔτεροι παραλαμβάνουσιν ὡσαύτως· ταύτη^ν δ' οὔτε παραδίδωσιν οὔδεις οὔτε παρ' ἐμοῦ παραλαμβάνει. πῶς ἂν οὖν εἴη τοῦτο χαράδρα; τὸ δ' εἰσπεσὼν ὕδωρ ἐβλαψε 20 μὲν^τ οἶμαι πολλάκις ἤδη πολλοὺς μὴ φυλαξαμένους, ἐβλαψε δὲ καὶ νῦν^ν τοῦτον^τ. δ καὶ πάντων ἐστὶ δεινότατον, εἰ Καλλικλῆς μὲν εἰς τὸ χωρίον εἰσπε-

^ν ἂν ἔτερ' H. Wolf, Z, Bl. ἂν θάτερ' S^QFB. ἀνὰ θάτερ' Bekk. 'ἀνὰ χάτερ' ἅττα lege; partim e mss' Dobree (Dind.). 'non est locus particulae καὶ' Bl.

^ν Bl. ταύτας vulgo.

^ν Bl. (coll. § 20). ταύτην vulgo.

^τ Bekk. ἐβλαψεν Z cum SFQ.

^ν Ar (Bl.). νῦν καὶ vulgo.

^τ Bl. τουτονὶ vulgo.

the conditions attaching to the lease of a τέμενος in 418 B.C. is the clause τοῦ ὕδατος κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐγ (for ἐκ) Διὸς τὸν μισθωσάμενον (C.I. A. IV 2, 53 a).

ἡδίκουν...μὴ δεχόμενος] Thus in the fens near Cambridge, an obligation lies on each tenant to clear out the ditch or dyke bounding his land on one side, and so to give free passage to the water from his neighbour's land. P.] Cf. the *ius aquae ducendae* which was one of the *servitutes* (or limiting obligations), under which property was held in Roman law.

ὁμολογούμεναι χαράδραι] 'recognised, acknowledged, undisputed water-courses.' A curious expression. The nearest approach to it that I can find is (Andoc.) Or. 4 § 17 οὐδὲν ἤττον τῶν ὁμολογούμενων δούλων.

τοὺς χειμάρρους] here 'water-

drains,' 'gutters,' like ὕδρορροά Ar. Ach. 922. The word has lost all trace of its primary meaning 'a winter torrent.'

§ 20. The fact is, that simply owing to the plaintiff's own carelessness, he has suffered from a flood, as others have before him; and the strangest inconsistency of all is, that the plaintiff, while he himself brings to the spot large stones to dam off the water when it makes inroad, has actually brought against me a suit for damages, just because my father built a wall round his property with the very same object.

20. μὴ φυλαξαμένους] 'for not being on their guard,' 'owing to their neglect.' μὴ here implies the reason, as distinguished from οὐ which would only denote the fact.

δ καὶ...δεινότατον, εἰ] Isoor.

σόντος τοῦ ὕδατος ἀμαξιάλους λίθους προσκομίσας ἀποικοδομεῖ, τοῦ δὲ πατρός, ὅτι τοῦτο^a παθόντος τοῦ χωρίου περιφκοδόμησεν, ὡς ἀδικούντος, ἐμοὶ βλάβης εἴληχε δίκην. καίτοι εἰ ὅσοι κακῶς πεπόνθασιν ὑπὸ τῶν ὑδάτων τῶν ταύτῃ ρεόντων ἐμοὶ λήξονται δίκας, οὐδὲ πολλαπλάσια γενόμενα τὰ ὄντ' ἐξαρκέσειεν ἂν
 21 μοι. τοσοῦτον τοίνυν διαφέρουσιν οὗτοι τῶν ἄλλων, ὥστε πεπονθότες μὲν οὐδέν, ὡς αὐτίχ' ὑμῖν ἐγὼ σαφῶς ἐπιδείξω, πολλῶν δὲ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα βεβλαμμένων, μόνον δικάζεσθαι τετολμήκασιν οὗτοί μοι. καίτοι πᾶσι μᾶλλον ἐνεχώρει τοῦτο πρᾶττειν. οὗτοι μὲν γὰρ, εἰ καὶ τι πεπόνθασιν, αὐτοὶ δι' αὐτοῦς

^a ταὐτὸ Zurborg, *Hermes*, 1878, p. 284, coll. *Lept.* 62, ταῦτα λεγόντων.

Archidamus § 56 δ δὲ πάντων σχετλιώτατον, εἰ φιλοπονῶτατοι δοκούντες εἶναι... ῥαθυμότερον βουλευσόμεθα. Paneg. § 128 δ δὲ πάντων δεινότατον, ὅταν... (Dem.) Aristog. (25) § 51 δ καὶ θαυμαστόν ἐστιν, εἰ κ.τ.λ. In such sentences δ δὲ implies a less close connexion with the previous context than δ καὶ, and ἐστὶ is frequently omitted (Kühner § 406, 9. *Madvig Gr. Synt.* § 197).

ἀμαξιάλους λίθους] Xen. Anab. iv 2 § 3 ἐκυλίνδουν ὀλοιστρούχους ἀμαξιάλους (huge boulders) and Hell. ii 4 § 27, Eur. Phoen. 1157 λᾶν ἐμβαλὼν κάρᾳ ἀμαξιοπληθῇ.

ἐμοὶ βλάβης εἴληχε δίκην] Or. 29 § 30 ἐγὼ τὴν δίκην ἔλαχον τούτῳ τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς. Kühner § 419, 12.

οὐδὲ πολλαπλάσια] So in § 35 the defendant speaks of his μικρὰ οὐσία.

§ 21. If all my neighbours were to treat me as the plaintiff has done, I should soon be a ruined man. But while the rest, who

have had great losses, are content to bear their misfortune, my present opponents alone, who have lost nothing to speak of, are bringing against me a groundless action for damage entirely due to their own neglect.

21. πεπονθότες...βεβλαμμένων] cf. § 11 ὁρῶν...ἐπινεμόντων η.

τετολμήκασιν] τολμᾶν and its tenses are regularly used in Greek prose, while τλῆναι is almost entirely confined to Greek verse (note on Isocr. Paneg. § 96 ἐτλησαν).—τοῦτο πρᾶττειν=δικάζεσθαι.—πᾶσι sc. τοῖς ἄλλοις.

εἰ καὶ] Notwithstanding—even if—they have had some trifling losses. εἰ καὶ, without disputing the condition (here εἰ πεπόνθασι), represents it as of little consequence. καὶ εἰ or κελ 'even supposing' introduces a condition which is utterly improbable. Kühner § 378.

αὐτοὶ — βεβλαμμένοι] 'they have incurred damage owing to

βεβλαμμένοι συκοφαντούσιν· ἐκεῖνοι δ', εἰ καὶ^b μηδὲν ἄλλο, τοιαύτην γ' οὐδεμίαν αἰτίαν ἔχουσιν. ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ πάνθ' ἅμα συνταράξας λέγω, λαβέ μοι τὰς τῶν γειτόνων μαρτυρίας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Οὐκοῦν δεινὸν ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ τούτους μὲν 22
1278 μηδὲν ἐγκαλεῖν μοι τοσαῦτα βεβλαμμένους, μηδ'

^b *fortasse secludendum putat* Bl. coll. Or. 58 § 69.

their own fault alone (by not damming off the water as I did), though they vexatiously threw the blame upon me.' The participle here is quite as emphatic as a principal verb.

ἐκεῖνοι—*αἰτίαν ἔχουσιν*] 'whereas the rest of my neighbours, not to mention any other point, at any rate are open to no such imputation as this.' With *μηδὲν ἄλλο* I understand *διαφέρουσι*, and I refer *αἰτίαν ἔχουσι* to αὐτοὶ δι' αὐτοὺς βεβλαμμένοι συκοφαντοῦσι. The imputation is *συκοφαντία*, bringing a vexatious charge when they are themselves to blame for want of precaution. Cf. next § *τούτους μὲν μηδὲν ἐγκαλεῖν... τούτον δὲ συκοφαντεῖν*.

['while the rest, however negligent they may have been, are at all events chargeable with nothing of this kind,' Kennedy. This seems to give the sense; but the precise ellipse with *εἰ καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο* is obscure. P.]

G. H. Schaefer explains *τοιαύτην αἰτίαν* by the words τοῦ αὐτοῦ (*qu. αὐτοῦ*) δι' αὐτοὺς βεβλάφθαι, and with *εἰ καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο* he understands *πεποιήκασιν τοῦ φυλάττεσθαι τὴν ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος ἐσομένην βλάβην*.

αἰτίαν ἔχειν (except in Pl. Phaedo 101 c, where it means

'have you, i.e. do you know, any cause?') is nearly equivalent to *δόξαν ἔχειν*, 'to have the reputation (i.e. either the credit or the imputation) of...' It occurs in the better sense, 'to have the credit of,' in Isocr. de pace § 138 *τούτων τῶν ἀγαθῶν τὴν αἰτίαν ἔχομεν*. The worse sense, 'to be open to an imputation' (as here), is far more common (e.g. Lysias Or. 22 § 18, 10 § 28, 13 § 62). Both meanings are combined in Thuc. 1 83 § 3 *τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεον ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα αἰτίας ἔχομεν* (note on Isocr. Paneg. § 109). *αἰτίαν ἔχειν* is 'the usual passive of *αἰτιάσθαι*' (Wayte on Timocr. § 187).

§ 22. *The plaintiff has himself done wrong by advancing his wall and thus narrowing the road, and by shooting his rubbish on to the road and thus raising its level.*

22. *δεινὸν... τούτους μὲν μηδὲν ἐγκαλεῖν... τούτον δὲ συκοφαντεῖν*] The clause containing *μὲν* is coordinate with that containing *δὲ*, but in English must be subordinate to it. 'Is it not atrocious, that, while my neighbours make no complaint..., the plaintiff brings a vexatious action against me?' The influence of *δεινὸν* affects the second clause in its contrast with the first. Dem. Lept. § 9 *ὥς γὰρ*

ἄλλον μηδένα τῶν ἡτυχηκότων, ἀλλὰ τὴν τύχην στέργειν, τουτονὶ δὲ συκοφαντεῖν; ὃν ὅτι μὲν αὐτὸς ἐξημάρτηκε πρῶτον μὲν τὴν ὁδὸν στενωτέραν ποιήσας, ἐξαγαγὼν ἔξω τὴν αἵμασιάν, ἵνα τὰ δένδρα τῆς ὁδοῦ ποιήσκειν εἴσω^ο, ἔπειτα δὲ τὸν χλῆδον ἐκβαλῶν^α

^ο (1) *Lego* τὰ δένδρα τὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ποιήσκειν εἴσω, *scil.* τῆς αἵμασιās.

—(2) *Imo deleta glossa lege* τὰ δένδρα ποιήσκειν εἴσω (Dobree).

^α Bekker st. cum γρ. FQ et Harpocrat. s.v. χλῆδος, cf. § 27. ἐμβαλῶν Z et Bekk. 1824. ἐμβάλλων SFQ.

οὐκ αἰσχροὺς κατὰ μὲν τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀψευδεῖν νόμον γεγράφθαι... ἐν δὲ τῷ κοινῷ μὴ χρῆσθαι τῷ νόμῳ τούτῳ (Isocr. ad Dem. § 11 n. Madvig *Gr. Synt.* § 189 a, Cicero II Phil. § 110 l. 6 ed. Mayor, n.).

τὴν τύχην στέργειν] στέργειν, in the sense of contented submission, usually has the dative with or without ἐπὶ, e.g. Isocr. de pace § 6 στέργειν τοῖς παρούσι. The acc. however occurs again in § 30 *infra*, also in Hdt. IX 117 ἔστεραν τὰ παρεόντα, Eur. Phoen. 1685 τὰμ' ἐγὼ στέρξω κακά, Soph. Ant. 292, and Isocr. ad Dem. § 29 στέργε μὲν τὰ παρόντα ἤγρει δὲ τὰ βέλτιστα.

ὃν] ὃν εἰσεσθε σαφέστερον... ὅτι αὐτὸς ἐξημάρτηκε. The subject of the subordinate here becomes the accusative of the principal sentence, and all the words down to *συμβέβηκεν* inclusive form an object-sentence to the principal verb *εἰσεσθε*. Lysias, Or. 20 § 34 οὐς οὕτω ἴστε εἶτε ἀγαθοὶ εἶτε κακοί... γενήσονται (Madvig, *Gr. Synt.* § 191. Kühner § 600 p. 1083).

στενωτέραν] The old Greek grammarians (e.g. Choeroboscus) state that *στενός* (Ionic *στενός*) and *κενός* have *ο*, not *ω*, in the comparative and superlative (cf. Ionic *στενύτερος*).

But the forms in *ω* have better authority than those grammarians supposed (Kühner I § 154 note 2).

ἐξαγαγὼν...] 'by advancing—carrying-out—his wall beyond the boundary.' Thuc. I 93 μέλζων ὁ περίβολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως. § 27 *infra* αἵμασιάν προαγαγόντες κ.τ.λ.

ἵνα—εἴσω] Not 'to get his trees within the road' (Kennedy), but 'to take in, enclose, the trees of the road.' A thrust at the *πλεονεξία* of the plaintiff.

χλῆδον] 'rubbish'; the word is only found in § 27 and in a fragment of Aeschylus quoted below. Harpocrat. s.v. χλῆδος' Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Καλλικλέα περὶ χωρίου βλάβης' ἔπειτα δὲ τὸν χλῆδον ἐκβαλῶν ἐξ ὧν ὑψηλοτέραν καὶ στενωτέραν τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν πεποιῆσθαι συμβέβηκεν. πᾶν πλῆθος χλῆδος λέγεται καὶ ἐστὶν ὅλον σωρός τις, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν ἀποκαθαρμμάτων τε καὶ ἀποψήμάτων, καὶ ἡ τῶν ποταμῶν πρόσχωσις, καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον τῶν χειμάρρων ὃ καὶ χέραδος καλεῖται (Πλάτ. xxi 319). νῦν δὲ ἔοικεν ὁ ῥήτωρ λέγειν ὅτι χοῦν καὶ φρυγανώδη τινα ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου σωρὸν ὃ Καλλικλῆς εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἐμβέβηκεν, ὥς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξῆς ὑποσημαίνει. κέχρηται δὲ τῷ ὀνόματι πολλοί. Αἰσχύλος Ἀργεί.

εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, ἐξ ὧν ὑψηλοτέραν τὴν αὐτὴν* καὶ στε-
νοτέραν πεποιῆσθαι συμβέβηκεν, ἐκ τῶν μαρτυριῶν
αὐτῆς[†] εἴσεσθε σαφέστερον, ὅτι δ' οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκῶς[‡] 23
οὐδὲ καταβεβλαμμένος ἄξιον λόγου τηλικαύτην μοι
δίκην εἵληχε, τοῦθ' ὑμᾶς ἤδη πειράσομαι διδάσκειν.
τῆς γὰρ μητρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς χρωμένης τῇ τούτων μητρὶ
πρὶν τούτους ἐπιχειρήσαί με συκοφαντεῖν, καὶ πρὸς
ἀλλήλας ἀφικνουμένων, οἷον εἰκὸς ἅμα μὲν ἀμφοτέ-
ρων οἰκουσῶν ἐν ἀγρῷ καὶ γειτνιωσῶν, ἅμα δὲ τῶν
ἀνδρῶν χρωμένων ἀλλήλοις ἕως ἔξων, ἐλθούσης δὲ 24
τῆς ἐμῆς μητρὸς ὡς τὴν τούτων καὶ ἀποδυρομένης[§]
ἐκείνης τὰ συμβάντα καὶ δεικνυούσης, οὕτως ἐπυθό-
μεθα πάνθ' ἡμεῖς ὡς ἄνδρες δικασταί· καὶ λέγω μὲν
ἅπερ ἤκουσα τῆς μητρὸς, οὕτω μοι[¶] πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ^h

* αὐτὴν coll. Or. 57 § 25 Bl. ex *ἡατροε*. ὑψ. καὶ στενωτέραν τὴν
αὐτὴν ὁδὸν πεπ. ὁδὸν vulgo.

† Ar (Bl.). ἀποδυραμένης vulgo.

‡ Bekk. οὕτως ἐμοὶ Z cum SFQ.

h Bl. coll. 54 § 41. πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ vulgo.

αις "καὶ παλὰ κάγκυλητὰ καὶ
χλῆδον βαλῶν" (fr. 16). Bekker's
Ἀπεσά. Gr. 315 ὁ κλῆρος τῶν
ἀποκαθαρμάτων, ὁ ἔχων ἰλὸν τινα
καὶ βοτανώδη καὶ φρυγανώδη.
Hesychius χλῆδος· ὁ σωρὸς τῶν
λίθων. [The article shows that
χλῆδον does not here mean
rubbish generally, but the soil
or gravel thrown up from alter-
ing the fences. P.]

ἐξ ὧν] The pl. refers to ἐξ-
αγαγὼν ... αἱμασίαν and χλῆδον
ἐκβαλῶν. The first adjective
ὑψηλοτέραν is explained by the
latter, the second στενοτέραν by
the former:—one of the many
forms of *χiasmos* or 'introverted
parallelism.' This enables the
speaker to put his main point
in the most emphatic positions
(first and last) and the subor-

dinate point between them (note
on Isocr. ad Dem. § 7, Paneg.
§ 54).—αὐτῆς, sc. at the end of
§ 27.—τηλικαύτην δίκην. Cf. §
25 χιλίων δραχμῶν δίκην.

§§ 23—25. The actual loss
sustained was very trifling, as
I know on good authority; and as
for the old wall which he makes
out he was compelled to repair,
that must not be put to my ac-
count, as the wall neither fell
down nor incurred any damage.

23. χρωμένης...μητρὶ] 'intimate
with.' Dem. Or. 29 § 15
'Ἀφόβῳ χρώμενον, Or. 33 (Apar-
tur.) § 7, Or. 35 (Laorit.) § 6
ἐπιτήδειοι μοὶ εἰσι καὶ χρώμεθ'
ἀλλήλοις.—τῶν ἀνδρῶν, 'their
husbands.'

24. ἐκείνης] sc. τῆς τούτων
μητρὸς.

γένοιτο, εἰ δὲ ψεύδομαι, τάναντία τούτων· ἢ μὴν
 ὁρᾶν καὶ τῆς τούτων μητρὸς ἀκούειν ἔφη, κριθῶν μὲν
 βρεχθῆναι, καὶ ξηραينوμένους ἰδεῖν αὐτὴν¹, μὴδὲ τρεῖς
 μεδίμνους, ἀλεύρων δ' ὡς ἡμιμέδιμνον· ἐλαίου δ'
 ἀποκλιθῆναι μὲν κεράμιον φάσκειν, οὐ μέντοι παθεῖν
 25 γ'¹ οὐδέν. τοσαύτ' ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ τὰ συμβάντ'
 ἢν τούτοις, ἀνθ' ὧν ἐγὼ χιλίων δραχμῶν δίκην ἀτί-
 μητον φεύγω. οὐ γὰρ δὴ τειχίον γ' εἰ^k παλαιὸν
 ἐπωκοδόμησεν, ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῦτο λογιστέον ἐστίν, ὃ μῆτ'
 ἔπεσε μῆτ' ἄλλο δεινὸν μὴδὲν ἔπαθεν. ὥστ' εἰ συνε- 1279
 χώρουν αὐτοῖς ἀπάντων αἴτιος εἶναι τῶν συμβεβηκό-
 26 των, τὰ γε βρεχθέντα ταῦτ' ἦν. ὁπότε¹ δὲ μῆτ' ἐξ

¹ Bekk. αὐτὴν Z cum G. H. Schaefer. αὐτὴ malebat Bl. 'quavis illud sit etiam apud Aristid. p. 452 w.'

¹ Bekk. μέντοι γε Z cum S.

* Bekk. et corr. S. el τειχίον S (el in margine manu eadem addito). τειχίον γε r. τειχίον el FB.

¹ ὅπου Hirschig coll. § 18; 'sed v. 41 § 25' Bl.

οὕτω—γένοιτο] Or. 54 § 41. Ter. Eun. iv 1, *i ita me dii bene amant*. Prop. i 7, *3 ita sim felix*. Cic. ad Att. v 15 *ita vivam*.

τάναντία] a kind of euphemism for πολλὰ κακά. So also Soph. Phil. 508 *μαθεῖν μὲν εὖ παθεῖν δὲ θάτερα*.

κριθῶν—παθεῖν γ' οὐδέν] Quoted by Aristides (ii 544 Spengel *Rhet. Gr.*) ἐνίοτε δὲ ἡ μὲν ἔκνοια ἀφελὴς ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ ἀπαγγελία πολιτικὴ, ὥς καὶ ἐν τῷ πρὸς Καλλικλέα ὁ Δημοσθένης, κριθῶν μὲν—παθεῖν γε οὐδέν. καὶ τοῦτο δὲ μετὰ σεμνότητος, ὅπου γε αὐτὸ τὸ κύριον λεχθὲν κινδυνεύει εὐτέλειαν ποιῆσαι, ὥσπερ εἰ εἰπες, οὐ μέντοι ἐκχυθῆναι γε, ἐνταῦθα ὁ δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ κυρίου καὶ τοῦ κατ' εἶδος, ἐν γένει μεταβαλὼν εἶπεν, οὐ μέντοι παθεῖν γε οὐδέν.

πάσχειν is seldom applied to an inanimate subject; cf. Or. 56 § 23 τοῦτο συνέβη παθεῖν τῇ νηϊ.

κριθῶν—μεδίμνους] 'not even three *medimni* (or four and a half bushels) of barley.' The *μέδιμνος* = six *ἐκτεῖς* = six *modii* = about 12 gallons, or a bushel and a half.—κεράμιον used like the Roman *amphora* as a liquid measure = about six gallons or two-thirds of the Greek ἀμφορεύς (μετρητής).

25. χιλίων δραχμῶν δίκην ἀτίμητον] See note on § 18.

ἐπωκοδόμησεν] (cf. ἐπισκευάζειν) refers to repairing the old wall.

ὃ μῆτ' ἔπεσε] 'if the wall neither fell nor incurred any damage whatsoever.' ὃ μῆτε... would in Latin be represented by *quod nec cecidisset nec...*

§§ 26, 27. Summary of pre-

ἀρχῆς ὁ πατήρ ἡδίκηκε τὸ χωρίον περιιοκοδομῶν, μήθ' οὗτοι πώποτ' ἐνεκάλεσαν τοσούτου χρόνου διελθόντος, οἳ τ' ἄλλοι πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ πεπονθότες μηδὲν μᾶλλον ἐγκαλοῦσιν ἐμοί, πάντες θ' ὑμεῖς τὸ ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῶν χωρίων ὕδωρ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἐξάγειν εἰώθατε, ἀλλ' οὐ μὰ Δί' εἴσω τὸ ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ δέχεσθαι, τί δεῖ πλείω λέγειν; οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐκ τούτων ἀδηλον ὅτι φανερώς συκοφαντοῦμαι, οὐτ' ἀδικῶν οὐδὲν οὔτε βεβλαμμένων ἄφασι. ἵνα δ' εἰδῇθ' ὅτι καὶ τὸν χλῆδον 27 εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἐκβεβλήκασιν^m, καὶ τὴν αἵμασιαν προαγαγόντες στενωτέραν τὴν ὁδὸν πεποιήκασιν, ἔτι δ' ὡς ὄρκον ἐδίδουν ἐγὼ τῇ τούτων μητρὶ, καὶ τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι προὔκαλούμην, λαβέ μοι τὰς τε μαρτυρίας καὶ τὴν πρόκλησιν.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ. ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ.

Εἶτα τούτων ἀναισχυντότεροι γένοιοντ' ἂν ἄνθρωποιⁿ, ἣ περιφανέστερον συκοφαντοῦντες, οἷτινες αὐτοὶ

^m Z et Bekk. st. ἐκβεβλήκασιν FΣΦ. ἐμβεβλήκασιν Bekk. 1824.

ⁿ propter hiatus suspicatur Bl.

vicious arguments, and calling of witnesses.

26. οἳ τ' ἄλλοι—ἐμοί] Cf. § 21 πολλῶν πολλὰ...βεβλαμμένων—πάντες—εἰώθατε. See § 17 init.

οὔτε βεβλαμμένων ἄφασι] βεβλαμμένων, not neuter, but masc. 'they have not incurred the damage they allege.' § 21 πολλῶν πολλὰ καὶ μέγιστα βεβλαμμένων.

27. χλῆδον] See note on § 22. ὄρκον ἐδίδουν] 'offered an oath' in the sense of 'proposed to administer an oath.' On ὄρκον δίδοναι καὶ λαμβάνειν, see esp. Arist. Rhet. i 15 §§ 27—33.

§§ 28—30. My opponents, after having themselves advanced their wall and raised the road's level,

are most shamelessly suing the very victims of their own wrong, for a penalty of a thousand drachmae, while their own loss is less than fifty.

If the plaintiff may enclose his land, we may enclose ours. If my father wronged you, by enclosing, you are just as much wronging me, for if you dam off the water, it will be swept back on my property and will throw down my wall. But I am not going to complain; I shall simply do my best to protect my land. The plaintiff shows his prudence in protecting his own property; but in prosecuting me, he only shows his villany and his infatuation.

τὴν αἵμασιαν προαγαγόντες καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἀνακεχωκό-
 τες ἐτέροις βλάβης δικάζονται, καὶ ταῦτα^ο χιλίων
 δραχμῶν ἀτίμητον, οἳ γ' οὐδὲ πεντήκοντα δραχμῶν
 τὸ παράπαν ἅπαντ' ἀπολωλέκασιν; καίτοι σκοπεῖτ'
 ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί, πόσους ὑπὸ τῶν ὑδάτων ἐν τοῖς
 ἀγροῖς βεβλάφθαι συμβέβηκε, τὰ μὲν Ἐλευσῖνι, τὰ
 δ' ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις τόποις. ἀλλ' οὐ δήπου τούτων, ὃ
 γῇ καὶ θεοῖ, παρὰ τῶν γειτόνων ἕκαστος ἀξιώσει
 29 τὰς βλάβας κομίζεσθαι. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν, ὃν προσήκεν
 ἀγανακτεῖν τῆς ὁδοῦ στενοτέρας γεγεννημένης καὶ
 μετεωροτέρας^ρ, ἡσυχίαν ἔχω· τούτοις δὲ τοσοῦτον
 περίεστιν, ὥς ἔοικεν, ὥστε τοὺς ἡδικομένους πρὸς
 συκοφαντοῦσιν^λ. καίτοι ὃ Καλλίκληις εἰ καὶ ὑμῖν 1280
 περιοικοδομεῖν ἔξεστι τὸ ὑμέτερον αὐτῶν χωρίον, καὶ

^ο ταύτην F, 'quod satis placet' Bl. coll. 19 § 120.

^ρ καὶ μετεωροτέρας om. S, ante γεγεννημένης posuit Dind.

^λ προσσυκοφαντοῦσιν Z.

28. ἀνακεχωκότες] Cf. § 22
 ὑψηλοτέραν τὴν ὁδὸν...πεποιῆσθαι
 συμβέβηκεν.

Ἐλευσῖνι] Commonly with-
 out ἐν. So also Μαραθῶνι and
 other locatives of Attic demes.
 Cobet var. lect. p. 69, 201 and
 nov. lect. p. 95, 96.

Ἐλευσίς was subject to...oc-
 casional encroachments from
 the river Cephissus, which—al-
 though for the greater part of
 the year quite dry, or finding
 its way to the sea in three or
 four slender rills, almost lost in
 a gravelly bed—sometimes de-
 scends from the mountains with
 such impetuosity as to spread
 itself over a wide extent of the
 plain, damaging the lands and
 buildings.' Leake's *Demi* of
 Attica, p. 154.

τὰς βλάβας κομίζεσθαι] 'to
 recover the damages.'—μετεω-
 ροτέρας = ὑψηλοτέρας, cf. § 22.

29. περίεστιν] More com-
 monly with a genitive: but cf.
 Mid. § 17 οὐδ' ἐνταῦθ' ἔσται τῆς
 ὁδοῦ, ἀλλὰ τοσοῦτον αὐτῷ πε-
 ριῇ ὥστε τὸν...ἀρχοντα διέφθειρε.
 [τοσοῦτον, i.e. ἀναισχυντίας (or
 συκοφαντίας), to be supplied
 from ἀναισχυντότεροι (ἢ περιφα-
 νέστερον συκοφαντοῦντες) above,
 in § 28.—περίεστιν, i.e. ἐκ περι-
 ουσίας ἔχουσιν. P.] L and S
 less well explain it; 'So far
 are matters come with them
 that....'

πρὸς συκοφαντοῦσιν] Cf. An-
 droct. § 75 τοσοῦτ' ἀπέχει του
 τιμῆς τινὸς...τυχεῖν ὥστ' ἀπειρό-
 καλος πρὸς ἔδοξεν εἶναι. See note
 on Or. 37 § 49 πρὸς ἀτιμῶσαι,
 and 39 § 23 πρὸς μισεῖν.

καὶ ὑμῖν...καὶ ἡμῖν] This
 idiomatic repetition of καὶ can-
 not be literally rendered in
 English.

ἡμῖν δῆπου τὸ ἡμέτερον ἐξῆν. εἰ δ' ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμὸς ἠδίκηει περιοικοδομῶν ὑμᾶς, καὶ νῦν ὑμεῖς μ' ἀδικεῖτε περιοικοδομοῦντες οὕτως· δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι μεγάλοις 30 λίθοις ἀποικοδομηθέντος πάλιν τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὸ ἐμὸν ἤξει χωρίον, εἴθ' ὅταν τύχη καταβαλεῖ τὴν αἵμασιαν ἀπροσδοκῆτως. ἀλλ' οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐγκαλῶ τούτοις ἐγὼ διὰ τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ στέρξω τὴν τύχην καὶ τὰ μαινοῦ φυλάττειν πειράσομαι. καὶ γὰρ τοῦτον φράττοντα μὲν τὰ ἑαυτοῦ σωφρονεῖν ἡγοῦμαι, δικαζόμενον δέ μοι πονηρότατόν τ' εἶναι καὶ διεφθαρμένον ὑπὸ νόσου νομίζω.

Μὴ θαυμάζετε δ' ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ τὴν τούτου 31 προθυμίαν, μηδ' εἰ τὰ ψευδῆ κατηγορεῖν^a νῦν τετόλμηκεν. καὶ γὰρ καὶ πρότερον^b πείσας τὸν ἀνεψιὸν ἀμφισβητεῖν μοι τοῦ χωρίου, συνθήκας οὐ γενομένας

^a Bl. στέργω vulgo.

^b κατηγορεῖν Z et Bekker st. μαρτυρεῖν SFQ.

^c γρ Q (Bl. coll. § 34 ὅτι καὶ πρότερον, Or. 52 § 11 καὶ γὰρ ἂν καὶ μαινομένην). τὸν πρότ. S, τὸ πρότ. vulgo, Dind.

περιοικοδομῶν -δομοῦντες] Possee παρικοδ. bis: sed cave facias. construe ἠδίκηει ὑμᾶς περιοικοδομῶν 'by hedging in' etc. Dobree.

30. ἀποικοδομηθέντος] Genitive neuter absolute. We cannot understand either τοῦ ὕδατος or τοῦ χωρίου. Malim ἀποικοδομηθέν, says Dobree.—στέρξω, see § 22.

διεφθαρμένον ὑπὸ νόσου] 'Blindly infatuated,' 'having his judgment (or reason) impaired by some malady,' contrasted with σωφρονεῖν in the previous clause.

§§ 31, 32. The plaintiff's assurance in bringing false charges against me is only of a piece with his producing a forged document on a former occasion, when he

prompted his cousin to claim my land. Apart from this, simply to spite me (§ 34), he has brought the same charge against my servant, Callarus, as against myself, though the servant could not have enclosed the land on his own responsibility.

Their interested motive is proved by the fact that, if I let them have my property, by purchase or exchange, then Callarus is at once held to be doing them no wrong; if I refuse, they make themselves out to be grievously wronged by him, and try to get an award or a compromise which will secure them my estate.

31. μὴ θαυμάζετε...εἰ] Goodwin's Moods and Tenses, § 56.

συνθήκας οὐ γενομένας ἀπῆρε-

ἀπήνεγκε, καὶ νῦν αὐτὸς ἐρήμην^u καταδεδιήτηται
 τοιαύτην ἐτέραν δίκην, Κάλλαρὸν ἐπιγραφάμενος
 τῶν ἐμῶν δούλων. πρὸς γὰρ τοῖς ἄλλοις κακοῖς καὶ
 τοῦθ' εὖρηνται^v σόφισμα. Καλλάρῳ τὴν αὐτὴν δίκην
 32 δικάζονται. καίτοι τίς ἂν οἰκέτης τὸ τοῦ δεσπότου
 χωρίον περιοικοδομήσειε μὴ προστάξαντος τοῦ δε-
 σπότη; Καλλάρῳ δ' ἕτερον ἐγκαλεῖν οὐδὲν ἔχοντες,
 ὑπὲρ ὧν ὁ πατήρ πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκ' ἔτη φράζας
 ἐπέβιω δικάζονται. κἂν μὲν ἐγὼ τῶν χωρίων ἀποστῶ
 τούτοις ἀποδόμενος ἢ πρὸς ἕτερα χωρία ἀλλαξά-
 μενος, οὐδὲν ἀδικεῖ Κάλλαρὸς· ἂν δ' ἐγὼ μὴ βούλω- 1281
 μαι τᾶμαντοῦ τούτοις προέσθαι, πάντα τὰ δεινόταθ'
 ὑπὸ Καλλάρου πάσχουσιν οὗτοι, καὶ ζητοῦσι καὶ
 διαιτητὴν ὅστις αὐτοῖς τὰ χωρία προσκαταγνώσεται,
 33 καὶ διαλύσεις τοιαύτας ἐξ ὧν τὰ χωρί' ἔξουσιν. εἰ
 μὲν οὖν ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ τοὺς ἐπιβουλευοντας καὶ
 συκοφαντοῦντας δεῖ πλέον ἔχειν, οὐδὲν ἂν ὀφελος
 εἴη τῶν εἰρημένων· εἰ δ' ὑμεῖς τοὺς μὲν τοιούτους
 μισεῖτε, τὰ δὲ δίκαια ψηφίζεσθε, μήτ' ἀπολωλεκότες
 Καλλικλέους μηδὲν μήτ' ἡδικημένου μήθ' ὑπὸ Καλ-

^u + μου *vulgo*; *om.* Ar (Bl. coll. § 34).

^v + τὸ Sauppe.

κε] 'put in (or, 'made a return of') false documents, forged contracts that had never been really made.' This is the *σκενωρία* alluded to in § 2.

ἐρήμην... καταδεδιήτηται] See § 2.

ἐπιγραφάμενος] Having entered on the indictment the name of Callarus, one of my slaves; [for the same action could not be brought twice in the same name. P.]

For another use of *ἐπιγράφειν*, cf. Or. 54 § 31.

32. ὑπὲρ ὧν κ.τ.λ.] = δικάζονται ὑπὲρ τούτων ἃ ἐφράξεν ὁ πατήρ καὶ πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη ἐπέβιω. See esp. notes on Or. 45 § 27 ὧν διεφθάρκει and § 68 ἃ πέπλασται.

διαιτητὴν ὅστις... προσκαταγνώσεται] an arbitrator who shall actually (go so far as to) adjudge their property to them; give a verdict of condemnation adjudging the property to them.

διαλύσεις] 'compromises,' 'settlements.'

λάρου μήθ' ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρός, οὐκ οἶδ' ὃ τι δεῖ πλείω λέγειν. ἵνα δ' εἰδῇθ' ὅτι καὶ πρότερον ἐπιβουλεύων 34 μου τοῖς χωρίοις τὸν ἀνεψιὸν κατεσκεύασε, καὶ νῦν ἐτέραν^ω αὐτὸς κατεδιηγήσατο Καλλάρου τοιαύτην^α δίκην, ἐπηρεάζων ἐμοὶ διότι τὸν ἄνθρωπον περὶ πολλοῦ ποιούμαι^ν, καὶ Καλλάρῳ πάλιν εἴληχεν ἐτέραν, ἀπάντων ὑμῖν ἀναγνώσεται τὰς μαρτυρίας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Μὴ οὖν πρὸς Διὸς καὶ θεῶν ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταὶ 35 προησθέ με τούτοις μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντα. οὐ γὰρ τῆς ζημίας τοσοῦτόν τί μοι μέλει, χαλεπὸν δὲ πᾶσι τοῖς μικρὰν οὐσίαν ἔχουσιν· ἀλλ' ἐκβάλλουσιν ὅλως ἐκ τοῦ δήμου μ' ἐλαύνοντες καὶ συκοφαντοῦντες. ὅτι δ' οὐκ ἀδικοῦμεν οὐδέν, ἔτοιμοι μὲν ἤμεν ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς εἰδόσιν, τοῖς^α ἴσοις καὶ κοινοῖς, ἔτοιμοι δ' ὁμνῆναι

^ω Bl. τὴν ἐτέραν vulgo.

^α Bl. coll. § 31. ταύτην τὴν vulgo.

^ν verba quaedam de Callicratis lite (§ 2) excidisse putat Bl., idem καὶ Καλλάρῳ—ἐτέραν ad Callicratem refert.

^α addidit Bl. coll. § 9, Or. 41 § 14.

§§ 33, 34. Now if conspiracy and paltry persecution are to win the day, my words are merely wasted. But if you detest such conduct and intend to give a just verdict on the ground that neither my father nor my servant has done any damage or wrong to the plaintiff, then I have already said enough.

§ 35. Lastly, I entreat the jury not to sacrifice me to my opponents, when I have done them no wrong. It is not so much the penalty that I care for, hard though that is for a poor man to pay; but they want to turn me out of the parish by their petty persecution. To prove we were in the right, we were ready to

submit to a fair arbitration, and to swear the customary oath; for we felt that that would be the strongest argument with you, gentlemen, who are yourselves upon your solemn oath.

35. χαλεπὸν δὲ] sc. τὸ ζημιῶσθαι. Hard though it falls on those whose property is but small.

ἐλαύνοντες καὶ συκοφαντοῦντες] by their persecution and petty litigation.

ἐτοιμοὶ μὲν...ἐτοιμοὶ δὲ] § 20 ἐβλαψε μὲν...ἐβλαψε δέ.

τοῖς εἰδόσιν, τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ κοινοῖς] 'impartial, fair and unbiassed persons, acquainted with the facts.' § 9 τοῖς εἰδόσι...τοῖς ἴσοις.

τὸν νόμιμον ὄρκον· ταῦτα γὰρ ῥόμεθ' ἰσχυρότατα
 παρασχέσθαι* τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὑμῖν ὁμωμοκόσιν. καί
 μοι λαβὲ τήν τε πρόκλησιν καὶ τὰς ὑπολοίπους ἔτι
 μαρτυρίας.

ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ. ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

* *Malim παρέξεσθαι, vel, quandoquidem παρασχέσθαι dat ms, possis ἰσχυρότατ' ἂν παρασχέσθαι. Dobree.*

τὸν νόμιμον ὄρκον] The defendant appears to have offered to take an oath in the *ἀντωμοσία* at the *ἀνάκρισις*, or preliminary examination. Such an oath might be taken by either of the parties, with a view to decide the cause, or some particular point in dispute. But it was only taken by the consent of

the adversary, upon a challenge given and accepted (C. R. Kennedy in *Dict. Antiq.*). Cf. Or. 54 § 40 *ἠθέλησα ὁμόσαι παντὶ*. Aristot. *Rhet.* i 15 §§ 27—33.

τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὑμῖν ὁμωμοκόσι] 'to you who are yourselves on oath'; '*vobis iudicibus qui et ipsi iurastis.*' Seager, *Classical Journal*, 1825, no. 61, p. 68.

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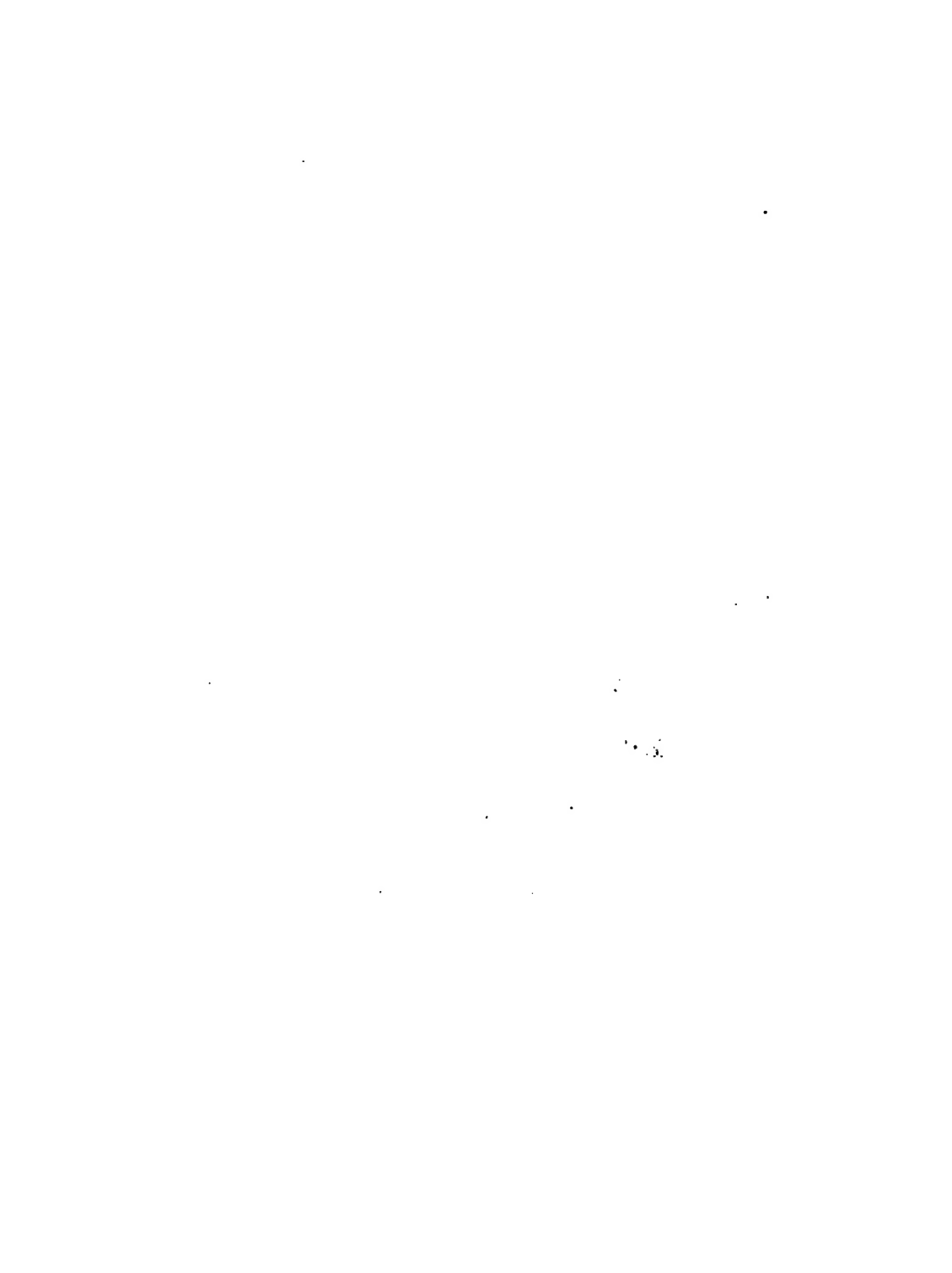
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